# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1840. Number 156.



**The Plainfield Union.**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—The Union is published at $1.50 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in advance, $1.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be exacted. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications, whether on business or not, if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning; if short, they will be received as soon as by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Larger ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.


## Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of Leonard & Runyon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm, either on notes due or book account, are requested to call and settle the same without delay. Those having demands against said firm will please present them. Being desirous of having the business of the firm settled up and closed, we hope that all concerned will attend to this notice, as the longer it remains unsettled, the more delay make the settlers inconvenient trouble and cost.

☞ The Books and papers of the late firm will be left in the possession of Mr. David Leonard, at our old stand, who will be happy to wait on those who may call to settle their accounts at our absence.

JAMES LEONARD,
JOHN RUNYON.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1839.

## Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1839.

John L. Heath, Admine ) Order to limit Creditors on a
Jonathan Heath, dec'd. ) Representation of
said dec'd. ) Insolvency.

THE said Administrative having represented to the Orphans' Court of the county of Essex aforesaid, that the Personal and Real Estate of he above-named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said administrator to give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above-named administrator their claims and demands against said deceased, under oath or affirmation, within six months from the day. October 2nd, A. D. 1839, by setting up a copy of this order in five public places in each county of Essex for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this state, which in the most generally by the neighbors best where said deceased lived.

By the Court.
J. O. DRAKE,
Surrogate.

48 3m

## LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines, for sale in a yard, or broken and screened, at the lowest market price

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 14tf 2m

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*In Chancery of New Jersey.*

Between James S. Vail, complainant, and James Thorne, et al, defendants.

Fi Fa. for the sale of Mort gaged premises.

BY virtue of the above mentioned writ of First Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield on the 4th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of Land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Plainfield, in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, Bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at a stone in Peace street being the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway and is the southeast corner of a lot of land released by complainant unto Elias Kirkpatrick, then along the line north 84 degrees west, 8 chains and 90 links, to a stone in Elston Marsh's, formerly Zachariah Webster's line and another of Elias Kirkpatrick's corners, thence along said Elston Marsh's line south 4½ degrees east, one chain and 47 links to a stone in the middle of second street and Elston Marsh's corner—thence along the middle of Second street and William Dunn's line, north-east two chains and 85 links to a stone in the middle of Peace street aforesaid, and in Samuel L. Pound's line—then along his line north 52 degrees west 1 chain and 3 links to the place of beginning, containing about 42-100ths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff
Newark, Oct. 29, 1839. 49 tds

## Houses to rent,

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Dec. 23d, 1839. 3 2t 1y

## Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. TRS. S. ALBERTI.

## JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

### VARIETY.

#### Run to Luck.

Hans had served his master seven years, and at last said to him, "Master, my time is up, I should like to go home and see my mother; give me my wages." And the master said, "you have been a faithful and good servant, so your pay shall be handsome." Then he gave him a piece of silver that was as big as a brick. Hans pulled out his pocket handkerchief, put the piece of silver into it, threw it over his shoulder, and jogged off homeward. As he went leisurely on, dragging one foot after another, a man came in sight trotting along gaily on a capital horse. "Ah!" said Hans aloud, "what a fine thing it is to ride on horseback! there he sits as if he was at home in the chair: he trips against no stones, squares his elbows, and put goes on he quickly knows how." He had scarcely heard this and said, "Well, Hans, why do you go on foot then?" "Ah!" said he, "I have this load to carry—to be sure it is silver, but it is so heavy that I can't hold up my head, and it hurts my shoulder very sadly." "What do you say to changing," said the horseman—"I will give you my horse, and you shall give me the silver"—"With all my heart," said Hans: "but I tell you one thing—you'll have a weary task to drag it along." The horseman got off, took the silver-heaped Hans on, gave him the bridle into his hand and said, "When you want to go very fast, you must smack your lips loud, and cry "Jup."

Hans was delighted as he sat on the horse, and rode merrily on. After a time he thought he should like to go a little faster, so he smacked his lips, and cried "jup." Away went the horse full gallop, and before Hans knew what he was about, he was thrown off, and lay in a ditch by the road side; and his horse would have run off, if a shepherd who was coming by, driving a cow, had not stopt it. Hans soon came to himself, and got upon his legs again. He was sadly vexed, and said to the shepherd, "This riding is no joke when a man gets on a beast like this, that stumbles and flings him off as if he would break his neck. However, I am not hurt much after all: I like your cow a great deal better: one can walk along at one's leisure behind her, and have milk, butter and cheese, every day into the bargain. What would I give to have such a cow!" "Well," said the shepherd if you are so fond of her, I will change my cow, for your horse." "Done!" said Hans merrily. The shepherd jumped upon the horse and away he rode.

Hans drove off his cow quietly, and thought he'd bargain a very lucky one. "If I have only a piece of bread (and I certainly shall be able to get that) I can whenever I like, eat my butter and cheese with it; and when I am thirsty, I can milk my cow, and drink the milk; what can I wish for more?" When he came to an inn, he halted, ate up all his bread, and gave away his last penny for a glass of beer; then he drove the cow to the town-meadow, another lucky thought grew greater as soon came on, till at last he found himself on a wide heath that would take him more than an hour to cross, and he began to be so hot and parched that his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth. "I can find a cure for this," thought he; now will I milk my cow and quench my thirst; so he tied her to the stump of a tree, and held his leathern cup to milk into: but not a drop was to be had.

While he was trying his luck and managing the matter very clumsily, the uneasy beast gave him a kick on the head that knocked him down, and there he lay a long while senseless. Luckily a butcher soon came by driving a pig in a wheelbarrow. "What is the matter with you?" said the butcher as he helped him up. Hans told him what had happened, and the butcher gave him a flask, saying, "there drink and refresh yourself; your cow will give no milk, she is an old beast, good for nothing but the slaughter house." "Alas, alas!" said Hans, "who would have thought it? If I kill her what will she be good for? I hate cow beef, it is not tender enough for me. If it were a pig now, one could do something with it, it would at any rate make some sausages." "Well," said the butcher, "I'll change you if I change, and give you the pig for the cow. "Heavens reward you for your kind nees!" said hans, as he gave the butcher the cow, and took the pig off the wheelbarrow, and drove it off, holding it by the string that was tied to its leg.

So on he jogg'd, and all seemed now to go right with him; he had met with some misfortunes, to be sure; but he was now repaid for all. "The next person he met was a countryman carrying a fine white goose under his arm. The countryman stopped to ask what was o'clock; and Hans told him all his luck, and how he made so many good bargains. The countryman said he was going to take the goose to a christening; "Feel," said he, "how heavy it is, and yet it is only eight weeks old. Whoever roasts and eats it may cut plenty of fat off it, it has lived so well." "You're right," said Hans, as he weighed it in his hand; but my pig is no trifle."—Meantime the countryman began to look grave and shook his head. "Hark ye," said he, "my good friend; your pig may get you into a scrape; in the next village I just came from, the squire has had a pig stolen out of his sty. I was dreadfully afraid when I saw you, that you had got the squire's pig: it will be a bad job if they catch you: the least they'll do, will be to throw you into the horse pond."

Poor Hans was really frightened. "Good man," cried he, "pray get me out of this scrape: you know the country better than I, take my pig and give me the goose." "I ought to have something into the bargain," said my countryman; however, I will see how I can spare you, as you are in trouble." Then he took the string of the beast, and drove off the pig by a side path; while Hans went on the way homeward free from all fear. "After all," thought he, "I have the best of the bargain: first there will be a capital roast; then the fat will find me good grease for my cookery, and then there are all the pounds of flour of a fine cake, and the cheese and butter into the bargain! how happy my mother will be!"

As he came to the last village, he saw a scissors grinder, with his wheel, working away, and singing,

"Who'll sharp his scissors and his knife?
Merry lightly goes the whetstone round,
While at his labour, as merry as I."

Hans stood looking for awhile, and at last said, "You seem to be well off, master grinder, you seem so happy at your work." "Yes," said the other, "why should I not? a golden trade; good customers never pay his hands into his pockets without finding money in it; but where did you get that beautiful goose?" "I did not buy it, but changed a pig for it." "And where did you get the pig?" "I gave a cow for it." "And the cow?" "I gave a horse for it." "And the horse?" "I gave a piece of silver as big as my head for that." "And that silver?" "Oh! I worked hard for that seven long years." "You have thriven well in the world hitherto," said the grinder; "now if you could find money in your pocket whenever you put your hand into it, your fortune would be made." "Very true; but how is that to be managed?" "You must turn grinder like me," said the other, "you only want a grindstone; the rest will come of itself. Here is one fast as a lit. the worse for wear; I would not ask more than the value of your goose for it; will you buy?" "How can you ask even a question?" replied Hans; "I should be the happiest man on earth could I only find money, whenever I put my hand in my pocket; what could I want more? There's the goose!" "Now," said the grinder, as he gave him a common rough stone that lay by the side, "this is a capital stone; you can manage it clever-ly, and you can make an old nail cut with it."

Hans took the stone and went off with a light heart; his eyes sparkled for joy, and he said to himself, "I must have been born in a lucky hour; every thing that I want or wish for, comes to me of itself."

Meantime he began to be tired, for he had been travelling ever since day-break; he was hungry, too, for he had given away his last penny in his joy at getting the cow. At last he could go no further, and the stone alone tired him terribly; he dragged himself to the side of a pond, that he might drink some water, and rest a while on the bank; but as he stooped down to drink, he forgot it, pushed it a little, and down it went plump into the pond. For awhile he watched it sinking to the deep clear water, then sprang up for joy, and again thanked Heaven with tears in his eyes for its kindness in taking away his only plague, the ugly heavy stone. "How happy am I," cried he: no mortal was ever so lucky as I am." Then he got with a light and merry heart, and walked on free from all his troubles till he reached his mother's house.

### The Scotch Baker in London.

*From a report under the head of "Westminster Court of Requests," in one of our London papers.*

A round, full-priced baker, who brings his weekly batch of miserable debts to the court, stepped into the plaintiff's box, papers and ledger in hand, to make good his claim to 25s. for bread supplied to a Mr. John Howard.

A tall young woman, wearing a handsome fur mantilla, and evidently careful to exhibit the externals of gentility, presented herself to answer the demand. Her age might be either 18 or 38; the hollow cheek and spare form, produced by early sorrow or privation, or both, prevented a close approximation to the truth.

A Commissioner.—Is the amount disputed?

Young Lady.—Certainly not. I have only to say, on the part of my father, that he sincerely regrets his inability to settle the account at once.

Chairman.—And how will you pay it?

Young Lady.—I have to offer now, and my father wishes to have the indulgence of paying the rest at half a crown a week.

Commissioner.—The bill is for bread, and it has been standing for some time. Judging from appearance, I should think your father cannot be in such circumstances as to make it difficult to procure the few shillings left unpaid on the bill.

Young Lady.—Appearances are often deceitful. It is equally distressing to my father and myself to ask even for one day; but unexpected sickness in our family has totally exhausted our little means.

Baker (pocketing the money.)—Twa and saxpence a week is not enough. Ye maug about noon wi a grand bon, and a fine silk dress, while my wife maun wear a plad shawl and a cotton goon, because the lakes o' ye will eat an honest man's bread wi'oot paying for't. That fine tippet ye have on cost mair than ony ten shawdow gumma.

"It is true," said the young lady, coloring, "my dress may appear rather extravagant, and if I could, with prudence, dress with less cost, I would do so; but upon a respectable exterior on my part, as a teacher of music, depends the subsistence of a sick father and two young sisters. (The baker here shut his book abruptly, and thrust his papers into his pocket.) As for the loan you allude to, that was pledged this morning to raise a few shillings to pay you the five you have just received, and to provide food for those who have tasted little else beyond dry bread for the last week. The tippet I have on was kindly lent me by my landlady, as the day was wet and cold."

"Well, Mr. Baker," said the chairman in a tone of encouragement, "perhaps you will agree to the young lady's terms?"

"Oh, ay," said the baker, "twa and saxpence a month. Pit it down if you will."

Chairman.—Two and sixpence a month was ordered.

"But it just what ye like," said the baker.

The order was made and handed to the young lady. At the same moment the count the baker stood here: "Gie me back o' that bit of paper," said the baker. The request was complied with.

"Now," said the baker, thrusting some silver into her hand, "ah hook yer crome-piece, and dinna flash yersel at a' the weekly payment. Ye shall like a fine gaud leaf like day at my shops, and ye may pay me just when ye've able, and if I never get the silver, may be I'll niver get a bad ane. Good day, young lady," said he eagerly, "gie yer father my compliments, I'm pit this order to some again yens father."

The young lady looked her gratitude. The baker had vanished.

From the New York Evangelist.

*"He that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out."*

Heroin, penitent reader! you have the blessed assurance, by the word of the everlasting and true God, that if you will trust in the merits of his beloved Son, you shall inherit eternal life. The Son of man has made the only atonement by which your immortal spirit can be saved. Through the mercy of his blood, it may be found, ye dwell with him on high. Hence it is by faith only that you will ever be enabled to come near to the Father by prayer and supplications, and receive answers of peace. While you remain in sin and unbelief, you have no peace or happiness. The temporal probation in a house of torment, with the voice of conscience warning you to prepare for the world of endless curses.—You have no confidence to aid you in praising and adoring your Redeemer; but hopeless unbelief is causing you to appear condemned before the great I AM. Your heart remains unhallowed by the grace of God, and you are treading the downward path with fast and fearful footsteps.

Oh! meditate for a moment on the love of God. Think with what compassion he views the whole race of sinful men, involved as they are in sin and misery. He offers his own dear Son as a propitiation for sin! Dwell upon his goodness unceasingly imparted to your unworthy being. Your every want has been supplied; and still you regard not his commands! And will you still refuse to hear his voice? Go with me a moment to the mount of crucifixion. What an amazing scene is here presented to view! The *Son of God on the Cross!* *He cries, It is finished,* and gives up the ghost! And now a way is prepared by which fallen man may gain access to him with the Father. Oh! the unspeakable love of God, to give his only-begotten Son to die for sinners! And are you so fully set in your wicked ways, as not to comply with offered redemption? Oh! are you not made willing by the Spirit to renounce the vanities of the world, and spend a life consecrated to your Redeemer? As you value the worth of your immortal soul, flee to the arms of Jesus with the impression of the Spirit, and thus seal your own condemnation. Reflect that your belief or unbelief is moulding your soul for the invisible world. The sad of time is near when those that knock will not find admittance; and the season of conversion will then be closed forever! At the tribunal of assembled millions, your condemned spirit must yield up its last hope. Then the seasons which in time were offered for prayer and secret converse with the Lamb, will afflict you with a most deadly sting; and you will be led to exclaim, "O that I had not been led to sin away that day of grace!"

Dear reader! let not this be your unhappy history. Oh! repent, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out. G. L.

There is a county in Virginia where the land is so sterile that when the wind is at the north west they have to tie the children to keep them from being blown away—when the dogs bark they have to lean against the fences—the grasshoppers cry themselves to death for lack of food —the horses are so thin that it takes twelve to make a shadow—and when they kill a beef they have to hold the animal up to knock him down.

*It wants continuance.*—One of the Roman emperors, while at the height of his glory and prosperity, was received into the imperial city with the applauses and acclamations of thousands of his countrymen. Every honor was bestowed upon him. Every thing of a worldly nature was produced to make his entrance happy; so much so that some one remarked, that Heaven and earth were there combined to assist. And said one, within hearing of the emperor, "what can be wanting to make him happy?" "Ah!" said the emperor, "it wants continuance!"

A writer in Boston computes that there are 30,000 persons in the United States of the name of John Smith, and proposes that Congress transport all but 3,000.


POETICAL

From the Religious Souvenir, for 1840.


### The Quakeress Bride.

BY MRS. S. C. STEDMAN.

O! set in the bells of the noble and proud,
Where fashion assembles its glittering crowd;
Where all is in harmony and splendor arrayed,
Were the nuptials performed of the meek Quaker maid.

Nor yet in the temple those rites which she took,
By the altar, the minor-sworn 'd bishop and book;
Where oft in her joyous dark round the fair bride,
To whisper their vows which through life shall abide.

The building was humble, yet sacred to Him
Before whom the pomp of religion is dim;
Whose presence is not to the temple confined,
But dwells with the contrite and lowly of mind.

'Twas there all unveiled, save by modesty, stood
The Quakeress bride, in her sire's meek hood:
Her charms unadorned by the garland or gem,
Yet fair as the lily just plucked from its stem.

A tear glistened bright in her dark shaded eye,
And her bosom half unveiled a tremulous sigh,
As the hand she had pledged was confidingly given,
And the low murmured vow was recalled in Heaven.

I've been at the bridal, where wealth spread the board;
Where the sparkling red wine in rich goblets was poured;
Where the priest in his surplice from ritual read,
And the solemn response was impressively said.

I've seen the fond sire in his thin locks of grey,
Give the pride of his heart to the bridegroom away:
While he trembled the big tear from his deep furrowed cheek,
And bowed the assent which his lips might not speak:

But in all the array of the costlier scene,
Naught seemed to my eye as sincere in its mien,
No language so fully the heart to express,
As the Quakeress bride's—"*Until death I am thine.*"

*Calico Print*, 1839.

### Congress.

*Decorum.*—The editor of the Northampton Courier thus describes the appearance of matters in the House of Representatives at Washington. We suspect there is more truth than poetry in the description:

Great men are undignified sometimes as well as small men. Evidence of this may be seen any day in the House of Representatives at Washington. Instead of being a grave, dignified body, always circumspect in language and deconcum in behaviour, at times it is the most riotous and disorderly legislative assemblage in the world. In ordinary seasons, a stranger is surprised at the "free and easy" manner of these gentlemen legislators. Coming from every section of this far-reaching, wide spreading country, each man is the representative of the peculiarities of his own region. The southern and western members are known by their lawless attitudes, and perpetual use of tobacco, and boisterous manners and excessive profanity. In a heated debate, or when the House is excited, they deaf most extraordinary in "thunder and lightning eloquence," beating all creation to tatters with their limbs which look like the arms of a windmill. Members from the middle and eastern states are usually more circumspect in manner, which often approaches obsequiousness. Their dress is usually more studied, and Yankee refinements in conduct and language is easily discernable. In debate they are less declamatory, but more argumentative, have less beautiful rhetoric, but more close reasoning.

Upon entering the Hall of the House of Representatives a stranger is bewildered with its lofty dome and marble pillars and gorgeous decorations. The Speaker's chair splendidly embellished with gilt work and damask cloth, is elevated in front of the members. They are immediate, as it were, from this common centre, each member being provided with a desk and a well stuffed arm chair. They sit with their heads covered, sometimes are standing about in groups often engaged in loud conversation, reading newspapers, writing letters, or enjoying the merriment which habitually bursts out from a wag occupying some particular corner. The entire appearance of the members is heterogeneous and disorderly, a perpetual hum of conversation coming up from them which often drowns the declamation of the most clamorous speaker. Occasionally a member will rise in his seat and continue an argument for a considerable length of time, without being regarded by any one except a few in his immediate vicinity. This seldom seems to disconcert members who are accustomed to speak against time, and who, as a speech gains the undivided attention of the House, it is a compliment to his talents and eloquence, which but a few Representatives receive. Silence is oftentimes eloquent, but this is seldom appreciated in Washington.

The Bangor Democrat says—So ye complexion of a person when he bids you he will sell his goods below cost—so also our five by such a trade—rely upon it there is design to cheat either you or his creditors.

## New Years Frolics in N. York.

*Riot, Outrage and Death.*—At No. 101 Elizabeth street, a number of persons, many of them Germans, were assembled to keep "the Old Year out and the New Year in." The men of family among them were accompanied by their wives and children, the pledges of their hearts' dearest affections, to enjoy, in their manner, a festive hour, and wile away for a time the cares of the world. Every precaution was taken to ensure pleasure, and prevent disturbance. Peace officers were posted at the doors, and all the company who were admitted were known to belong to reputable classes of our citizens. The evening's hilarity had been long in progress, and all had gone merry as a marriage bell,' when a mob of rowdies, headed by a young man named John Armstrong, made their appearance and immediately threw every thing into confusion. These scoundrels pretended to be volunteer firemen of engines No. 15, 33, and 44, and of Hose Co. No 43. They thrust aside the officers, who guarded the doors; rushed tumultuously into the barroom; broke and destroyed the bar and furniture; threw bottles, glasses, and decanters at the assembled guests; seriously injured one of the officers, and pestered to the ball room. There they went hand to hand, and after a fierce struggle, were ejected from the premises.

Finding themselves not in sufficient force to *complete their destructive intentions, the rowdies* withdrew for the purpose of collecting aid. During their absence, the house was barricaded, arms, and ammunition procured, and the women placed in safety. These preparations had scarcely been completed, when the rowdies returned, to the attack, and commenced the assault by throwing stones, brickbats, and other missiles at every *assailable point of the house.—Warning was* given them to desist, to which they paid no attention; thereupon a volley was fired from the house upon them, and their leader John Armstrong was killed on the spot, and three others severely wounded. This was about half past 11 o'clock at night.

The rowdies discovered that they were likely to get nothing but death and wounds by a further riot, fled away in all directions, and did not venture again to disturb the peace of the neighborhood.

At the time Armstrong was shot he was endeavoring to force in the front door of the house. While thus engaged some of the Germans opened the centre window of the second story, and fired at him. Two rifle balls took effect upon his body. One entered his breast, and carried away the breast bone; and the other entered the right side of the abdomen, producing instant death. The deceased was a single man, a stone cutter by trade, and between 22 and 23 years of age. He belonged to Eugene company, No. 33.

MORE ROWDYISM.—On New Year's day there were several gangs of ruffians abroad, all, as usual, pretending to belong to fire companies. One gang of these fellows made their appearance in Hudson street, and entering several taverns, insulted the guests and threw every thing into confusion.

Another gang of these fellows paraded the avenues, and finally set themselves down before a tavern, in the tenth Avenue, with the intention of a storm. On the first stone being thrown it was returned in a fire of pistol shots, which damped the spirits of the rioters, who beat a retreat instanter, with "*sauve qui peut*"—the devil take the hindmost for their watchword. They were scarce in that neighborhood for the rest of the day.

THE PITT STREET GANG.—A mob of rowdies known as the Pitt street gang, on New Year's night paraded the Bowery, and committed most disgusting atrocities. Women were insulted in the most brutal manner, and any one interfering did so at the risk of his life.

A citizen and his wife, the lady far advanced in pregnancy, were attacked by these fellows a little above the Bowery Theatre. The woman was forced from her husband and carried across the street and there exposed to every conceivable and shocking indignity.

It was a portion of this gang headed by Armstrong, that attacked the tavern in Elizabeth st. where their leader lost his life. Previously they had entered a tavern kept by a German, on the corner of Forsyth and Christie Sts. where they committed the most brutal atrocities, and were absolutely in the act of stripping a female whom they surprised in the kitchen, when they became suddenly alarmed at the entrance of some of the landlord's friends and decamped.

*The "Great big gun."*—This gun, the Columbia, the largest weapon of destruction ever manufactures in this country, is truly a great curiosity—and excites admiration not only from its size, but from its exquisite finish. It is a fine specimen of mechanical skill. Its greatest length is a little more than 9 feet—the length of the bore, including the chamber, is 90 inches—the diameter of the muzzle 20 1-2 inches—diameter of the bore 10 inches. It weighs about 9 tons—and carries a solid ball of 130 weight—or a shell of 90 lbs. weight. The quantity of powder required for a full charge is 90 lbs. Some further experiments with this huge piece of ordnance were made on Saturday at South Boston, under *the superintendence of Col. George Bomford*, Chief of the Ordnance Department—which were well worth witnessing, and carried conviction to the minds of those present, of the tremendous power of such an engine, when used as a weapon of destruction.—The distance to which the shells were sent, at a blank elevation was truly astonishing. The effect of this kind of gun was *tried at the bombardment of the Mexican castle* of St. Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, by the French—and it must be obvious that a small battery of these pieces, at the mouth of a harbor, must prove an effectual protection against any naval force, which may be brought against it. Indeed, the invention of these destructive machines, must change the whole character of defensive operations.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

The state debt of Pennsylvania amounts to a bout 32,000,000 dollars, requiring, at 5 per cent. 1,600,000 dollars for interest; a sum far more than the income from their public works.

*An important decision concerning slave property* has been made at the Federal Court at Jackson, Mississippi; Judge Chaloon presiding. The Natchez Free Trader says it was decided in the case of Hickman vs. Reed by which the doctrine is established that all contracts for negroes brought into the State of Mississippi and sold as merchandize, subsequent to May 1st, 1833, *are illegal, and as such are null and void.* This decision, must, it is said, of necessity have an important bearing on Mississippi debts to northern negro traders to the amount at least of two millions of dollars.

A case under the provisions in the constitution of Ohio, which declares that Slavery shall not exist in that State, *is likely soon to be tried there.* A number of slaves have left a Virginia slave holder, who was emigrating to Missouri, during his route through Ohio, and are protected against him by the people of Springfield, for which the master has brought a suit. They contend that the Federal constitution provides only for the restoration of fugitive slaves, who may seek refuge there from another state.

The Rev. Mr. Cookman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been elected chaplain of the U. S. Senate. There were six candidates.

A National Convention of Silk Growers, convened at Washington on the 10th ult. Many eminent gentlemen were present; and the Convention resolved that another year's experience has confirmed the opinion expressed by the convention last year, "that silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export."

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts is composed of 518 members! What an absurdity! They are paid, not by the commonwealth at large, but by the towns, respectively. Each town elects as many members as it chooses provided a certain ratio be not exceeded.

Within the last three weeks *over a million* and a half Woolen Goods have been re-shipped back to England. These shipments have been made for two reasons. First, they would not pay a profit, and next, the parties were fearful that the Collector would seize them as he has seized a large portion of Woolens that have been before imported. The difference to the Revenue will be *very great.*

*Cutlery Establishment in Maine.*—At the establishment of G. & D. N. Ropes, at Saccarappa village, Westbrook, for the manufactory of cutlery, it is expected soon to finish 100 sets of table knives and forks per diem. The workmanship is said to be of the first order.

*Jan. 7th.*—United States Bank Stock rose 5½ per cent. yesterday; sales closing at 84. Bank of New York 116. Schenectady Railroad, 122.

*Dividends.*—The Bank of Commerce declared a semi-annual dividend yesterday of 4 per ct. The Ocean ins. Co. of 4 per ct. and the N. Y. Ins. Co. of 6 per ct. for the last six months. The *Potomac Insurance Co. of Georgetown, D. C.* have declared a dividend of *twenty* per cent. for the last six months.

The State of Maryland has paid the interest due upon her stocks, with nine per cent. premium as the equivalent for specie.

The interest due on the Illinois State Bonds, due from the first Monday in January, was paid yesterday at the *United States* bank in N. York.

We understand that Mr. Abm. Suydam has been elected President of the "Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick, in the place of Jas. F. Randolph, resigned. The selection is unquestionably a judicious one, as Mr. Suydam is a man of wealth, and possesses those business qualities which eminently fit him for the station. We are in hopes that the bank over which he is called to preside, will soon resume specie payments, and by a prudent management of its affairs, secure the confidence of the public.

Since writing the above we have learned that the bank is preparing to resume in a few days. —*N. B. Times.*

*Rheumatism.*—Spread raw cotton, about one quarter of an inch thick, on a piece of flannel, sufficiently large to cover the part affected.—Quilt the cotton to the flannel, to confine it in a main spread. When applied it will produce relief in a very short time. Tootbache proceeding from decayed teeth, has been frequently cured by filling the cavities with raw cotton.

Recent colds may be cured, by boiling together half a pint of milk, a teaspoonful of black pepper, and a small lump of butter; to be taken hot on going to bed—to be repeated three or four nights. A pleasant beverage and a certain cure. —*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

Considerable excitement exists on the desert little sand bank near the Narrows, called Coney Island. Some of the Mexican dollars buried some years since by Gibbs the pirate, have been found, and the beach is now strewed with spectators. The amount of this *gold fishery*, it is said, is already some thousands of dollars. The whole of the plunder from the Vineyard, which Gibbs and his associates took out of her before scuttling her, was $54,000.—*Ib.*

In the Cincinnati Almanac is a list of steamboats, prepared by Mr. Hartsborne, who is a surveyor of boats, employed by the different steamboat companies. The total number of steamboats on the western waters is 327. There are owned in Cincinnati 38 boats, independent of those which are owned by their captains. By reference to the cost of the boats it appears that the total amount exceeds *five millions of dollars.*

The average cost of each boat is $15,000.—The boats owned in Cincinnati cost nearly nine hundred thousand dollars.

The sleighing is so fine along the Hudson, that it nearly equals a steamboat passage. The papers from the North and West speak of deep snow. Along the lakes it lies several feet deep, in some places up to the top of the fences.

## Treasury Department.

To the long report of the Secretary of the Treasury, our readers will no doubt prefer the brief abstract of its most important parts.

*First*, the State of the Treasury. On this head, the available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1839, is stated at $1,556,284.

*Secondly, the amount of monies estimated to* be necessary for the service of the next year. These are estimated to amount to at least $31,152,100, of which it is computed that 20,000,000 will be expended within that year for ordinary purposes, over two millions and three hundred more, including the redemption of Treasury notes.

*Thirdly, to meet this expenditure, the customs* land sales, and miscellaneous services are estimated to amount within the year to $18,500,000, and with the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the first of January 1840, to constitute the sum of $20,156,385, as "the efficient means" for 1840.

*Fourthly*, the amount of imports and exports. The amount of exports for the year ending September 30, 1839, is estimated to have been $113,359,000. Being an excess over those of 1838 of $9,372,388. Of the whole exports only $17,408,000 were of foreign origin. The imports for the same period are estimated to have amounted to about $157,700,000, being an excess to the large extent of $54,892,356 over those during the previous year.

From the Journal of Commerce.

### Ten days later from England.

By the Packet ship England, captain Waite, we have received London papers of Saturday evening Dec. 7th, and Liverpool to the same date.

The complexion of the commercial intelligence is as well as was expected, and better. Cotton is rather lower, but that was expected, and so is a still further decline. We have collected the best possible information respecting American stocks, from the letters of the principal London Bankers, and they show a distinct change for the better.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 30th of November. She sailed hence on the 16th.

War has broken out afresh in Africa, between Abd-el Kader and the French, under circumstances fitted to give the latter much uneasiness. Large reinforcements were being sent from France with the utmost despatch.

*London Dec. 3.*—The accounts from the United States by the Great Western leave no doubt whatever of the ability of the New York banks to sustain specie payments, and this having now been put sufficiently to the test, is received here as a favorable omen for the establishment of a better state of things in that country and of the renewal of trade with it by Great Britain, not perhaps to the extravagant state of it lately existing, but to such an extent as is sought to attain, and as consistant with safe and regular returns for it. We shall take no more state stocks from the Americans as remittances for a very long time because our orders finding no vent for them at home, will no longer receive them in payment, but they will send to us and to Europe generally, cotton, tobacco, corn, and other produce, quite equal to, if not much better than, specie. Large remittances in this kind are said to have arrived by the Great Western, consisting chiefly of bills drawn against large shipments of corn to France, but which will be available as an instrument for rectifying the exchanges in this country.—Further large orders of the same kind were sent out by the British Queen, it having become a great Government object in France, as a means of safety against popular tumults, to secure the most abundant stocks of grain, for which America presented the best resource.

On the whole, the difficulties under which trade labored in the United States have not been in point of fact, materially relieved. It is the prospect only which is decidedly better, and for that both countries are indebted to the firmness of the New York Banks in adhering to their engagements. A contrary course would have led to another general suspension all over the Union, and then years would have been required to bring its trade into a safe position.

The prevalence of an impression that the accounts from the United States by the Great Western are altogether of a more favorable complexion, produced an improvement in the funds.—*Times.*

*Two Days later news from France.*

Has been received by the arrival at N. York last evening, of the Iowa Capt. Pell, from Havre She sailed Dec. 8th and the Paris date is to the 7th. Great preparations were making for the expedition to Algiers, from which country reports had been received that from 1500 to 1800 French troops had been massacred by the Arabs A corps of 25,000 men embarked from France in two frigates and 4 steamers. Five other war steamers were preparing to start at To lon.

The commercial and manufacturing community appear to be laboring under great distress. As account from Amiens, says—"The commercial crisis making rapid progress, and one of our strongest houses has failed."

In Lyons the working classes were suffering dreadfully. One manufacturer at Rouen who generally sells 300 pieces a week, sold but eleven—which is given as a specimen of the times.

*Cairo, Nov.* 14.—I have only time to announce to you that the Egyptian army commanded at Arabia by young Ibrahim Pacha, has just gained a signal victory over the troops of the Imam, to the province of Jubesh. It is stated that a considerable number of prisoners and the town of Sanna had fallen into the hands of the victors.

The entire possessions of the Yemen will bring Mehemet-Ali near to the English establishment at Aden.

*According to the Wheeling Times, there is* 100,000 dollars' worth of coal near hat place, waiting a rise in the river to go down.

The Thermometer at Petersburg, Va. fell to 6 degrees below zero, on the 2d inst.

*Look out for Altered Notes.*—Sylvester & Co. of the New Reporter & Counterfeit Detector, have exposed a 5 dollar bill of the City Trust & Banking Co. ingeniously altered to a 5, by pasting the figure first over the original one.

Look out for the notes of the Farmer's Bank of Seneca County.—Red Back. The cashier has run away with the funds.

One dollar notes of the broken State bank at Trenton, are in circulation.

*Schuylkill Bank Directors Indicted.*—We learn that the grand jury of Philadelphia have found true bills of indictment against six of the directors of the Schuylkill bank; *an institution whose* recently exposed frauds has blackened that city with crime that nothing short of the rigid enforcement of its penalties can hope to wipe away. The crime alleged in the indictment is conspiracy to defraud.—*Somerset Messenger.*

*Fatal Indian Rencontre.*—The Sacs and Winnebagoes, while hunting, 40 or 50 miles west of the Dubuque Lead mines, got into a quarrel, which resulted in the tomahawking of some 50 of the latter tribe.

*Purchasing their own notes at a discount.*—The Ohio Statesman says that the Legislature of that State, under a resolution of the House, has elicited the fact that the Bank of Zanesville has sold in Philadelphia, since the 1st of September, $20,780 in specie, and that the Bank of Muskingum sold $10,000, or, in other words, have been purchasing their own notes at a discount.

*Backfors.*—A Tuscaloosa paper says that a bill has been introduced into the Senate of Alabama, to impose a fine upon all bachelors in that State. Single gentlemen of 25 are to pay $5 for their privilege; and those who have persisted in their obstinacy for a longer period are sentenced to pay $5 for each and every year over that age. This latter clause will bear hard upon veterans.

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| *Burrillville bank at Burrillville* | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Exch'g, and Windsor, | do |
| All the remaining banks | 1 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Beddeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank Fullam | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| **NEW-YORK CITY** | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Charleed bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Mun. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mechanics' & Mfrs.—Mechanics' ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. bk.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| **NEW YORK STATE.** | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 2 a 3 |
| Red Back | par a |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 3 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farmers & Merch's Middletown P't—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | par to 5 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 a 5 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| All the good Banks | 6 a 9 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Flour and Meal.*—*Western* Canal, | 5 75 to | 6 00 |
| Rye, Fl. ur, | 4 00 to | 4 — |
| Indian Meal, | 3 87 to | 4 00 |
| Grain —Virginia Wheat, | 1 13 | |
| Rye, per bushels, 56 lb. | 70 | |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | 62 to | 64 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | — to | 64 |
| Do. southern, | 58 to | — |
| Barley | 62 to | 70 |
| Oats, | 28 to | 26 |
| Peas, white dry, | | 12 00 |
| Whole Beans, | 15-00 to | 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | 27 to | 28 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | 23 to | 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | 12 50 to | 13 00 |
| Do. prime, | 8 50 to | 8 75 |
| Butter, dairy | 14 to | 20 |
| Do shipping | 12 to | 15 |
| Hog's Lard, | 9 to | 11 |
| Pork—mess, brl. | 14 00 to | |
| Do. prime, | 10 00 to | 12 00 |
| Hams, | 9 to | 10 |
| Rice, | 10 to | |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 to | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | 80 15 to | 0 16 |
| Dipped, | 13 to | 14 |
| Sperm, | 41 to | 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | 10 to | 13 |
| Java, | 12 to | 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | 12 to | 14 |
| Upland, | 10 to | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, per bbl | 3 50 to | 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | 18 to | 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, bri. | 11 00 to | 12 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 25 to | 10 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | 6 25 to | 7 50 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | 1 75 to | 2 00 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | | 1 75 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | 8 to | 10 |
| New Orleans | 8 to | 8 |
| Loaf, | 14 to | 18 |
| Lump, | 15 to | 17 |
| Tallow.—American, | 11 to | 17 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder, | 42 to | 1 60 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | 37 to | 39 |


# THE UNION.

## PLAINFIELD, N. J.

**Monday, January 13, 1840.**


Part have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.—Thomas Jefferson.

*The Plainfield Union.*—The present number closes the Third Volume of this paper. The next volume we intend shall be more worthy of the patronage of its friends than this has been, as we consider the Union to be now fairly established. We intend soon to make several improvements, and first we have new materials now making, which, next week or the week after, will enable us to *print* it much better, an improvement now much needed.—we shall also, at the same time give more reading matter than heretofore, by leaving out a few columns of advertisements. In the Spring we shall considerably enlarge our sheet, giving us more room to amuse and instruct our readers to the best of our ability, and shall use a better quality of *paper*, in fine, we intend it shall be such as to bear a favorable comparison with most of the country papers in the State, in size and typography,—and to contain more reading matter than half of them. With these prospects of reform, as they are accompanied with considerable expense, we hope our friends will give us a large and good subscription list, and we will go on with good courage.

Heretofore the Union oftentimes has not been as good as we wished, but it has been as good as we could afford, as our patronage has been and still is *quite small,—indeed, we could not have* kept going at all, had not a good share of our customers been paying patrons, and many of them in advance,—which well doing we expect they will not discontinue.

In party politics, the Union will continue neutral,—as strictly impartial as it is in our power to make it.

All who do not order their paper stopped will be considered as continuing their subscriptions. Terms as heretofore, $2,00 in advance, 2,25 after 6 months, 2,50 after the close of the year.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of public documents from the Hon. Jos. F. Randolph, the only acknowledged Representative from this state.

Osmyn Baker, the whig candidate for Congress, from the 6th Congressional district in Massachusetts, is at last elected. The vacancy in this district was caused by the death of the former occupant, since which many trials have been made without effecting a choice, owing to the great number of scattering abolition votes. In the last election, the returns from three towns were thrown out, on account of informality, and Mr. Baker's majority is 80 over all.

The Massachusetts Legislature met at Boston on the forepart of this month. The whigs have a majority in both branches. The votes for governor had not been counted at the last accounts and there was much doubt whether Morton or Everett would be the governor during the ensuing year.

## Congress.

Friday, Jan. 3.—In the Senate, Messrs. Clay and Calhoun got into a quarrel about compromises and coalitions, in which many hard words were used, and no honor obtained by either party.

In the House, also, bickerings of a personal, violent, and disgraceful nature, took place between Messrs. Jenifer and Stanley on one side, and Mr. Bynum on the other. We take no *pleasure in recording to such scenes, as they are* disgraceful to the country.

Saturday, Jan. 4th.—Mr. Evans, of Maine, stated that all the money appropriated for the contingent expenses of the two houses had been expended, and therefore asked leave to introduce a "very important' bill to provide a new supply, a consideration of which need not occupy "three minutes." A bill making a new appropriation was then introduced and passed, without objection or reference to a committee, the case being pressingly urged.

Monday, Jan. 6th.—In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented a memorial from certain citizens of Missouri, asking for a grant of land in Oregon to which place they intended to emigrate.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, introduced the Sub-Treasury bill, which was read twice and laid on the table for future action.

He also introduced a bill for the punishment of defaulters against the United States. This bill was also read twice—when Mr. Wright said, that agreeably with the instruction of the Committee on Finance, he should ask for the consideration of both bills on Monday next. It was important that they should be acted upon at an early day.

Mr. Benton spoke at length against the assumption of the State debts by the General Government.

Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee has taken his seat as Senator once more.

In the House, the death of the Hon. James C. Alvord, member elect from Massachusetts, was announced, and after adopting the usual resolutions, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 7th.—The Senate was occupied in debating Mr. Benton's resolutions in opposition to the assumption of the State debts by the Government,—and the house, on the New Jersey delegation question, all day, without coming to any decision.

Wednesday, Jan. 8th.—In the house, Mr. Duncan held the floor all day in relation to the New Jersey matter. It is pretty generally considered that the Administration set of candidates will be admitted after examination, if not before.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday last. All the officers, administration men. Gov. Porter's message is highly spoken of by all parties,—very moderate, reasonable and conciliatory.

The New York Legislature was organized the same day,—all the officers are whigs. Gov. Seward's Message is about twice as long as the President's!

☞ Capt. Jackson Gould, of Rahway, while skating, on Thursday evening, 9th inst. broke through the ice, and was drowned.

☞ The cars on our rail-road are now running twice daily, to Boundbrook, leaving there, at half past six, and half past eleven, A. M.—leaving Plainfield, Elizabethport and New York, as heretofore.

☞ John Nimmer, of whom we spoke in our last, is now in jail in New Brunswick.

☞ The Legislature of this State meets at Trenton, to-morrow, 14th inst.

An unofficial account from Boston says that Morton, (democrat) is elected governor of Massachusetts, by a majority of 310 over Everett,—and of *four* over all, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Morton, | 51,035 | |
| Everett, | | 50,725 |
| Scattering, | | 306 |
| | | 51,031 |

No votes were found for Mrs. Chapman.

*Sub-Treasury.*—The New York Spectator, a very respectable whig paper, contains the following:—

We have authentic advices from Washington, of high moment for the people. After the election of Speaker, affairs took a different turn from what had been expected by over-sanguine whigs. Instead of breaking with the Administration Mr. Calhoun and his clique have formed a more perfect and compact attack with it than ever. Blair is to be appointed printer to the House, ☞ by the aid of Pickens. Duff Green has been thrown overboard, or is to be provided for in some other way. And the Sub-Treasury bill will be passed *Specie clause and all!* The people of this state have never yet believed in the passage of this bill. But they will find themselves mistaken. It will be passed, and the object is, to make that Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun desire.

*From the Fredonian.*

There can be no doubt, we think, that overtrading has contributed largely and powerfully to the present disastrous state of the country. The overtrading is in our foreign commerce, and consists in an excess of imports beyond our exports—a buying altogether beyond our ability to pay. During the year just closed we have a startling illustration of this prodigality. Our importations have exceeded our exportations by nearly *forty-four millions*; and after allowing liberally for the profits upon the exchanges, we must remain in debt upon the year's business between 35 and 40 millions. This same excess, though not to the same ruinous extent, has existed for the last ten years; and has been all the while grinding the nation to the dust. During this whole period, the annual excess has been twenty millions—probably eight to ten millions more than the fair profits of the business. It is impossible not to feel this spendthrift policy most sensibly; and we are here also beginning to feel it painfully.

If it be asked why this is so, we answer because it is the fashion of the day, and the policy of our rulers to encourage what is called free trade—which means, in our case, to sacrifice all other interest to the commercial interest, and especially to leave our manufactures to perish that we may have the pleasure to trade more extensively with John Bull. So long as we took care of ourselves rather than, as now, promoted our own industry and fostered our own skill and capital, in preference to those of other nations—we had no difficulty from an immense and overwhelming foreign debt—but paid for all we got as we went along, and stopt when we could not trade on fair and equal terms. We have only to return to this common sense course again, and the balance of trade will soon be restored, and the whole train of commercial evils consequent upon its disturbance be avoided. Especially shall we have no more pressures, and panics, and bank suspensions, and protestations of public and private confidence. In short, we must go back to the Tariff, and hoist again the Banner of "Ample Protection to our Home Industry."—Even the Secretary of the Treasury hints at this.

Sixty persons were baptised yesterday (the 2d inst.) by the Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, of the Baptist Church of Trenton. The ice was cut away for the purpose in the Water Power race way, at a place near the church. The immersions occupied about 40 minutes. Persons were employed to stir the water, during the performance of the rite, to prevent its freezing. A large concourse was gathered to look upon this unusual occurrence, many of whom stood upon the ice, and boys were skating around at the same time.

A protracted meeting has been held in the Baptist church for several weeks, and very many have applied *for admission to the church.*—*Trenton Gaz.*

Our superabcess of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

### Addresses on Common Schools

The subscriber proposes to give addresses on the improvement and importance of Common Schools in the following places, at the times mentioned, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange, Monday evening, | January | 13th |
| Bloomfield, Tuesday " | " | 14th |
| Belleville, Wednesday " | " | 15th |
| *Morristown*, Thursday " | " | 16th |
| Newton, Monday " | " | 20th |
| Flemington, Saturday " | " | 25th |
| Somerville, Monday " | " | 27th |
| Plainfield, Tuesday " | " | 28th |

The friends of education are respectfully requested to use all practicable means, through the Press, the Pulpits, &c. to give publicity to these appointments. It will readily be perceived in each place, that a suitable room should be provided, and every effort made to insure a full attendance.

After this tour is completed, I propose to visit the remaining sections of the State, and to address my last lecture to the citizens of Newark, giving a full account of what I may see and hear in the State.

With great respect,

J. ORVILLE TAYLOR.

☞ Mr. Taylor has just returned from an extensive tour through some of the New England States, New York and Michigan, and has acquired an amount of information on the condition and wants of Common Schools, which cannot fail to render his lectures instructive and interesting. He will be able to impart many useful facts concerning the improvements which have been adopted elsewhere, and to suggest the means of elevating that great interest in our own state. Certainly no subject is of more importance to us, and we trust it will receive on this occasion the attention to which it is so eminently entitled.

There are intimations that Mr. Kendall may be obliged to resign the Post Office Department on account of ill health.

The Ohio House of Representatives has passed the Usury bill, which legalizes contracts at 8 per cent interest.

*Pork.*—The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 25th ult. says, a little more than 20,000 hogs have been packed there. A large number are in the pens and many more are coming in. The price averages 3,50.

Window Glass of a superior and beautiful lustre and transparency, is being manufactured from *rock crystal* at Keene, N. H.

In Philadelphia, a *Soup* house is opened for the benefit of the poor.

A young lady in Utica the other evening put out one of her lover's eyes by playfully throwing a pair of scissors at him while frolicking.

For the Plainfield Union.

*Enigma, composed of* 15 *letters.*

My 10, 3, 15, 13, 8, 9, is the name of a prophet,—my 1. 3. 11, 9, is the name of an apostle,—my 10, 13, 8, is what all must do,—my 1, 3. 13, 12, is what all are subject to,—my 14, 15, 13, 14, 15, is a ga den vegetable,—my 1, 8, 12, 15, is the name of a distinguished philanthropist,—my 1. 11. 6, 8, is what we write with,—my 9. 14. 12. 10. 14. 12. is a city in England,—my two thirds is the name of a place in Connecticut, and whole is what all ought to take.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

T. S. Alberti, $3,25; D. W. Ayres, 2,88; Ira Pruden, 2,84; Berry, Dunham & Co. 2,80; B. Stelle, jr. 2,15; Allen Parker, 1,78; O. Maurice, 1,65; J. Manning, Esq. 1,47; E. Runyon, 1,00; A. Van Houten, 1,00; Smith Webster, 50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst. Mr. Cornelius Powelson to Miss Eliza Harriott, all of New Brunswick.

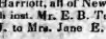
On the 5th inst. Mr. E. B. Tessiere, of Bloomburg, N. J. to Mrs. Jane E. Boggs, of New Brunswick.

On the 6th inst. Mr. James Clarkson to Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn, both of Piscataway.

## Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd. request all indebted to said estate, to call on either of them and settle the same between now and the 1st of April next. Also, All having any claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same for payment, within the same time.

JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH,
THOMAS F. RANDOLPH,
SAMUEL F. RANDOLPH,
Executors of the estate of
Jan. 12, 1840. (563t) Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd.



ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE
RAIL ROAD.

*ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.*

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New York from the foot of Marketfield st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethport for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Plainfield a quarter before 7 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Boundbrook, on the arrival of the last train.

Freight taken as usual, which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

### For Sale at this Office, January, 1840.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 3s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, White, Ruled, or colored.

BILLS, all sizes and prices.

Watts' Divine and Moral Hymns,—Methodist Hymns, Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets; Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Three paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

500 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Lead's or pot lead by the hundred.—Steel pen hundred.—Pocket Combs, Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

### School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic,
Pearson's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments,
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, Cæsar, Cicero Delphini,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates,
Murray's small English Grammar,
" English Reader,
Mills' Recitations,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar, Vince's Fluxions, and other second-hand Classical Books.

### *Miscellaneous,*

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Life and Last Days of Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns,—Young Man's Guide,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Knil Rond,
Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time,
The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life,
Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book,
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies,
The Old Almanac Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.
THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the last Novel, by Capt. Marryatt,
The Waverly Novels, new uniform edition, 22 volumes, for sale separate, or together,
Thadeus of Warsaw—William's Poems,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Scripture Biography—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Baxter's Saint's Rest,—The Young Husband
Wm. D. Frazee, 18 plates and maps,
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Hall's Journal of Three Tours in Pennsylvania,
Routes between New York and Washington,
Alonzo and Melissa,—The Unity Tongue,
Mary Howitt's Juvenile Travels, complete in one large octave Volume, well bound.
Baron Munchausen.—Providential Care.
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Illustrations of Masonry, containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West,
Missionary Gazetteer, with plates
Fortune Telling Cards, perfect,—Herveyiphe Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters
Daily Food.—Prisons and Juvenile Books.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

### *Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Lundy's *Gunpowder Tea*s, with plates,
Beauties of Phillanthropy, with plates,
Slave's Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,
Thome and Kimball's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery,
Life of Wilberforce—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Thurston on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View,
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs,
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 2 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c. &

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberty and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester,
Poems, by a Slave, a acquaintance of Washington.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor,
Child's *First Book*,—*Arithmetical* Table Books.
Crook in the Lot by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Boston's Fourfold State, or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR ACE CARDS, 6 cts.

## Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

## Pennsylvania Money taken at par for Goods, at the Emporium.

D. LENOX.

## English Merinos,

A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality double fold, for sale at 3s. 6d. cash. D. LENOX.

## Dr. Fontaine's Medicines.

THE following highly efficacious medicines, invented by the celebrated Dr. Fontaine, are for sale by

### Ira Pruden, Plainfield.

Dr. F. was born in Paris, of Indian parents—was educated in Italy, France and Germany, and graduated in their principal universities, having been a regular practitioner there 15 years. On account of political opinions he was compelled to quit Europe, and *has for several years practised medicine in New Haven*, and has become well known through Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts.

1st. Dr F's Family Pills. A superior mild physic, they never gripe, distress or weaken.

2d. Dr F's Female Medicines. For ladies afflicted with colds, or whatever infirmity—respecting any thing of the kind, and warranted in all cases to have the desired effect.

3d. Worm Powders. A certain cure. It not only expels them but prevents their creation.

4th. Cough Drops. Sure of curing a common cold or cough in 2 or 3 days.

5th. Strengthening Plaster.

6th. Rheumatic Salve. A better or surer remedy for all kinds of Rheumatism was never found.

7th. Dr. F's Camphor Ice.

8th. Eye Water. Excellent and harmless.

9th. Ear Ache Oil. To remove periodical deafness

10th. Dr. F's Nipple Salve, for sore nipples, caked milk, or inflamed breast.

11th. Dr. F's Itch Ointment.

12th. Dr. F's Cutaneous Balsam. A valuable wash for every kind of pimples.

13th. Dr. F's Salt Rheum Lotion—sure in its effects.

14th. Dr. F's Elixir of Life, for feeble consultions, particularly consumptives.

15th. Dr. F's Teething Syrup.

16th. Dr. F's Healing Salve, for bruises, ulcers, &c.

Jan. 5th, 1840. 1556w

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 9, 1839. 54 3m pd.

# ATTENTION!

ALL PERSONS having any claims and demands against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Tailor's, Shoemaker's bills, Freight, Lumber, Feed, Horses standing, Tavern bills, Taxes or Interest money, Printing, bread bills, Groceries or Dry Goods sawing lumber,—for hay, corn, oats, wood, Lawyer's bills, Weaving, Insurance, or against Jackson & Pound, are requested to call and get their pay, as the year 1839 is almost closed.

ALSO—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle their accounts before the end of this year,—Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.

Plainfield, Dec 16th, 1839. 152 5w

## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. January 1st, 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Adrian, | Mr. Kenney |
| David Allen, | Charles T. Laine, |
| Jacob S. Price | Lewis Morgan, |
| Thomas Barrett | Isaac I. Manning |
| Margaret Compton, | Mrs. Martin |
| Lewis Craig | John Parker |
| Wm. W. Craig | Pound |
| Mary Ann Cromwell, | Mammond Post |
| Henry L. Cobb | S. H. Rowes |
| Irish Champion | Still Randolph |
| Noah Drake, | Asa Randolph, |
| Theodore A. Dunn | Liddew Squier, Jun. |
| Azariah Drake | Daniel Tewksum |
| Wm. D. Frazee, | Effingham Townly |
| Sarah Frazee | Jacob Vanderen 3 |
| John L. Frazee, | Rachel Vail 2 |
| Shannon S. Griswell 2 | John Van Reper |
| Abr. H. Harris | Sarah Ann Vedfect, |
| Jacob M. Holden | George Van Beuren |
| John Hall | Amos Williams |
| Thomas Hidd | Reuben Worth. |
| Samuel Frazee, | |

J. MANNING, P. M.

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing nineteen rooms, and a cellar. For convenience and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money can be and probably can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 149 tf

## For Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas, at 4s. 5s. 6s.
Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6s. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 10 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

## Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of, Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business, to furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices

## Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prints, Black cotton Rose Rubbed. Super Oxford mix Satinetts, colored Cambric and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s. 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

## Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A FEW Pieces For Dresses, at the low price of 5s. 6d. per yard. D. LENOX.

## PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

### Terms.

| | |
|---|---|
| Common English branches, per quarter, | $2 to 4,00 |
| Higher " | 5 to 6,00 |
| Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course | 7,00 |
| Collegiate Studies, | 10,00 |
| Modern Languages an extra charge. | |

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 23th, 1839. 4w

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with one and a half acres of land attached. Apply to the subscriber. March 19. 12 tf

## HOUSE & LOT For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in the east street next below the Classical Institution. It will be made low if applied to before soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 29th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

## Executor's Sale of Real Estate. House and Lot At Public Sale.

SITUATED in the Village of South Plains, on the corner of the Westfield Road, where Joseph M. Lindsley formerly lived. The House is large and convenient for a good sized family with a shoe shop and kitchen attached.

### Also, A Lot of Land,

Containing Sixty acres, situated in Somerset county adjoining lands of Jonathan H. Osborn, Joseph B. Darby, Israel Parker, D. Bloswell, and others, about one mile from South Plains, formerly the property of Levi Dechy deceased. Said land is one half covered with a fine growth of wood.

The above property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 18th of January next, at the said house, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions made known, and a misance given by WILLIAM S. DALBY, *Jr.*

Dec. 14th. 1839. *Executor.*

## Sheriff's Sale.

*In Chancery.*

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant; and William Wells, et al. defendants.

Fi fa for sale of Mortgaged Premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain lot of land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the village of Plainfield in the township of Westfield, Essex county, and state of New Jersey,—and is bound and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in Centre street, at the rear of Fourth street lots and running up Centre street, north west 7 chains and 78 links to a stake in Centre street, thence south west—with that north east 1 chain and eighty links to a stone and David D. Tingley's corner—thence with his line south east 2 chains and 79 links to a stone—then south west 1 chain and 70 links to the place of beginning, containing half an acre and 40 square links of land, being lots No. 27 and 28.

Also, all those two tracts and parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey—The 1st. Four tracts or parcels of land sold by James Leonard to the said William Wells and since united and bounded as follows—The first lot No. 5 being at a stone in the middle of Third staeet and is Miron G. Olmsted's corner and running with his line north west 3 chains and 15 links to a stone in the rear of 3d street line—with that line north east 90 links to a stone and Lsing & Randolph's corner—with their line south east 3 chains and 15 links to the rear of 3d street—with that south west 90 links to the beginning containing 28390 square links of land; The 3d Lot, *No. 17 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street* and is Frazee Griffin's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 98 links to a stone in D. T. Hill's line—with that and Sarah Leecy's line north west 90 links to a stone and corner—then with his line north west 2 chains and 98 links to a stone in the middle of third street—with that north east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 18000 square links of land. The 3d Lot No. 29 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Benjamin Stelle's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 98 links to a stone in Frazee Griffin's line—with his line and Abraham Runyon's north east 1 chain and 45 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—then last south east 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty and Fourth streets—then with the middle of Fourth street south west 1 chain and 70 links to the place of beginning, containing 29165 square links of land

The Fifth tract or parcel sold by James Wilson to William Wells and is butted and bounded as follows—Beginning at a stone in the middle of Fourth street where said street intersects New street and runs thence south 45 deg. West 1 chain and 12 3-4 links to another stone in Fourth street at corner of Runyon's north east 49 perch land—thence with said Runyon's line north 47 degrees west 2 chains and 78 links to a stone, also a corner of said Runyon—thence along the rear of Third street lots north 45 degrees east 2 chains and 113-4 links to a stone in the centre of New street—thence along the middle of New street south 45 degrees east 2 chains & 78 links to the place of beginning, containing 29160 square links of land being lot No. 2 on a map of lots laid out on said fourth street.

Also, all the following tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit, beginning at a stone planted in the middle of the road leading from Plainfield aforesaid to Boundbrook which stone is a corner of land sold by Edward Hoagland to Daniel John Wilson thence along the line of said Layton and of James Wilson's land north 43 degrees east 8 chains and 73 links to a stone being James Leonard's corner—thence along said Leonard's line south 47 degrees east 12 chains and 60 links to a stone in said Leonard's line which is also a corner of lot formerly owned by John Grant now by said William Wells—thence with the line of that lot south 45 degrees west 6 chains and 73 links to the middle of said road—thence along the middle of the said road south 49 degrees and 30 minutes west 70 links to the place of beginning containing eight acres and a half of land, more or less.

And also one other lot adjoining the last before described tract bought by said William Wells of John Dunlap dated the 25th, 1838, being a stone lying at a stone in the middle of the road from Plainfield to Brooklyn and Samptown in Daniel Drake's line—thence with said line north 43 degrees west 8 rods to a stone a corner of the before described tract—thence with the line of that said north 44 degrees west six chains and 94 links to a stone in James Leonard's line—thence with his line north 49 degrees west 3 chains and 60 links to a stone in Samuel Vail's line—thence with his line Coddington and Conner's and George Thorn's land and J. & J. Sayre and Benjamin Sayre's line south 45 degrees west 13 chains and 45 links to a stone in Cornelius Drake's line—thence with his and Benjamin Runyon's line south 45 degrees east 10 rods and 4 links to a stone and Ira Runyon's corner—thence with his line south west two chains and 43 links in the place of beginning, containing 84 100 of an acre of land—Excepting nevertheless out of the above land and premises first described in the last mentioned mortgage all the following lots of land which were sold and conveyed by said William Wells to other persons by the execution of the last aforesaid mortgage to the persons hereinafter named, whose title and possession of the same are not to be affected by said mortgage which said lots of land are bounded and described as follows Wilson by deed dated January 7th, 1837, and several other lots for which deeds are already given, or to be given by the said William Wells, viz: No. 1, No. 21, No. 25 & 27, No. 31, No. 32, 33, 35, 36, 37 and 38, as mentioned in said mortgage.

JONATHAN OSBORN, late Sheriff.

Newark, Nov. 18th, 1839. 151 6w

of the popular established character, and the medical practice advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the country.

Translated from the German.
LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,
of GERMANY,
The Greatest of Modern Benefactors.

*Citizens of North and South America:*

To Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unenviable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine and Surgery, which has already exposed him to the enmity of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of the human race, which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz: Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered condition of the Pectoral Organs of the human body; it often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a slight cough. It is an invaluable and precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be detected in the summit of their very bosom and even while they imagine themselves secure from its attack, teaching them that the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to be found at the disease while in the Midst, and to crush the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages, a medicine which has thoroughly filled the cranium in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the Conqueror of Physicians—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our own countrymen, as visitors to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

## GOELICKE'S
## MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is attended equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdom, and in the possession of which is SOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system:—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they resigned to the unavoidable grave.—

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop: for children, a half drop: and for infants, a quarter drop: the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third *six dollars* ($5.50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

*A Certificate of three members of the*
MEDICAL PROFESSION,
in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our oaths, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinions, either of the goodness or worthlessness of *Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say* that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended Discoverer of a new and infallible medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so many of them bless Dr. Goelicke, and for it, he were undaunted, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now declare in our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our first attempt for the discoverer of this medicine was a once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, on hands of our abuse of him, we do hereby publicly, to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

We have seen many of the medicine into some of our European hospitals as a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

*CERTIFICATES.*

*Post Office, Jefferson, Mo. Dec. 12, 1838.*

Sir.—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state for twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rasser was given over here by the doctors with a consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed: has recovered by using four bottles of the Sanative, and now able to do his own carrying last summer. J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 4th, 1838.

Sir.—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has received great benefit from the Sanative: in fact he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
8-4 Iron and Copper Cauldrons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Shell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Dressing Combs
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Reeling, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

E. HATFIELD.
Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 1y

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the *PAINTING BUSINESS,*
the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THIS design of this school is for the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in all the higher branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to infuse moral effort and the habits of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its efficiency is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. *An extra charge is made* for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be *plainly marked* with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of youth who shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the first of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to *merit its continuance.* EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS*

*The widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pill* obviates the necessity of entering into any long or even great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, when they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy flow through the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discovery's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, such a characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other remedies in the same line, that they do not act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already asserted in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to a sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the inherent nature of the undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." *And such is the* mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all detected together by the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—that there is no nauseating or griping effect produced by any of his compound—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine *than any that has been heretofore invented. These* happy advantages are procured by the peculiar process of manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pilles day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a mourning machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

☞ CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the vast constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my practice, used the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic of certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious coast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.
Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and sold by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 139 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

*Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.*

March 20th, 1839. 14 tf

## Just made up.

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer, that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 30th, 1839.

## Once More!

## STOVES AT HALF PRICE!

THE Subscriber has about 30 Stoves which he will sell at very reduced prices, consisting of Peoples celebrated Union Cook Stoves of different sizes; also Philadelphia Nine Plate Cook stoves of all sizes. Coal Stoves of various patterns; Also, Six plate Stoves for Parlor, school houses, &c. Large and small Franklins

Persons who are in want of Stoves will do well to call, as the subscriber intends closing his business in this place. E. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 52 tf

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdfs, A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article
Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by
Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper; For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using his kind of wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerable. Try it. June 15th.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited, by M. F. CUSHING.
June 15th, 1837.

## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Front streets, would *inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to* attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.
*Plainfield*, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

☞ Important to the Public, ☜
AN agency has just been obtained by
P. MOSHER,
*DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.*

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medica' remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Botanical, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 2 vols. octave, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, th s is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, simple medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the Mercurial system of practice are now well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been sacrificed, without your reach, while safe and effectious Vegetable Medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequent ly calculated to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such practice hereafter, and resort to a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocate of the Reformed or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only, is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain direction for its use generally. You have only to restore both your health, and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the Subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's anibilious physic and *Family Pills.*
For Consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and debility, " Bowel ore Bitters,
For Piles, " Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For worms, " Worm powder,
For Fever, " Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints, " Neutralising Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation, " Compound Laurus Poultice,
For Rheumatism, " RhenOil and Sedative Syrup
For Sore and weak eyes, " Eye balsom or w
For pain in the back, side, or Breast, " Strengthening plaster,
For Ulcers, Burns, &c " Black or healing salve
For Fits, Cramp, convulsives

P. MOSHER, Druggist

## Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever.
July 23, 1838. E. HATFIELD

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT,

*Commencing October 1st, 1838.*

## New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; —Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—Rahway, 50 cts—New Brunswick, 75 cts.*

### Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4, P. M. "
Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-4, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 4, P. M. daily.

### Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
*Every day except Sunday.*
Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, & 5-4, & 7, P. M.
Leave Newark at 6, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M., and at 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, and 10, P. M
ON SUNDAY.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 3-4, P. M.
Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.
Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, will take a Ferry ticket pointed, and this prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours; At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and as New Brunswick *the starting place* of the trains.

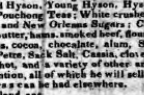
The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been undertaken, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf.

## Notice.

MR. ELISHA RUNYON, is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M F. CUSHING.

*Hat Tips! Hat Tips!*



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

## New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's tinface where he intends to keep a general assortment of groceries, consisting in part of the following articles:

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havana and Porto Rico Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese, lard, butter, hams, smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, raisins, cocoa, chocolate, alum, Sal Æratus, Indigo, Salt Peter, Bi Carb Soda, Cassia, cloves, quenges, pepper and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere.

Called and see. WM. WILLIS.

## JOSEPH DENNISON,
## Carpet-Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has
*REMOVED FROM*
*Newark to this village, and now resides in the new* house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accompodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.
JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf52
N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpe go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will an swer. J. D.
April 23d. 1f04*

## More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 3 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

*For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grate*ful thanks, and solicit a continuance. AYRES & BULLMAN.
April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

*THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for the Sick Headache, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect one of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.*

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.
154 Pine-st. Newark, N. J.
144 1y

Oct. 16th, 1838.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been subjected to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have tostate for the benefit of others affected, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them with good success, and find them to be a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.
July 24, 1839. 47ly Divisionst. New York.

## For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## Stoves for Sale.

Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Cook Stove, For Sale by H. A. COEY.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Ladies Kid Gloves, Silk Embroidered Gloves, Cotton cap silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

## Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY S. GOODRICH.

Prospectus of Vol III. Commencing Jan. 1, 1839.

THIS Paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of scores of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of whom was lost in the list of many parents and teachers.

To have no rules of the engagement with subscribers but the old one "pay your paper," said a father a few days ago. It would be a great thing to introduce such a reading book in common schools," said a clergyman, after labor in the cause of education.

It is just such a paper as you desire to have *weekly in the hands of our Children,*" says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children took so deep an interest," says the Welsh Calvinistic Gazette.

We have seen no paper especially devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity, instruction and sound principles," says the Bristol, R. I. Phenix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object as it is, requires the constant exertion of the editor, and the encouragement of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and magistrates abroad will give it variety and interest.

Its engravings, which average one or three each week, are not introduced merely to please the fancy, but to illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the universal extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties, is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9 Spruce street, New York, at only $1 per year in advance; 10 copies for $8. 20 copies for $14. 50 copies for $30.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been boxed off to various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, to *Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings* &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen cloths, and a large variety of other Receipes. The whole is the result of experiments which cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bonny Lane, opposite Peace street, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest price paid for Wood.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Thread, Tape, Pins, Needles, Awl blades and sad ecasine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free labor sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, allspice, pepper, nutmegs, saleratus, indigo, copperas, madder, alum, camphor, arabic, butter, lard, beef, hams, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal.—Ink—Paregoric, oil spike, castor oil, salts, 20 drops, opodeldoc, Essence of Cinnamon and peppermint, Hive oil, balsam of honey, rum, bear's grease.—Boots and shoes—Crockery, Glass and China ware, Blacking, segars, tea, tin ware, brushes, tailors' scissors, scythes, rakes, hoes, pots, kettles, dishes, trays, ox, buttons, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor straps, hooks and eyes—*Patent thread, sewing silk,* cotton.—Crackers—Sand.

GEO. FOX POUND,
SAMUEL L. POUND.
Plainfield, Sept 3d, 1839. 37 1Apr. 1

## WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 7 tf

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied By Leonard & Ramsey, and is now offering for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,* Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles, every style of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an *experienced* merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself that he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods as low as they can be had, and solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

## At very reduced Prices.

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tea Cakes, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he has succeeded to the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order in the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of the best materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 1f

## New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, for the past week a great variety of Shawls: Dress Goods, Lustres, Prints, Merinoes, &c.—Styles and Quantities as follows:

Large White Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Do. 8-4—Large Light and dark Brocade Long Shawls, and Square do.—Large Scotch Long and Square do.—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured Do. Lainea Shawls and Silks—Dark Valencia dress Silks—Prussian and Grecian do—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

## Hat Ribbons.

3 Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

## Bleached Shirtings.

4 Very Good style of Bleached Shirting, at 8c. per yd.

## Umbrellas.

4 Good Assortment of Large Dome Umbrellas.
Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1840. Number 157.



**The Plainfield Union,**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON E. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $1.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $1.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements



## Dr. Fontaine's Medicines.

THE following highly efficacious medicines, invented by the celebrated *Dr. Fontaine*, are for sale by

**Ira Pruden, Plainfield.**

Dr. F. was born in Paris, of Italian parents—was educated in Italy, France and Germany, and graduated in their principal universities, having been a regular practitioner there 12 years. On account of political opinions he was compelled to cross the Atlantic, and has for several years practised medicine in New Haven, Ct. and has become well known through that section of New York, and Massachusetts.

1st. Dr F's Family Pills. A superior mild physic, —they never gripe, nauseate or weaken.

2d. Dr. F's Female Medicines. For ladies afflicted with colds, or whatever irregularity—superior to any thing of the kind, and warranted in all cases to have the desired effect.

3d. Worm Powders. A certain cure. It not only expels them but prevents their creation.

4th. Cough Drops. Sure of curing a common cold or cough in 2 or 3 days.

5th. Strengthening Plaster.

6th. Rheumatic Salve. A better or surer remedy for all kinds of Rheumatism was never found.

7th. Dr. F's Cooling Salve.

8th. Eye Water. Excellent and harmless.

9th. Ear Ache Oil. To remove periodical deafness

10th. Dr. F's Nipple Salve, for sore nipples, caked milk, and inflamed breast.

Dr. F's Itch Ointment.

Dr. F's Cutaneous Balsam. A valuable wash for every kind of eruption.

Dr. F's Salt Rheum Lotion—sure in its effects.

Dr. F's Elixir of Life, for feeble constitutions, particularly females.

Dr. F's Teething Syrup.

Dr. F's Healing Salve, for bruises, ulcers, &c.

Jan. 5th. 1840. 1556w



## Essex Orphan's Court.

*Term of October*, 1839.

John L. Heath, Administrator } Order to limit Creditors on a
of Miron G. Olm- } Representation of
sted, dec'd. } Insolvency.

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphans' court of the county of Essex under oath that the Personal and Real Estate of the above-named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said decedent according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said administrator to give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above-named administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 22d, A. D. 1839, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in said county of Essex for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this state, which circulates the most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived.

By the Court, J. O. DRAKE,

4S 2m Surrogate.



## LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines, For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest market price

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 149 3m



## PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

**Terms.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Common English branches, per quarter, | $2 to 4,00 |
| Higher " | 5 to 6,00 |
| Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course | 7,00 |
| Collegiate Studies, | 10,00 |

Modern Languages an extra charge.

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 29th, 1839. 3w



## Furs ! Furs !

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business, I can furnish any articles that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices

**Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,**

Dress Prints, Black cotton Hose Ribbed, Super Oz-nabrigs, Satinetts, colored Cambric and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s. 6d.

DAVID LENOX.


POETICAL

### Bread in the Wilderness.

*By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.*

A voice amid the desert !

Not of him,
Who in rough garments clad, and locust fed,
Cried to the sinful multitude, and claimed
Fruits of repentance with the lifted scourge
Of terror and reproof. A milder guide,
With gentle tones doth teach the hasting throng.
Benignant pity moved Him, as He saw
The shepherdless and poor. He knew to touch
The springs of every nature. The high love
Of Heaven he humbled to the simplest child,
And in the guise of parable allured
The sluggish mind to follow truth and live.

They whom the thunders of the law had stunn'd,
Woke to the Gospel's melody with tears,
And the glad Jewish mother held her babe
High in her arms, that her young eye might greet
Jesus of Nazareth.

It was so still.
Tho' thousands cluster'd there, that not a sound
Brake the strong spell of eloquence which held
The wilderness in chains ; save, now and then,
As the gale freshen'd, came the murmur'd speech
Of distant billows, chafing with the shores
Of the Tiberian Sea.

Day wore apace,
Noon hasted, and the lengthened shadows brought
The unexpected eve. They lingered still,
Eyes fixed and lips apart ; the very breath
Constrained, lest some escaping sigh might break
The tide of knowledge sweeping o'er their souls,
Like a strange raptured dream. They heeded not
The spent sun, closing at the curtain'd west
His burning journey. What was *time* to them,
Who heard entranced, the E e nal Word of Life.

But the weak flesh grew weary. Hunger came,
Sharpening each feature, and to faintness drain'd
Life's vigorous fount. The holy Savior felt
Compassion for them. His disciples press,
Care-stricken to his side. "Where shall we find
Bread, in this desert ?"

Then, with lifted eyes
He blessed, and broke the slender store of food,
And fed the famished thousands. Wondering awe
With renovated strength inspired their souls,
As gazing on the miracle, they marked
The gathered fragments of their feast, and heard
Such heavenly words, as lip of mortal man
Had never uttered.

Thou whose pitying heart
Yearned o'er the countless miseries of those
Whom thou didst die to save, touch thou our souls
With the same spirit of untiring love ;
Divine Redeemer ! may our fellow man,
However by rank or circumstance disjoined,
Be as a brother in his hour of need.

VARIETY.

### Extraordinary Case!

Many years ago two respectable seafaring men arrived late one evening at an inn in Gravesend, with the intention of going aboard their respective vessels as soon as the tide served on the following morning. Although strangers to each other, their similarity of pursuits and intentions induced them to join each other's company. They supped together, partook of a bowl of punch, and agreed to sleep in the same chamber. In the middle of the night the younger of the two travellers was afflicted with a fit of Cholic, which obliged him to go down to the common convenience. On reaching the door of the place he found the string of the latch broken, and he had no alternative but to return to the chamber to fetch his clasp knife to lift up the latch. There being no light in the room, and the night very dark, he by mistake took a knife from the waistcoat pocket of the man, and returned to the place of convenience, where he was detained a very considerable time in acute pain. Early on the following morning the wager knocked at the chamber door, and called out that it was time to rise the tide serving. The younger man got up and dressed himself, somewhat surprised that the elder did not respond to his inquiries, but supposed that he should find him below.

On arriving in the parlor he asked the waiter after his chamber fellow. The waiter replied that he best knew, having slept in the same room with him. It being usual for travellers to present the waiter with a trifling doceeur, the young man drew from his waistcoat pock t some silver, and a knife with a King William's guinea sticking in the haft. The waiter immediately recognized the guinea as having been in the possession of the missing man when the latter discharged his quota of the upper bill on the preceding night. A suspicion then a rose that foul play had t ken place, and the man was detained and a constable sent for : an examination followed. When the hands of the young man and the knife found in his possession were discovered to be smeared with blood. He was then accused of having murdered the elder man, and taken before a magistrate, who committed him to the Maidstone Goal, and at the ensuing assizes he was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung and gibbetted.

The morning of the execution was ushered in by all the terrors of a winter's storm. The place of execution (the accustomed heath,) far distant from the goal, was scarcely approached by the procession when the Sheriff gave the fatal signal and left the body, stiffened with cold, to the attention of his officers, who, following his example one by one, proceeded home, the blacksmith, who had contracted to put the corpse in chains, with his men, alone remaining, who commenced their operations long before the legal term of suspension expired. In the course of the succeeding night some friends of the fellow cut the gibbet down, disencumbered the body from the chains, and took it to a loon public house, frequented by smugglers, and whilst they were standing around it one of the friends discovered the region of the heart yet warm. Friction and cordials were again steered, the man recovered, and by the aid of the smugglers before day-break was placed on board their sloop in the river, which immediately proceeded to Holland, whence he took a berth in a merchant ship to the Indies, which vess l was taken by pirates, who carried him to their rendezvous on an unfrequented island, where amongst many other captives, he met with the man for whose supposed murder he had lost his civil rights, and had on his account been hung and gibbetted.

Explanations on both sides followed. The elder man said, t at when sleeping in the same chamber at Gravesend with the younger he was awakened by his groans, and apprehensive, from his remaining below stairs so long, that he was suffering severely, and that, he required assistance, he sligh ly dressed himself, and proceeded down stairs and through a door way which o. pened into a land. At that moment a prisoner was passing, who supposed that he was endeavoring to escape from being arrested, took him with them, notwithstanding his representations, and carri d him to the receiving ship, where he was drafted to a frigate which proceeded to a foreign station, where he found an opportunity to escape, and he then engaged himself on board a merchantman, which was almost immediately taken by the pirates.

The two friends determined to endeavor to effect their escape from the pirates, which, after much difficulty, and experiencing many privations, they effected, and landed in England, where under legal advice, the younger applied to the Court of King's bench at Westminster for a reversion of the judgement passed upon him at Maidstone which was granted, and the records of the court bear witness to his having in this miraculous manner recovered his civil rights and liberties.

### The cause of Emancipation.

"Though distant be the hour, yet come it must—
Oh, hasten it, in mercy, righteous Heaven !
When Afric's sons, springing from the dust,
Shall spurn their ancient galling fetters even ;
When from his throne Oppression shall be driven,
An exiled monster, powerless through all time ;
When freedom—glorious freedom, shall be given
To every poor, enslaved, outcast and clime,
And nature's arable hue shall cease to be a crime !"

W. L. GARRISON.

Some of our short sighted opponents seem to suppose that the agitation of the slavery question in this country is a merely temporary affair, the product of a few over excited intellects—local and circumscribed in its bearings, and unallied to the general movement, and progress of society. They speak of it as "modern fanaticism" and "fit enthusiasm"—confidently predict its speedy termination, and gravely talk of "putting it down," or coolly suggest the propriety of "abating the nuisance." How blind are these men to the history of the past ! How incapable of reading aright "the signs of the times !"

Eighteen hundred years ago, in the synagogue of Nazareth, the elder of him who spake as never man spoke, selected aloud the prophecy of the inspired Hebrew poet ; "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor ; He hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captive, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set liberty them that are bruised.' And as he closed the holy pages of the prophet, the eyes of the Pharisee, and the Scribe, and the elder, and the ruler were upon him ; and he said. "This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears."

From that hour commenced the 'agitation' of those great questions pertaining, to man's rights and duties as a moral agent, accountable to God which under the opprobrious appellation of 'abolition fanaticism' are now moving the nation. The pure and holy element of Christianity entered into a world of evil to purify and overcome, it with good. It vindicated the brotherhood of the human family ; It taught the awful intimacy of the relations between each member of that family and the universal Father ; it asserted the impartial love of that Parent, in the exercise of which he hath 'no respect of persons.' It annihilated all distinctions between man and man, inconsistant with the high caste itself and immediately sprung up to destroy human caste. It stooped down to the lowest and dreariest estate of humanity, and brought the blinded and miserable up to the common platform of that equality of rights assigned to all the offspring of its just and impartial Author.

What lover of this kind has not traced with a feeling of gratitude in his heart, the progress of Christianity upon its errand of Truth and Freedom through the world ? Wherever it has gone in its original purity and power, it has melted off the chain of the captive, and opened the door of the prison house. Speaking through the imperial Constantine, it proclaimed liberty to all the inhabitants of the Roman world. In later times it has given freedom to the feudal tenants of Baglan, and made the Green shores of Ireland sacred from the presence of a slave. How its footprints of Light and Beauty are visible over continental Europe ? The long oppressed millions lay torpid—silent—in a despair that had past complaining. A dead sea of squalid stagnancy—their life itself, but a consciousness of woe, like the dead victims of Eblis, in the tale of Vathek, conscious only of the flame ever burning around their hearts. Over that waste and desert of humanity, the spirit of Christianity has passed, awakening new hopes and lofty aspirations, the consciousness of an immortal nature,—the knowledge of inalienable rights as the gift of God ! A resurrection indeed, of the dead—the spirit of the Lord touching the dry bones of the Valley, as in the vision of Ezekiel, and clothing them with the flesh and sinews of a new existence !

Every where, that promise uttered on the mountain site of Nazareth, is in the course of fulfilment. The condition of human society is every where in a process of amelioration. Whether we look to the improving condition of Egypt under the milder sway of the Turkish Sultans—the gradual emancipation of the Russian and Polish serfs—the light of knowledge kindling over Prussia and Germany, the renovated state of France and Belgium, and Greece, the reformed Government of England,—the glorious emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies—the abolition of slavery in the republics of the South—the movements of France, Denmark and Sweden, for entire emancipation, in their colonies—the mighty efforts now making for the suppression of the slave trade throughout the world—the awakening of the British public to the abuses of the colonial government in India, the anti-slavery discussion in our own country, the summoning of a convention of the friends of freedom throughout the world, to take measures for a World's redemption from Slavery, we see fresh fruits of the mission of the Great Emancipator. The world's moral wilderness is gladdened. Light is shining into the dark places of the habitations of cruelty ; the same earthquake voice which burst open the dungeon of the Apostle at Phillippi, is rocking to its foundation every prison house of oppression, and man, is rising up from his darkness and chains, obeying that 'deep commandment, dimmer or clearer discerned, or our whole being, to be free.'

And now in view of all this politicians in the state, and politicians in the church, talk of 'arresting the progress of the anti-slavery excitement.' Madder they that that naked barbarian Dane who attempted to push back the rising tide of the ocean. This excitement, as was well said by a slaveholder himself, upon the floor of congress, is no local outburst of feeling. 'It is a part of the feeling of the age'—its momentum is from the general movement of the moral world. Our enemies, who are watching us from without may as well attempt to arrest the unknown and disorder in our association, and predict that, in consequence our cause is 'going down.' Let them not be deceived. Were our anti-slavery organizations to cease to morrow, the anti-slavery feeling would still live on and gather strength. It bears about with it the indestructible vitality of truth. It appeals with certainty of success to the best emotions and sympathies of our nature. It is a part of its progress that man as a change effected in the very elements of the human mind. All that discovers and vindicates the relationship of man to his Creator must be annihilated. Every ennobling trait, every generous impulse, the kindler instincts of brute nature itself must give place to utter depravity of the fallen angel, before the anti-slavery excitement can be arrested. In our organized ranks there may be those unworthy of our confidence, yet, in admitting this, we but acknowledge an imperfection common to all associations. The purest society for religious and moral purposes which the world ever knew, composed of the apostles and immediate followers of the Redeemer, had its false brethren and contentious spirits. What religious denomination has not its unworthy members ! We claim no exemption from the ordinary imperfections of humanity. But let not our enemies, and the enemies of human freedom and progress, flatter themselves that any temporary divisions in our associations, or mere personal collisons between some of the individuals who compose them, can materially retard the advance of our principles. He who, with an outstretched arm of power, has delivered the bondmen of the Antilles, and shaken this guilty nation with the stormings of his truth on the great question of human freedom has heard the cry of the oppressed,—the sorrowful sighing of the prisoner' has come up before Him, and He has come down to deliver.' Unfaithfulness and envy, jealousy and bitterness of spirit, may deprive many of us of the glory of acting as His instruments in this work, but it will be done notwithstanding. The slave will be free. The master is proud and chivalrous, but he cannot contend with inevitable destiny. What is man that he should strive with the God of all the earth ? The blind atheist may refuse to recognize the finger of a holy Providence in this movement of the nations towards liberty ; but the nominal Christian who can talk of 'arresting,' by statute laws, and sectarian barriers, the progress of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom denies, in His attributes and His providence, the God whom he professes to worship.

We had the ill fortune to sit near him at a *table d'hote* in Broadway, within three days after his arrival here, and such a boorish manners, and such a blackguard in conversation, it certainly was never our lot before, and has not been since, our misfortune to sit at the same table with him. He entertained the company assembled around him, most of whom he had never seen before, by narating ribald jests, and stories of that stamp which decent men can hardly if at all excuse upon the plea that the narrator is half seas over when he vents them, but our 'popular English author' was thus facetious and entertaining, even before the cloth was removed, and long before the general mass of diners had left the table to the exclusive enjoyment of his quadof companions. This same peculiarity, we learn from no questionable authority, characterised him wherever he went.—*N. Y. Evening Tattler.*

This mannerless 'boor' is no less a person than *Capt. Maryatt*. A friend of ours who met him at West Point, during an annual examination in company with a congenial spirit, no wa roaring member of Congress from New York; gives a similar account of his conduct there. The fellow left a trail behind him throughout the country.—*Newark Daily.*

*The First Steamboat in the West Indies.*—Sir Ralph Woodford told us, that when this steamer was first started he, and a large party, as a mode of patronizing the undertaking, took a trip of pleasure in her through some of the Bocas into the main ocean. Almost every one got sick outside, and, as they returned through the Boca Grande, there was no one on deck but the man at the helm and himself. When they were in the middle of the passage, a small privateer, such as commonly infested the gulf during the first troubles in Columbia, was seen making all sail for the shore of Trinidad. Her course seemed unaccountable ; but what was their surprise, when they observed that on nearing the coast, the privateer never tacked, and finally, that she ran herself directly on shore, her crew, at the same time, leaping over the bows and sides of the vessel, and scampering off as if they were mad, some up the mountain, and others into the thickets. This was so strange a sight, that Sir R. W. ordered the helmsman to steer for the privateer, that he might discover the cause of it. When they came close, the vessel appeared deserted ; Sir Ralph went on board of her, and after searching various parts without finding any one he at length opened a little side cabin, and saw a man lying on a mat, evidently with some broken limbs. The man made an effort to put himself in a posture of supplication : he was pale as ashes, his teeth chattered, and his hair stood on end.

"Misericordia ! misericordia ! Ave Maria,' fultered forth the Columbian.

Sir Ralph asked the man in Spanish, what was the cause of the strange conduct of the crew :—

'Misericordia !' was the only reply.

'Do you know who I am ?' said the governor.

'The—he—O Senor ! Misericordia ! Ave Maria !' answered the smuggler.

It was a considerable time before the fellow could be brought back to his senses, when he gave this account of the matter ;—that they saw a vessel apparently following them, with only two persons on board and steering without a single sail, directly in the teeth of the wind, current, (which runs like a river through the Bocas,) and tide ;

Against the breeze, against the tide,
She steadied with upright keel ;

that they knew no ship could move in such a course by human means ; that they heard a deep roaring noise, and saw an unusual agitation of the water, which their fears magnified ; finally, that they concluded it to be a supernatural appearance, accordingly drove their own vessel ashore, in an agony of terror, and escaped as they could ; that he himself was unable to move and that, when he heard Sir Ralph's footsteps, he verily, and indeed believed, that he was fallen into the hands of the evil spirit.—*Six Months in the West Indies.*

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

*Fuel.*—In our climate we need parlor fires more than half the year, and as our cities and towns multiply and extend we should also multiply the quantity of fuel. Instead of this, we are clearing off our forests and converting them into pasture grounds. The forests of New England have supplied us with the principal portion of our fuel, but they would soon prove inadequate if we had no other sources. Our improved methods of cutting will serve greatly to increase the supply, as a great revolution in opinion has taken place within thirty years. Now the practice of cutting the large and small wood clean is almost universal, though we sometimes find a veteran who adheres to the old mode of singling out the oldest and the decayed trees of his forest and trampling down a hundred young ones in hauling it out. We now cut every tree, small and great and find that the small stumps very generally send out new shoots, and often tea for one.

*Pit Coal.*—This is an article which is now very generally used in our cities in cold weather in preference to wood. We remember when none was used except the English Liverpool coal and this was brought here as ballast for vessels and could thus be afforded at a price which was not thought extravagant. We have not discovered any native coal so full of bitumen and affording so much blaze as the English coal—or sea coal—as it was called. The mines now discovered in Pennsylvania and in many of the western states will probably render it unprofitable to dig pit coal will be the principal fuel of our cities. Some mines have lately been opened in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island, and it is hoped we shall at length discover them of the first quality.

*Chesnut Wood.*—The chesnut is found an exceedingly useful tree in New England, though

t is not the best of wood for fuel, but as its price is more than half that of walnut or of rock maple, and as six cords of chesnut may be grown sooner than one cord of walnut, a chesnut lot is much more valuable even for fuel than is a lot of walnut.

But the durability of this timber, and the ease with which it is cloven into posts, rails, stakes, &c., constitute it one of the very best articles for wooden fence. A chestnut rail kept up from the ground, but exposed to the weather, will often remain sound for seventy-five years. Sprouts from the stumps of these trees spring up with great rapidity, and also attain to the height of ten feet the first season.

We clip the following paragraph from a letter of the European correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of "Paris, Nov. 20, 1839," which appeared in that paper of the 7th inst.

We have to day, in the *Journal des Debats*, a French newspaper, an editorial article of a column and a half, on the bank question, with reference to the American crisis, and the exigencies of France; on the necessity of a national bank for every commercial country, and on the "lawless measures and pernicious example" of President Jackson, and the recent instances of mob violence and supremacy in the United States especially those in Indiana, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. The friendly article concludes with the following paragraph. "In a country in which such scenes occur, it is clear that legal order is but an empty sound; that the brute force of the multitude is the only law, and that liberty is perishing there. The State of Pennsylvania, in this respect, seems to be more ahead, or more behindhand, than the others; but nothing is more contagious than the excesses of the mob when they are not repressed. In the midst of the admonitions which they receive on every side, teaching them to unite closely against the genius of evil, the Whigs or opposition party, remain incorrigible, and persist in their dissensions. Instead of coalescing and uniting themselves as one man, for the election of Pres. ent—instead of being unanimous in favor of Mr. Clay, the most eminent personage of the Union—they allow voices issuing from among themselves to proclaim rivals for that illustrious states man, and set against him military candidates of little renown. These feuds yield their natural fruit. The elections to Congress in the state of Maryland, where the Opposition had the majority have resulted in the triumph of the Democratic party."

The same number of the Intelligencer contains a letter from its New York correspondent, from which we take the following paragraph:—

In New York State, I have often told you in substance—there is but little locofocoism, though there is much in the city. The leading Van Buren men of this state are men of talents, and capacity, and wealth, who seem to believe they were born to govern those whom they call dupes, and who are, therefore, constantly practising what they never intend to practice. The intelligent to be cheated themselves, they are always cheating. The Tammany General Committee have lately come forth with a sort of semi-Conservative address, in which they say they are not struggling for an exclusive metallic currency, whereupon Locke's New Era avers that they are, and upon this point joins issue. It is a bold strife between the *humbuggers* and the *humbuggees*. As usual, the first will cheat the last; but New York is never cheated. If she is corrupt, she is sensible. If she is wedded to parties, her first love is to herself and her own interest. The semi Conservative Van Buren men heartily believe they were created to ride upon the backs of the Locofoco hero, and they ride them without mercy. They use the very credulity of those men as spurs to their action. Indeed there would be but very little difference in whatever hands this State fell, except in the distribution of spoils, and in the fact that the whig party in power is a frank and honest party, and these semi-Conservative Van Buren men nothing but dishonest whigs. The whigs proper avow what they want. These semi-Conservative Van Burenites whigs never do that, but take what they want by treachery. Our whole state policy of internal improvements would go, whoever had the reins. Not a charter would be violated whoever was in power. Not a locofoco principle of Tammany Hall would be vindicated if all its sachems were omnipotent. The whole profession is a great fraud upon the People, only intended to dupe those who seem to love to be duped.—Thus the compact and new united intelligence of New York, and the North curbs the wild aristocracy of the South, and tempers the equally wild democracy of the North. The Palmetto button and the Locofoco jacket equally do the work.

*Great Locomotive Achievement.*—It appears by the Philadelphia papers that the locomotive on the Reading Railroad has surpassed itself. On Thursday it brought in 86 cars. Among the items conveyed were *fifteen hundred and sixteen barrels of flour* and *sixty one tons of iron*—the gross load conveyed, exclusive of engine and tender, being three hundred and forty seven tons, (of 2240 pounds.) The time occupied in travelling between Reading and the intersection with the Columbia Railroad, at Peters's Island, exclusive of delays at depots and water stations, was, by the watch, four hours and forty minutes, being at an average rate of nearly twelve miles per hour.

The engine used, exclusively, anthracite coal, and blew off steam the whole time.

This performance of an engine, weighing, including fuel and water, only ten and three quarter tons, is believed to be without parallel.

At a meeting of 20 persons, held at the Tract house lately, $1,755 were subscribed to aid the American Tract Society, especially in completing the $40,000 designed for foreign distribution

Gov. Dodge has notified the citizens of Wisconsin Territory to hold an election in August, to decide if they will form a State Government.

## Suffolk Coal Office.

*Newark, N. J. Jan. 1st, 1840.*

39,500 Tons Hazleton, Lehigh and Beaver Meadow Coal, has been sold at this Agency, and 442 Vessels have been despatched with Cargoes of Coal Coast-wise during the year 1839, from this landing, all on account of purchasers.

A. L. DOWNER, Coal Agent.

It will be seen by this report that the business of the Morris Canal is of much greater amount and of more importance to us, than some may have supposed. But there is another improvement connected with our commercial interests, of which we are remind d by this notice, that has not received due attention. We refer to the navigation of the Passaic. Mr. Wall, we are glad to see, has once more brought the bill for an appropriation to improve the navigation, before the Senate, and we trust it will not again be passed over *sine die*, and suffered to sleep among the dead files of Congress. The subject is one of much importance to this city. We have already a valuable marine trade, and a large amount of capital is embarked in it. And it will doubtless be materially increased, if the obstructions which now embarrass the navigation were removed. The interest on the subject, however, is by no means confined to this city. Our neighbors of Belleville and Acquackanonk, and a large population in the interior, have as direct an interest in it as the people of Newark. And they know of no just reason why the comparatively trifling appropriation asked for, should be denied, while large sums are voted from year to year to improve other harbors in every part of the Union.—*Newark Daily.*

*Massachusetts Election.*—The following 12 persons were elected members of the Massachusetts Senate, by the joint meeting, on Friday, viz: Messrs Harris, Morey, Willard, Greenwood, Hastings, S. Wood, N. Wood, Macey, Eastbrook, Sibley, Davis, and Sprague.

The whigs had a majority in the joint ballot, but the 15 gallon question controlled the election, and the Journal charges the liberals with treachery in preventing the election of Whigs to the Senate.

Of the 12, 7 are whigs, and 5 administration.—the Senate now stands 22 whigs to 18 democrats.

*Statistics for New York, for* 1839.

The revenue for the year has considerably exceeded that of the last year.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of auction duties is | $225,491 |
| Exceeding that of last year by | 83,227 |
| The amount of salt duties is | 189,263 |
| Exceeding those of last year by | 80,338 |
| Canal tolls, water rents, &c. are | 1,656,902 |
| Exceeding those of last year | 165,202 |
| The ordinary expenses for repairs, and charges on the canals, | 459,957 |
| Being less than last year by | 102,287 |
| Productive capital of the school fund, | 2,000,000 |
| Revenue paid out, including $365,000 from U. S. deposite fund | 282,472 |
| Amount of bank fund for securing safety Fund notes, | 618,820 |

The two State prisons support themselves.

The militia of the State numbers 189,000.

An enumeration of the works of Internal Improvement constructed within the last 23 years, present the following results,

| | |
|---|---|
| Miles of canals made | 730 |
| " railroads | 406 |

The cost of all these canals and railroads was 12 millions of dollars, of which all but about 3½ millions are paid, or ready to be paid; and this balance, the surplus revenue of the canals, equal to more than a million would extinguish, with interest, in less than 4 years.

But the revenue from such works, in some cases, is the least of their benefits—for the new regions they open to commerce, to industry, and enterprise of all sorts, and the new values thus created, and the new bonds thus given to union, and our free institutions, far exceed in importance any direct pecuniary return.—*N. Y. Amer.*

*Robbery.*—On the 9th inst. the Dry Goods Store of Messrs. Headley & Bunting, of Newark was entered by means of false keys, procured by taking an impression of the key hole, &c. and a large quantity of the most valuable goods and about fifteen dollars in money was abstracted therefrom.

At a recent meeting of the members of the N. Y. bar, it was unanimously resolved that the judiciary establishment of the state is insufficient to answer the ends of justice.

By a new arrangement of the Southern mail, it is now one day longer coming from Washington than it used to be. The Post Master General could not contract with the Railroad company upon the direct route, within the terms prescribed by law, and is obliged to send the Mail 110 or 120 miles round.

At Pittsburg on the 24 inst. the thermometer was 20 degrees below zero.

*Luck!*—Mr. Root, of Delaware County, N. Y. was elected to the state senate, at the last election, by one vote. It was necessary to draw lots with two other Senators from his district for the terms of service, and he drew the *four year term*, while the others drew for two and for one years. 'It is better to be born lucky than rich,' says the old proverb.—*Sen. Mess.*

Five soldiers deserted from the garrison at Kingston, Upper Canada, lately, and in crossing the ice on the American channel, three of them broke in and were drowned, another retreated and was brought back to Kingston, and one got safe over to the States.

The bill appointing Thurlow Weed (editor of the Albany Evening Journal) State Printer, has passed both houses of the N. Y. legislature.

The Middletown Sentinel states that Dr. Olin has accepted the Presidency of the Wesleyan University in that city.

## The Amistad Africans free!

The Amistad Africans have been decreed to be free! After a full and laborious investigation of a week before the United States District court at New Haven, Judge Judson pronounced its decision on Monday morning, 18 inst. declaring them free, excepting the boy Antonio who belongs in Havanna, and deciding that by virtue of existing laws, they ought to be committed to the care of the U. S. government, for the purpose of being restored to the land from which they were stolen. This decision produced the highest gratification in the crowded assembly, and will be ratified by public opinion through the country. The council for the prisoners, Messrs. Staples and Sedgwick, of N. Y. and Mr. R. S. Baldwin of New Haven, have won golden opinions by their management of the case.

It is said that such a display of powerful reasoning and thrilling eloquence, has seldom or never been heard in that city. Two days were allowed for an appeal, but it was understood that none would be made. The opinion will probably be issued on the 23d. The opinion occupies 8 columns of a New Haven paper. We copy the principal points:

1. That the District Court of Connecticut has jurisdiction; the schooner having been taken possession of, in a legal sense, on the "high seas."

2. That the libel of Thomas R. Gedney and others, is properly filed in the District court of Connecticut.

3. That the seizers are entitled to salvage, and an appraisement will be ordered, and one third of that amount and cost will be decreed just and reasonable.

4. That Green and Fordham, of Sag Harbor, who claim to have taken original possession of vessel and cargo, cannot sustain their claim, and therefore their libels be dismissed.

5. That Lopez and Montez, through the Spanish minister, have established no title to the Africans, as they are undoubtedly Bozal negroes, or negroes, recently imported from Africa, in violation of the laws of Spain.

6. That the demand of restoration, to have the question tried in Cuba, made by the Spanish minister, cannot be complied with, as "by their own laws it is certain they cannot enslave these Africans, and therefore cannot properly demand them for trial.

7. That Antoine, being a Creole, and legally a slave, and expressing a strong wish to be returned to Havana a restoration will be decreed under the treaty of 1795.

8. That these Africans be delivered to the President of the United States, under the 2d section of the Act of March 3d, 1819, and the 1st section of the law of 1818, still in force, to be transported to Africa, there to be delivered to the agent appointed to receive and conduct them home.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Ludlow in the Journal of Commerce thus describes the effect of the joyous news on the poor captives:

It was my happy lot to communicate this decision to Cinquez and his companions, and the scene is indescribable. No sooner was it communicated, than with hearts overflowing with gratitude, they rose and fell down at my feet. Words cannot express the joy they felt. They long to go back to their Father Land. All of them but one belong to the Mendee tribe or nation. He sat still, not knowing what was meant; but throwing one of the others who can converse with him, our interpreter communicated the decision to him. He instantly prostrated himself at my feet in full length, clapping his hands for gladness of heart.

I then prayed with them, after directing their thoughts to the Lord Jesus Christ as their Deliverer. They knelt, and followed their interpreter audibly, and with apparent devoutness.

With a heart full of gratitude to God for this rich mercy, I am your friend,

H. G. LUDLOW.

*Swindling a Countryman.*—An honest unsuspecting countryman, from the immediate region of Sussex county, N. J., who had never been in this city before, arrived here yesterday with a load of pork, and took his station in the Bowery, to dispose of the same to advantage. He was soon after waited upon by one of the young sera,gegraces of the city, of about 20 years of age, with soaped locks, and all the extensive garniture of a blackleg and rowdy about him, who professed to have an inkling for swine's flesh, and who bargained with him for some of his pork but wished the countryman to accompany him to his residence, that he might know where to leave the article.

He went, and on the way the young swindler stopped at a store, and contracted for a stove, to which he ordered some additional appendages; and asked the countryman to lend him $8 until he got to his house, which he did. The young scoundrel then took the honest rustic to Amber and Anderson's coal yard, where he ordered a quantity of coal, and thence proceeded to Mr. Kunder's corner of Spring and Elizabeth streets, and engaged some empty barrels; and going across to Mr. Hammond's, hard by, called for some drink, and invited on treating the countryman, whom he called inside, who finally took a glass of cordial. The lively youth then inquired where straw was to be had, and got Mr. Hammond to change his sixpence, and requested the countryman, when he gave him fivepence, to go across and get a bundle for him. He was foolish enough to go out and get the straw, and when he returned to the store of Mr. Hammond the young bird had flown, taking with him the $8 he had borrowed, and leaving the countryman's pocket book of straw and the glass of cordial he had had in payment. It is needless to add that the honest countryman was greatly chagrined at the trick that had robbed him of his cash—that he did not carry any pork to the young stranger's, however, and that when he had sold his swine's flesh he started back for Sussex as fast as his horses could carry him, to tell his neighbors how nicely a youth had cut his eyeteeth for him in New York.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Troy steamboat Association is building a vessel to run on the North River next season, the largest that has ever appeared on our waters. She will be 300 feet by 28 beam; her water wheels will be about 20 feet diameter and 28 inches dip. She is expected to go at the rate of 30 miles an hour. She will have a promenade deck of 225 feet clear from any obstruction and on either side and on the side of the main deck there will be commodious for state rooms, gentlemens rooms &c. and upon the after main deck a spacious ladies saloon, with additional state rooms. The dining room is to extend about 200 feet in length.

Were we to look the world through, there could not be found that other book, whose two sides enclose authority so indisputable, morals so pure and sublime, and charity so disinterested, as that of the Bible. This book of books seems to have been designed and exactly adapted to the wants and frailties of human nature.

The internal and external evidence of its divine origin are such as should be entirely satisfactory and conclusive to the most incredulous and unbelieving. We should ever bear in mind the sacred character of Holy Writ; and never permit ourselves to be enticed into an abuse of its sayings and precepts, by any jest of the humorist or sleight of the calumniator which may be directed against its truths.—Again and again have all objections to its authenticity been removed by the labors of learning, yet humble commentators, whose whole lives have been well spent in *searching its pages* and imbibing some of its characteristic virtues. Compared with it all other writings are, as it were, but of yesterday; they endure for a season, but the influence of the Bible is from everlasting to everlasting. Heed not the solicitations or requests of the scoffer; turn a deaf ear to the delusive regards of the worldly minded, and treasure up its sacred truths as the most precious legacy yet conferred upon man: read it often and learn to be wise; believe it and learn to be just, practice it and learn to be good.

An Irishman standing on the pier at Newbury was asked, where he was from last. 'Och,' said he, 'I am from every place but this—and when the steamboat comes along I shall be from this too.'

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per cent. discount. |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 6 a 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | do |
| All the others | 1 a 3 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing bk. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stops |
| Commercial bank Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank | do |
| **NEW YORK CITY.** | |
| All whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk.—Farmers' Exchange—Jo Man. Co.—Lumberation—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wood Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stops or no sale. | |
| **NEW YORK STATE.** | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 2 a 3 |
| Red Back | par a |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburgh bank, | par |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| N Y State bank, Albany | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 3 |
| **NEW JERSEY.** | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farm & Merch's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's Newark—Somerset—Orange—Sussex—and Union, at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 1 a 8 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| All the good banks | 6 a 9 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | | 5 87 | to 6 00 |
| Rye Flour, | | 4 00 | to 4 50 |
| Indian Meal, | | 3 87 | to 4 00 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | | 1 02 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | | 70 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | | 57 | to 60 |
| Do. white, L. I. & Jersey, | | — | to 60 |
| Do. southern, | | 58 | to — |
| Barley | | 68 | to 70 |
| Oats, | | 32 | to 34 |
| Peas, white dry, | | | 12 00 |
| White Beans, | | 15 00 | to 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans, | | 27 | to 27 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | | 26 | to 27 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | | 12 00 | to 13 25 |
| Do. prime, | | 8 50 | to 8 75 |
| Butter, dairy | | 11 | to 12 |
| Do shipping | | 12 | to 12 |
| Hog's Lard, | | 6 | to 11 |
| Pork mess, brl. | | 14 00 | to |
| Do. prime, | | 10 00 | to 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | | 9 | to 10 |
| Hams, | | 10 | to |
| Rice, 100 lbs | | 3 00 | to 3 25 |
| Candles.—Mould, | 90 | 13 | to 9 10 |
| Dipped, | | 12 | to 14 |
| Sperm, | | 41 | to 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | 10 | to 12 |
| Java, | | 12 | to 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | 13 | to 14 |
| Upland, | | 10 | to 12 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt. | | | 3 00 |
| Picked Cod, brl | | 3 50 | to 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | | 18 | to 20 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | | 11 50 | to 12 21 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | | 9 42 | to 10 37 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | | 6 50 | to 7 30 |
| Salt.—Ground Alum, bushel, | | | 33 |
| Liverpool, brown, sack, | | 1 75 | to 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | 8 | to 10 |
| New Orleans | | 6 6 | to 8 |
| Loaf, | | 15 | to 18 |
| Lump, | | 10 | to 17 |
| Tallow.—American, | | 11 | to 17 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | | 42 | to 150 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | | 37 | to 60 |


# THE UNION.

**PLAINFIELD, N. J.**

**Monday, January 20, 1840.**


Perfect aware upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ As we anticipated, our Railroad since its completion to Boundbrook, has largely increased its business. So much freight have they to carry, that in some instances, they have been compelled to run four and five times a day. To meet the demands made upon them in that line, large freight cars are being made, and it is the intention of the Directors to put another engine on the road in a few days.

*Massachusetts Governor.*—The result of the recent election in Massachusetts is at length officially announced. Marcus Morton is elected by a majority of *one vote*. The whole number of votes is 102,086—necessary to a choice, 51,044. Governor Morton has just that number.

| | |
|---|---|
| Morton, V. B. had | 51,034 |
| Everett, whig, had | 50,725 |
| Scattering, | 307 |

In our advertising columns will be found the Prospectus of the Journal of the American Silk Society, to which we would direct the attention of all those who have multicaulis trees, or who intend to go into the silk culture, and to the farmers generally.

By reference to a preceding column it will be seen that the captives of the schooner Amistad have been declared free, and are to be restored to their own country. It gives us much pleasure to announce the decision of the court, and it will doubtless afford pleasure to all to read it.

The eloquent article on our first page, entitled "The cause of Emancipation," is from the Pennsylvania Freeman, written by its talented editor, J. G. Whittier, the Quaker poet.

☞ The New Brunswick Times, one of the oldest newspaper establishments in the State is offered for sale. It now receives a good support. Persons desirous of entering into this business, will here have a good opportunity.

Letters of inquiry, post paid, to be addressed to *Lewis R. Stelle*, New Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. Gilpin, the Solicitor of the Treasury, has been nominated by the President to the office of Attorney General of the United States, in place of Mr. Grundy, resigned. The nomination will probably be confirmed by the Senate.

☞ Another volume of our paper being now commenced, we hope our friends will call on us, as we wish to know how much they owe us, or how much we owe them.

## Congress.

Thursday, Jan. 9th.—In the Senate, the Florida Military occupation bill was discussed at great length.

In the house, the orders of the day, being the New Jersey contested election, were taken up, and Mr. Botts, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the commissioned members until half past 3 o'clock, when Mr. Randolph of New Jersey, followed, on the same side, and spoke until adjournment.

Friday, Jan. 10th.—The Senate was occupied as yesterday, with the Florida bill.

In the House, Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, finished his speech on the election case.—Mr. Stark weather, of Ohio, followed, and spoke in opposition to the claims of the commissioned whig members from New Jersey. Mr. Smith of Maine made a short speech on the same side. Mr. Clifford of Maine then took the floor, and in the course of his speech, attempted to introduce a document that was prepared by Mr. Garland the clerk, in defence of himself, at the early part of the session.

Mr. Peck of New York objected.

Mr Clifford insisted on reading the document, and demanded the ayes and noes. The vote was decided in the affirmative, 110 to 98. So the document was read.

Monday, Jan. 13th.—In the Senate, Mr. White, of Tennessee, resigned his seat, not being willing to vote as requested to do, by the legislature of his state.

Mr. Wright said that owing to the great importance of the measure now before the Senate he would not press the Sub-Treasury bill, but it was the order of the day, until that was disposed of.

The Senate therefore proceeded to the consideration of the Florida bill. Mr. Benton spoke at length in its favor.—Mr. Preston replied.—The bill was then referred back to the committee for amendment.

In the House.—The New Jersey case.—Mr. Cooper of Georgia spoke a considerable time in favor of the commissioned members. Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania, when he finished, demanded the Previous question, which was sustained; on the question being taken, Mr. Campbell's resolution was carried, ayes 118, nays 77. So the whole subject of the New Jersey case was referred to the committee on Elections.

The Newark Daily considers this a whig gain.—If so, the administration majority has much increased, being in the case of Mr. Stanly, who the Speaker has called on the state for petitions. One was presented from Massachusetts

for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The reception was objected to, and the question of the reception was laid on the table.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.—In the Senate, the Sub-Treasury Bill was introduced, and discussed.

In the House, Osmyn Baker, from Massachusetts, took his seat.

From the Bridgeport, Ct. Farmer, 16th inst.

*Steamboat Lexington Burnt—150 Lives Lost.*

Our citizens were alarmed on Monday evening by the appearance of a great light at some distance west, on the Sound, which was generally believed to be a steamboat on fire. Nothing conclusive, however, was heard in regard to it till the arrival of our boat from New York, on Tuesday afternoon, which brought the melancholy intelligence that the light was occasioned by the conflagration of the Steamboat Lexington, which was entirely destroyed, and that all on board except three perished. One of the survivors, Capt. Hilliard, of Norwich, in this state, whom we have seen and conversed with, came on here in the boat.

The Lexington left New York for Stonington at 3 o'clock, P. M. About half past 7, when off Eaton's Neck, the usual work about the boat was discovered to be on fire. Alarm was immediately given, and all efforts to subdue the flames proving unavailing, the pilot headed the boat directly for the Long Island shore. In a bout 15 minutes it was found the tiller ropes were burnt in two, and the boat consequently unmanageable. The engine, however, kept in operation, under a heavy head of steam. The three small boats were put out with all possible haste, but they swamped soon after they struck the water, in consequence of the speed at which the steamer was going towards the shore. A life boat was also launched, but by getting under the wheel was unfortunately lost. When the boat arrived within about two miles of the shore, her engine suddenly stopped. All hopes of escape to those on board, except by clinging to such articles of freight as could sustain them was now cut off. The freight of the Lexington consisted principally of cotton, on which some of the passengers tried to save themselves, but none succeeded except Capt. H. and a fellow passenger, got on a single bale on which they kept until 6 next morning, when his companion fell off and was drowned. Capt. H. was picked up by a sloop Tuesday 11 o'clock, A. M. after 15 hours exposure. The sloop also picked up two of the crew, clinging to a fragment of the boat.

The coldness and panic were indescribable when it was known that the fire was raging. No order was preserved or effort made to preserve the boat. All communication between the two ends of the boat was cut off by the fire. Some twenty passengers who had life preservers jumped overboard. The boat sunk at 3 o'clock, about two miles from the Long Island shore.

*Further Particulars.*—It has been ascertained that there were at least 111 persons on board, of whom as yet only 3 are known to have been saved!—the pilot, fireman and Capt. H. It was about 8 hours after the fire commenced before the boat went down. The pilot says that as late as midnight half of the passengers might have been saved. The tiller ropes were not burned, as stated, being of iron, as the law requires.

Adolphus Harnden, one of the passengers, had in charge, 26 000 in specie for the Merchant's Bank, Boston, and from 40 to 50,000 dollars in bank notes. As the money was in an iron safe, it may be saved.

Many of the passengers were merchants.

The value of the boat is estimated at 50,000 dollars, partially insured, besides 150 bales of cotton.

*New Jersey Legislature.*

Met at Trenton, on Tuesday last. The Governor's Message, which relates principally to the proceedings in Congress, was received next day. On Thursday, resolutions on the same subject were introduced into both branches of the Legislature. We will give the message and resolutions in full in our next.

## Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the Fire Engine Co. No. 1, will be held in Wm. I. Craig's Long Room on Thursday evening, the 23d inst. at 7 o'clock. ROBT. ANDERSON, *Sec'y.*

N. B. If the funds are to be divided, it is necessary every member be present

The first number of the tri-weekly State Gazette was issued this morning. It is a neat, well filled sheet, and what it lacks in size is abundantly made up in the quantity and quality of its matter; and the ability and uniform courtesy which have distinguished the old Gazette, is an all sufficient guarantee that it will well deserve public confidence and support. Our respected friends have our best wishes for their new and arduous enterprise.—*Newark Daily, 14th inst.*

## Dissolution.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS B. AYRES,
DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders. JARVIS B. AYRES.

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

Mr. Tallmadge has been chosen U. S. Senator, from New York, by both branches of the Legislature of that State.

*For the Plainfield Union*

*Solution of Enigma composed of 15 letters.*

Daniel—was a "prophet" who came before the great "Apostle"
Paul—we "all must"
Die—as did they. The children of Israel were "subject to"
Pain—in longing for the "vegetable"
Onion—of Egypt.
Penn—was a "philanthropist. Although the "writer" may be a
Pupil—and may live in
London—the metropolis "city of England, or in
Plainfield—a place in "Connecticut," he "ought to take" the
Plainfield Union—and pay the printer.

O. S.

We have received solutions from several others, but none quite equal to the above.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Elston Marsh, $11,25; Manning Stelle, 4,85; R. Anderson, 2,50; L. M. Force, 2,50; Benj Jennings, 2,00; P. Mosher, 1,46; Clark Johnson, 1,00; H. A. W. Martin, 1,00; I. Pruden, ,72; J. Simpson, ,50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

## MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. Nicholas N. Williamson, near Millstone, to Sarah, daughter of the widow Sutphen, of Hunterdon county.

At Liberty Corner, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the Rev. James T. English, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, in that village, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas C. Jobs, Esq.

On the 16th of December, near Mount Bethel by the Rev. Joshua Birch, Mr. George Boice, to Miss Eliza Cortel, all of Plainfield.

By the same, Jan. 1st. Mr. Michael Landie, to Miss Phebe Ann Birch, all of Wasnington Valley.

## DIED

At the residence of Thomas Lewis, in Springfield, Ill. on the 22d ult. Mr. Wm. Van Nostrand, formerly of New Brunswick, in the 65th year of his age.

In New Brunswick, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Caroline, wife of Dr. F. Richmond, in the 37th year of her age.

Suddenly, on the 9th inst at Clinton, Hunterdon county, James Richmond, of New Brunswick, aged about 25 years.

## Oats! Oats! Oats!

THE Sub scriber making a change in his business will exchange his Stock consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, China and Earthen Ware, &c. for Oats at 35 cents.

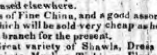
Dry Goods at very low prices as his Stock must be reduced by the 1st of March.

Groceries at his former prices, which are as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

A Few sets of Fine China, and a good assortment of Crockery, which will be sold very cheap as he intends to close this branch of business.

Also, A Great variety of Shawls, Dress Hdkfs, Prints, De Laines, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Corn, Butter and Eggs taken at the market price.
Jan. 20, 1840. D. LENOX.



## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*FALL ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cincinnati;

Leave New York, from the foot of Marketfield st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabethport at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 40 minutes past 9, A. M and 40 minutes past 5, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 10 A. M and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 10 1-4 A.M and 3-4 P. M

Leave Plainfield at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave New Market at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 3-4, and 11 3-4, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 7 1-4, A. M. and 12 1-4 P. M

Leave Westfield at 7 1-2 A. M. and 12 1-2, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ Stages will run in connection with the Cars, to convey passengers to and from Somerville, Flemington, &c.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 13th, 1840.

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed.—Also.—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.
Dec. 9, 1839. 54 2m pd.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 20. 13 tf.

## *JUST RECEIVED,*

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.
May 14th, 1839. 4

## PROSPECTUS of the Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make as cheap and better silk than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of produc ng silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that one Acre of ground planted in mores multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of sale will be as much clear gain, from 25 to 50 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every county in the Union. To assist our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk, and putting it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend to silk manufactures whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed cover of the same.

Terms:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

## Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd. request all indebted to said estate, to call on either of them and settle the same between now and the 1st of April next. Also, All having any claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same for payment, within the same time.

JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH.
THOMAS F. RANDOLPH,
SAMUEL F. RANDOLPH.
Executors of the estate of
Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd.

Jan. 12, 1840. (563d)

## ATTENTION!

ALL PERSONS having any claims and demands against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Tailor's, Doctor's, or Butcher's bills, Freight, Lumber, Timber, Hauling, Team-work, Tuition, or for borrowed money, Printing, hired help, Groceries or Dry Goods sawing lumber,—for hay, corn, oats, wood, Lawyer's bills, Negro-minding, Insurance against Jackson Pound, are requested to call and get their pay, as by next year (1840) is almost close.

ALSO—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle their accounts before the end of next year.—Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.
Plainfield, Dec 16th, 1839. 152 5w

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the Western part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a new, wood-house, &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. ELIJAH SMOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 150 tf

## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 44, 5s. 8s.
Sugars, 4, 5, 6s. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.
Oats taken in trade at 35.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites his former and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.
Dec. 9th, 1839.

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. January 1st, 1840.

James Adrian,
David Allen,
Jacob R. Bonen
Thomas Barrett
Margaret Compton,
Mrs. Crosby
John W. Craig
Mary Ann Cromwell,
Henry L. Cobb
Ali Compton
Noah Drake
Theodore A. Dunn
Azariah Drake
Wm. D. Frazee,
Sarah Frazee
John L. Frazee,
Shannon S. Griswell 2
Abr. H. Harris
Jacob M. Hadden
John Hall
Jonathan Hand
Samuel Frazee,
Mr. Keunzy
Charles T. Laine,
Lewis Morgan,
Isaac I. Manning
Mrs. Martin
John Parker
Pound
Mammond Post
S. B. Rowen
Seth Randolph
Asa Randolph,
Ludlow Squier, Jun.
Daniel Tewksbury
Effington Townly
Jacob Thorn
Jacob Voorhees 3
Rachel Veal 2
John Van Reper
Sarah Ann Vanfleet,
George Van Beuren
Amos Williams
Reuben Worth.

J. MANNING, P. M.

## Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. PUMPA & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.
June 4, 1839. 7HS. S. ALBERTI.

## Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A FEW Pieces For Dresses, at the low price of 5s. 6d. per yard. D. LENOX.

## HOUSE & LOT,

### For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers for his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.
Oct. 19th. DANIEL OSBURN.

## Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

### House and Lot

### At Public Sale.

SITUATED in the Village of Scotch Plains, on the corner of the Westfield Road, where Joseph B. Ludlow formerly lived. The House is a new and convenient for a good sized family, with a shop, shop and kitchen attached.

### Also, A Lot of Land,

Containing Sixty acres, situated in Somerset coun. ty adjoining lands of Jonathan H. Osborn, Joseph S. Darby, Isaac Purnee, C. Shinn, and others, about one mile from Scotch Plains, formerly the property of Levi Darby deceased. Said land is one half covered with a fine growth of wood.

The above property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 15th of January next, at the said house, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions made known, and a deed given by WILLIAM DARBY, Jr.
Dec. 14th, 1839. Executor.

## Sheriff's Sale.

*In Chancery.*

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant; and William Wells, et al. defendants.

Fi fa for sale of Mortgaged Premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain lot of land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the village of Plainfield in the township of Westfield, Essex county, and state of New Jersey,—and is butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a stone in the middle of Fourth street where the street lots and running up Centre street, north west 2 chains and 78 links to a stake in the middle of Fourth street—with that north east 1 chain and eighty links to a corner—thence by Lewis Force's land south west by his line south east 2 chains and 78 Links to a stone—then south west 1 chain and 80 links to the place of beginning, containing half an acre and 40 square links of land, being lot No. 27 and 28.

Also, all those two tracts and parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey,—The first, four rods and 20 perches of land sold by James Leonard to the said William Wells and are butted and bounded as follows—The first lot No. 5 begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street and in Martin G. Olmsted's corner and running with his line north-west 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in the rear of 3d street—with that line north east 90 links to a stone in the middle of Leonard's corner—with their line south east 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in the middle of 3d street—with that south west 90 links to the beginning containing four rods and 20 perches. The 2d lot No. 17 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Frazee Griffin's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 98 links to a stone in D. T. Hill's line—with that and Sarah Leonard's line north west 90 links to a stone and J. W. Vail's corner with his line north west 2 chains and 93 links to a stone in the middle of Hill's street—with that south 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 23820 square links of land. The third lot No. 32 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Benjamin Stelle's corner—with his line south east 2 chains and 98 links to a stone and Isaley Rogers' corner—with his line south west 90 links to a stone and corner—then with his line north west 2 chains and 93 links to a stone in the middle of Third street—with that north east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 23820 square links of land. The Fourth lot No. 31, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street and is D. T. Hill's corner and running with his line north west two chains and 78 links to a stone is Frazee Griffin's line—with that line south west 90 links to a stone and corner—then 2 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—with that south east 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty and Fourth streets—then with the middle of Fourth street south 90 links to the place of beginning containing 29468 square links of land

The Fifth tract or parcel sold by James Wilson to William Wells and is butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of Fourth street where said street intersects New street and runs thence south 45deg. West 1 chain and 12 3-4 links to another corner in Fourth street, a corner of Fireman's Hall—thence with said Runyon's line north 47 degrees west 2 chains and 78 links to a stone, also a corner of said Runyon—thence with the rear of said ground lots north 45 degrees east 1 chain and 13 3-4 links to a stone in the centre of New street—thence along the middle of New street south 45 degrees east 2 chains & 78 links to the place of beginning, containing 22106 square links of land being lot No. 2 on a map of lots laid out on said fourth street.

Also, all the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter described, and particularly each and all of them, situate, lying and being near the village of Plainfield, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, and is butted and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake and stones planted in the middle of the road leading from Plainfield aforesaid to Brooklyn which stone is a corner of an acre of land bought by John Taylor of John Wilson; thence along the line of said Layton and of James Wilson's land north 43 degrees east 8 chains and 72 links to a stone, being James Leonard's corner; thence along said Leonard's line north 51 deg. west —thence along said Leonard's line, to a stone in said Leonard's line which is also a corner of a lot formerly owned by John Gaunt now by said William Wells—thence with the line of that lot south 43 degrees west 6 chains and 79 links to the middle of said road—thence along the middle of said road south 51 1-2 degrees east 12 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning containing eight acres and a half land, more or less.

And also one other lot adjoining the last before described tract bought by said William Wells of John Gaunt by deed dated September 28th, 1836, beg. thence at a stone in the middle of the road from Plainfield to Brooklyn and Samptown in Daniel Drake's line—thence with his line south 19 degrees west 57 links to a stone a corner of the before described tract—thence with the line of said land north 41 degrees east six chains and 81 links to a stone in James Leonard's line —thence with his line north 19 degrees west 1 chain and 90 links to a stone in Daniel Vail's corner—thence with his line, Coddington and Connet's and George Thorn's, and J. & J. Smith' and Benjamin Jennings line south 45 degrees west 3 chains and 45 links to a stone in Cornelius Hoes's line—thence with his line Ira Runyon's line south 45 degrees east 1 chain and 4 links to a stone and Ira Runyon's corner—thence with his line south west two chains and 43 links to the place of beginning, containing 22 100 of an acre of land;—Excepting nevertheless out of the lot of land and premises first above mined in the last mentioned mortgage and also the following lots of land which were sold and conveyed by the said William Wells previous to the execution of the last aforesaid mortgage to the persons hereinafter named, with the title and incumbrances of the vision thereof to be affected by said mortgage which said lots are lots No. 1 and 2 sold and conveyed to John Vilson by deed dated January 7th, 1837, and certain other lots for which deeds are already given, or are to be given, that is to say Lot No. 3, No. 12 No. 19, No. 24, No. 25 & 27, No. 31, No. 32, 33, 39, 35, 15 and 24 as mentioned in said mortgage.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, Nov. 15th, 1839. 161 tds.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

### For Sale at this Office,

January, 1840.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or Gilt Edged.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.
Watt's Psalms and Hymns,—Methodist Hymns,
Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS, such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 41 to 6 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,
Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,
Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small,
Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.
600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.
A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing Wax, —Ladle's to put into Letters, 25 cts per hund. 75 cts —Pocket—Combs, Wafers.—Writing Ink, Black Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New Year's press.

### School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Arithmetic, Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Porter's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historia Sacra, and Cicero Delphini,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Murray's small English Grammar,
Do. do. English Reader.
Mills' Reasoner,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar, Vince's Fluxions, and other second-hand Classical Books.

### *Miscellaneous.*

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Life and Last Lives, by Mrs. Sherwick,
Village Hymns, for Social Worship,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time,
Hannah More's private Devotions—Alexine's Adam
Contrasted, or the Antiquity of Man—Essay on Man
Abbot's Mother at Home—Child's Book on the soul,
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Dodsworth Hymns
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus—Bible Atlas
Work of the Holy Spirit—Robert Hall
Life of David—Jonathan Edwards—the Reformers
Grimshaw's French Grammar,
Song Books, several kinds—Pirate's Own Book,
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies,
The Old American Almanac, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts

THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the last Novel, by Capt. Marryatt.
The Waverley Novels, new uniform edition, 22 volumes, for sale entire, or together,
Thadeus of Warsaw.—William's Poems,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Parley's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Keep's Fables
Baxter's Saint's Rest.—The Young Husband
Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps,
Mercy's Alms House, with cuts,—Mercy's Work
Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons,
Routes between New York and Washington,
Alonzo and Melissa.—The Guilty Tongue,
MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo volume,
Baron Munchausen.—Providential Cure,
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,
Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West,
Missionary Gazetteer, with plates
Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charleston Temple,—Pen Braided Letters
Daily Food.—Prayers and Devotional Guide,
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

### *Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,
Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,
Slave's Friend, 2 vols. with cuts,
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The world in miniature, 2 vols
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Rights of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, do. do.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and Anglican Slavery, by S. S. Treadwell, of Rochester.
Poems, by a Slave,—Correspondence of Washington.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children,
Bonaparte's Occultism; or Book of Fate!—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK.
SUBPENAS, EXECUTION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

### Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPENATION CARDS, 12 cts.
Bills in fet bonds,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

## Pennsylvania Money taken at par for Goods, at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

## English Merinos.

A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality drab de laine, for sale at 3s. 6d. each. D. LENOX.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

# FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c., for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of Vol. III. Commencing Jan. 2, 1840.

THIS Paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm recommendation of about one hundred editors and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "I have only to say the word, and she introduces a reading book in common schools," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our Children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Wilde (Ohio) Messenger.

"We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity, amusement and sound principles," says the Friend, N. I. Phenix.

Its object is to be the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

Its engravings, which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but to illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the immediate extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties, is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9 Spruce street, New-York, at only $1 per year in advance; 10 copies for $8. 20 copies for $14. 30 copies for $18.

## GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, in the corner of Front, Spring and Bowery Lane, opposite Peace street, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wood.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free labor sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, alspice, pepper, nutmegs, saleratus, starch, salt petre, indigo, tobacco, Salt, gum shellac, Cheese, Lard, beef, hams, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal,—Ink—Paregoric, oil spike, castor oil, salts, B. drops, opodeldoc, Essence of Cinnamon and peppermint, Hive syrup, balsam of honey, sods, bear's oil, Boots and shoes—Crockery, Glass and China ware, Blacking, segars,—snuls, hardware, brushes, bellows sieves, scythes, rakes, brooms, ropes, baskets, butter trays, basketing, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor straps, hooks and eyes—Patent thread, sewing silk, cotton,—Crackers—Sand.

GEO. FOX POUND.
SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, Sept. 3d, 1839. 37 tApr. 1

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

### At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield. Oct. 14th, 1839.

## WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC Y. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 28, 1839. 14

## New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls Dress fabrics De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.,—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Large White Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Kabyle, 8-4—Large Light and dark Brochs,—Large German and Dunkin Shawls—Large Embroidered Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De Laines Shawls and bibbs—Colored Valencia dress fabrics—Prussian and German do—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

### Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

### Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

### Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Gridirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Ball Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Tenney and Common Bellows
Brittannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 ly

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

*PAINTING BUSINESS,*

in the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

☞ The article publisbed below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*
LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America:*

To *Louis Otton Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of giving to the NEW and *ASTONISHING DOCTRINE* to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine that ever fell from human lips. This doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which forms the basis of his celebrated work, viz: *Consolabolily challenges his opponents to refute, viz: Consumption is a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: it often secretly lurking in the system for years before it shows itself as the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be as to the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be as easily, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invariably precious doctrine this, as imparts an important lesson to the *apparently hale* thy of both states, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *prevention is the best cure.* *Teaching them how to the Art of health is to pluck out the disease, while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* whose healing fat may justly claim for it the second rank since it has so signally conquered even our great consumption, both in the first and last stages.—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure in the Materia Medica, and thereby joined issue with the *Consumer of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence—a medicine, whose unbounded worth has been known only experienced even by drous virtues have been known only experienced even by some of our citizens in their pastoral visits to the sick chambers: by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing corpse-ordained patients into sick ness into health, and mourning of friends into joyfulness

### GOELICKE'S

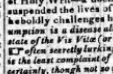
### MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of the marvelous virtue of curing every disease of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many other fatal diseases, such as Liver complaint, &c.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars" ($2.50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.



A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are unbiassed by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the correctness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we cannot deny.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, he was looked upon with suspicion, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against the doctrine, we, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was in some measure swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends of our abuse of him, we gladly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist who has done honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

*CERTIFICATES.*

Post Office, Jefferson, Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Gen. Knapp was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own work last summer.

Yours,
J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort, and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its end in view is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all in his power to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS*

The widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation o their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the bile, hence the happy effects which they speedily produce and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Rush, have used them in their practice, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a nosel and happy effect, but their efforts have been in vain; the conclusion that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have done more than all other nostrums, in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, ' is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle.' And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particle can get into the blood, for they are all purged together with the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their mildness, superiority of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy advantages are procured by a patented machine, for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, and being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

### CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with which I am not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Peter's Vegetable Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic action and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious east cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

*Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.*

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

## Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer, that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 26th, 1839.

## Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been obtained by

DR. MOSHER,

*DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.*

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, it is of the highest importance, as they have now before them a timely, valuable medicine, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The beneficial effects of the feminine mineral treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it or destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or custom say, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and effectious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequent ly calculates to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after be convinced of the Reformed or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain direction for dis eases generally. You have only to search forth your health, and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's antibilious physic and Family Pills,
For consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and debility, " Restorative Bitters,
For Piles, " Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For worms, " Worm powder,
For Fever, " Diaphoretic or Fever powder
For Bowel complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation, " Compound Laurus Oil,
For Rheumatism, " RhenOil and native Syrup
For Sore and weak eyes, " Eye balsom or w
For pain in the back, side, or Breast, " Strengthening plaster,
For Ulcers, Burns, &c " Black or healing salve
For Fits, Croup, complaints

P. MOSHER, Drugg ist

## Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

M. HATFIELD

July 22, 1839.

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber, having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 ly

## Once More!

## STOVES AT HALF PRICE!

THE Subscriber has about 30 Stoves which he will sell at very reduced prices, consisting of Postleys celebrated Union Cook Stoves of different sizes; also Philadelphia Nine Plate Cook stoves of all sizes, Cook stoves of various patterns; Also, Six plate Stoves for shops, school houses, &c. Large and small Franklins

Persons who are in want of Stoves will do well to call, as the subscriber intends closing his business in his place.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 52 tf

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Silks. A Good Assortment.

D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale a the Office, at 50 cents per hundred. Having this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

*Bonds, Deeds,* all kinds of *Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c.* done in the best manner, at as cheap rates as the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT,

*Commencing October 1st, 1839.*

## New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts. ; —Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—Rahway, 50 cts—New Brunswick, 75 cts.*

### Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,) at 7 & 9 A. M. daily,
At 4 & 4, P. M.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 3, P. M. daily.

### Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
*Every day except Sunday.*

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, & 5, P. M.

Leave Newark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, and 10, P. M

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 3-1, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis, and hereby prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Cars leave in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is a the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been undertaken, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf.

## Notice.

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c &c. M F. CUSHING.

*Hat Tips! Hat Tips! Hat Tips!*



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are especially invited to try it. April 13th.

## New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's Office where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, including in part of the following articles;

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Bouchoa and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havana and Loaf Sugar; Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Ginger, and, butter, hams, smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, raisins, cocoa, chocolate, alum, Sal Æratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Back Salt, Cassia, clove, nutmegs, pepper and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash as any store can be had elsewhere.

Called see.

WM. WILLIS.

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable matter, and have been found useful in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Fever, Liver and Bilious Complaints, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used SHOTWELL'S *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Plane-st. Newark, *N. J.*

Oct. 10th, 1839. 1tt4 ly

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have a constant fit of cholera afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, as d my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

### For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, *N. J.*

## Stoves for Sale.

1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Cook Stove, For Sale by H. A. CORY.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Gracian, Fleeced, Cotton cap silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

## JOSEPH DENNISON,

## Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the house next door to the Rev. Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837.

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will suit me. J. D.

April 25th. 17tf

## More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gros de Berlin Silk, a few pieces do. Royal Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

The above favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1840. Number 158.



**The Plainfield Union.**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months (paid in six months, $2.25); and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued in 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of commn advertisements



## Dr. Fontaine's Medicines.

THE following highly efficacious medicines, invented by the celebrated Dr. Fontaine, are for sale by

**Ira Pruden, Plainfield.**

Dr. F. was born in Paris, of Italian parents—was educated in Italy, France and Germany, and graduated in their principal universities having been a popular practitioner there 12 years. On account of political opinions he was compelled to cross the Atlantic, and has for several years practised medicine in New Haven, Ct. and has become well known throughout Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts.

1st. Dr. F's Family Pills A superior mild physic, —they never gripe, distress or weaken.

2d. Dr. F's Female Medicines. For ladies afflicted with colds, or whatever irregularity—superior to any thing of the kind, and warranted in all cases to have the desired effect.

3d. Worm Powders. A certain cure. It not only expels them but prevents their creation.

4th. Cough Drops. Sure of curing a common cold or cough in 2 or 3 days.

5th. Strengthening Plaster.

6th. Rheumatic Stuff. A better or surer remedy for all kinds of Rheumatism was never found.

7th. Dr. F's Catarrh Snuff.

8th. Eye Water. Excellent and harmless.

9th. Ear Ache Oil. To remove periodical deafness

10th. Dr. F's Nipple Salve, for sore nipples, caked milk, or inflamed breast.

Dr. F's Itch Ointment.

Dr. F's Cutaneous Balsam. A valuable wash for every kind of pimples.

Dr. F's Salt Rheum Lotion—sure in its effects.

Dr. F's Elixir of Life, for feeble constitutions, particularly females.

Dr. F's Teething Syrup.

Dr. F's Healing Salve, for bruises, ulcers, &c.

Jan. 5th, 1840. 155 6w


## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. January 1st, 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Adrian, | Mr. Keunny |
| David Allen, | Charles T. Laine, |
| Jacob K. Boice | Lewis Morgan, |
| Thomas Barrett | Isaac I. Manning |
| Margaret Compton, | Mrs. Martin |
| Lewis Craig | John Parker |
| John W. Craig | Peirce |
| Mary Ann Cromwell, | Mammond Post |
| Henry L. Cobb | S. H. Rowen |
| Alvah Compton | Still Randolph |
| Noah Drake | Asa Randolph, |
| Theodore A. Dunn | Ludlow Squier, Jun, |
| Azariah Drake | Daniel Twichman |
| Wm. D. Frazee, | Effington Towaly |
| Sarah Frazee | Jacob Thorn |
| John L. Frazee, | Jacob Voorhees 3 |
| Sherman S. Griswell 2 | Rachel Vail 2 |
| Abr. H. Harris | John Van Keeper |
| Jacob M. Hudden | Sarah Ann Vanfleet, |
| John Hall | George Van Beuren |
| Jonathan Hand | Annis Williams |
| Samuel Frazee, | Reuben Worth. |

J. MANNING, P. M.


## Furs ! Furs !

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business, I can furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices

DAVID LENOX.

## Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prints, Black cotton Hose Ribbed, Super Oxford mixt Satinetts, colored Cambric and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s. 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1839. 92 1y

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf

## JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.


### POETICAL

For the Plainfield Union.

### The Half-Orphan's Song.

They tell me that I am an orphan child,
That the father who loved me, doth sleep
Where the ocean billows are foaming wild,
In the caves of the mighty deep !
And when I remember his love so dear,
And the tones of his kindness mild,
I cannot but weep, with affection's tear,
For indeed I'm an orphan child !

But I have a tender mother yet,
Who watcheth my childhood's days :
And while she is mine, let me never forget
The offering of grateful praise ;
For oft do I meet with the orphan youth,
Both of father and mother bereft ;
Who with no one to teach him the pathway of truth
To the snares of the cold world is left.

Oh ! then let me strive with affection's smile,
To dry up a mother's tears ;
And her heart from its widowed grief to beguile,
By the love of my early years.
For I need not weep, as if left alone,
To rove through earth's dangerous wild ;
Since while my young heart doth a fond mother own,
I am not an orphan child ! E. C. S.

For the Plainfield Union.

### Song.

TO THE SERENADERS.

When the pure stars are keeping
Their watch o'er the sleeping,
And bright shines the moon thro' the glade ;
Come again, as of yore,
To my blest cottage-door
And sing me the sweet serenade !

On my ear is now swelling
A voice, fondly telling
Of joys which too quickly decayed ;
And in memory long
'Mid the treasures of song
Shall I cherish the sweet serenade !

Oh yet, as I listen
While clear the stars glisten,
And night in her mantle's arrayed,
Again do I seem
To hear in my dream,
The notes of the sweet Serenade ! E. C. S.

*Cedar Brook*, 1840.

### VARIETY.

*A Short Sermon on Long Ones.*

TEXT.—"Be Short."—*Cotton Mather.*

My friends, I have forty reasons against long sermons ; but, for the sake of brevity, I shall omit all but two.

1st. Long sermons seldom effect the object of preaching—the design of preacher is *to convince, instruct and persuade.*

Now, *to convince*, it is not necessary to dig a channel to the understanding as long as the Erie Canal—and, generally, two good reasons clearly presented, and powerfully argued, will produce more conviction than twenty. *To instruct*—neither a whole system of Theology, nor a world of illustrations, nor a vocabulary of words, are necessary. *Such* sorlening the mind rejects.—*sonable length.*

*To impress*, it is not necessary to thunder long and loud—the oak is riven by a single stroke of lightning—and to *Persuade*, the man that cannot be moved in *half* an hour, cannot be *teased* into submission in an hour and a half. So that all beyond a sermon is lost, and worse than lost ; the lover of truth leaves the house of God with a weary body, a jaded mind, and a weary heart, not because the preaching was not evangelical, or was unappropriate, but because of its *unreasonable length.*

2d. Long sermons drive not a few from the house of God. How often is the excuse made —"I would attend church, but—but—who can endure an endless sermon."

Such an apology may indeed arise from an *aversion of the heart to truth*, but let the cause be removed, and this excuse at least will die.

Two *Remarks* :—1st. We see one reason why some ministers are so unsuccessful in their preaching. Were they to condense their thoughts and urge them home briefly, vividly, and fervently, with the blessing of God, glorious results would follow.

2d. Let not ministers complain that hearers sleep, nor of inattention, when they take the very way to produce it.—*Luth. Obs.*

*Newspapers.*—Out of 15,000 papers in the civilized world, upwards of 11,000 are issued in the United States.

From the New York Express.

### Jonathan Slick in New York.

Dear Pat—Wal, since I writ my last letter to you, I've sent one to the Editors of the Express, to give them a little idea about my life in Weathersfield. So now I'll just begin back and tell you what has happened since then here in York.

*One morning a little black boy cum into my* office with a heap of letters, and he give me one without speaking a word and went off agin. I opened the letter, and there dropped out a square piece of white paste-board, and on it was printed, in leetle finnifed letters, "Mrs. Bebee at home—Thursday, evening." Wal, sez I to myself, if this don't take the rag off the bush—cuss. in Mary got to gadding about so much, that she has to send round wo d when she is a going to stay home one evening. I do wonder how Mr. Bebee can stand it. I shouldn,t a-bee him if he took to drink, or got into bad company, if his wife goes on so ; for if a woman wont stay to hum nights, and keep every thing nice and snug agin her husband comes away from his business, a feller must have an allfired good heart, and *good head too, if he don't go off and git into* scrapes on his own book. I sot down and hated my feet to the top of the stove, and begun to think it all over, till it seemed to be my duty to go and talk to cousin Mary about the way she was going on. I remembered what a purty smart little critter she was when she lived in Connecticut, and how kind hearted she was ; and then I thought of her queer stuck up ways since I'd seen her here ; and it was as much as I could do to keep the tears out of my eyes, for if cousin Mary had been my own sister, I couldn't liked her better than I did when she was a gal. Wal, arter thinking it all over, I made up my mind to go and ask John if he d dn't think it best for me to go and talk to her, for I felt kinder lott to meddle with his business, if he didn't want me to ; *and any how I didn't expect much thanks for* giving her advice—for when a feller steps in between man and wife, it's like trying to part a cat and dog, and he is lucky enough if he don't get scratched by one, and worried to death by the other ; but I looked at the piece of paste-board again and made up my mind that something ought to be done, and if John didn't take it up I would ; for if there's any thing I do hate on arth, it's a gadding woman—and I didn't feel as if I could give cousin Mary up quite yit. Wal I took my hat, and put my hands in my trousers pockets, and walked along kinder slow through Cherry street, till I come to Franklin square. I didn't seem to mind any body, for my heart felt sort a heavy with thinking of old times. I kept a looking down on the stun walk, and felt eenamost as much alone as if I'd been in a a Connecticut Cranberry swamp, yit there was more than fifty people a walking up and down the Square. I'd got just agin the Old Walton House, that was built just before the Revolutionary war, but was so busy a thinking, that I forgot to look up at arms and figures carved out over the door, that were put up there by a British fory family after General Washington drove them out of house and hum—when all at once somebody hit me a slap on the shoulder that made me jump eenamost into the middle of next week. I looked up and there was cousin Bebee a looking like all natur because he'd made me jump so.

"Hello, cousin Jonathan !" says he, "what the deuce are you thinking about ?"

"About that," says I, a poking out the piece of *paste-board from my trousers pocket, a little* stuck up nigger jist gave me that are."

"Wal what of it ?" says cousin John, "it's all right I see, I suppose you'll come of course ?"

"Yes,' sez I, "I was jest a going down to see you about it, and if you'd jest as live I'll go right straight up and talk to her now ; I feel as if I could say enough to break her heart, if it has got ever so tough."

With that cousin Bebee burst right out a larfing. "That's right,' says he, 'you're coming on bravely ; don't talk about one heart, I hav'nt the least doubt but you'll break a dozen—you literary chaps carry all before you in that way.'

I felt kinder unsartin how to take his meaning, for it seemed as if he was poking fun at me, for wanting to give his wife some good advice : *at last I spoke up, and sez I*—

"If cousin Mary has got one good sound heart left to break, since she come here to York, she's a good deal better off than I took her to be."

With that John begun to stare, and at last he burst out larfing again.

"Why,' sez he, 'you haint no idea of getting up a flirtation with Mary, have you ? by my word cousin Slick you are a shaking off all your steady ha'nts in a hurry, it generally takes a feller, though some months training in fashionable society, before he can make love to another man's wife.'

"Now,' sez I, 'cousin Bebee, what on arth do you mean ? as true as I live I shall git wrathy, if you keep on in this way ; aint my father a deacon in the church ; ha'nt I set under minister Smith's preaching since I was knee high to a toad ! It's an allfired shame for you to talk to me as if I was going to demean myself by making love to any body, much less to another man's wife. When I go to make love sir, I can tell you what, it will be with as hull heart and as honest one to ; I'll never be afeard to look a gal in the face when I ask her to take me, or to let her look in mine for fear she'll see villain writ out in my eyes. As for your married women they need'nt be afeard that any body, I dont care how impudent he is, will make love to them, without they begin first. Now cousin Bebee, seeing as we have gone so far, just look a here what your wife has sent to me !"

With that I gave him the paper which the paste board was done up in, where cousin Mary had writ "Mrs. Bebee hopes Mr. Slick will not fail to come."

Cousin John read it, and sez he "Wal what harm is there in this ? I'm sure it was very thoughtful in Mary, and I'm glad she did it, You will go of course. There will be a good deal of company and they are all anxious to see you, since your letters came out in the Express.'

"What,' sez I "is Miss Bebee a going to have a party—why didn't she say so then ?'

"Oh, its only a *soarry*, she often has them, sez he.

"A what ?' sez I

"A *soarry*—a *conversationsoarry*,' says he. I could'nt think what he meant, but I remembered that jist before Mary was married she used to have hysteric fits, now and then, and I thought they give them things some other name down here in York.

"Dear me,' sez I, 'I'm sorry, but if I can do any good I'll come up, I spose you'll have a doctor.'

"Oh yes,' sez he, there'll be two or three, besides lots of lawyers, and poets, and *editors*.

"You don't say so,' sez I, 'why what will you do with them all ?'

"Oh Mary will take care of them,' sez he, 'she does those things very well, indeed, considering she was brought up in the country.'

"But I thought you waited on us to take care of her,' sez I.

"Why of course, you will all make yourselves as agreeable as you can ; there will be lots of handsome women there, and I hant the least doubt but we shall have a pleasant party.'

"A party !' sez I is Miss Bebee a going to have a party ?

"Certainly,' sez he, a looking puzzled ; 'didn't you understand that by the card and the note ?' I felt my heart rise up in my mouth, and I coulu have begun to dance on the *stun walk*. I do believe nothing on arth makes a feller feel so happy as to find out that somebody he can't help but like, but has been thinking hard things about, don't deserve them. Cousin John kept a looking at me, and begun to feel awful streaked, for it seemed to me as if he suspected all the time that I'd been thinking agin his wife. Arter a minit I up and took my hand out of my pocket, and I took hold of hissen, and sez I—

"Cousin John, I've been a making a darned fool of myself ; I didn't know what this ere piece of paste board meant, and—"

"Never mind cousin Jonathan,' sez he, all of a sudden shaking my hand, 'you know what it means now—so come up on Thursday. Now I think of it ; you had better get a new suit of *clothes ; that blue coat and those shiny brass* buttons did very well for Weathersfield ; but here something a little more stylish will be better—suppose you go over to the Broadway tailors and let them fit you out.'

"Why, now, I don't know as I can afford to buy any more just yet,' sez I ; but when these are wore out, I think as likely as not I shall come agin.'

"Oh,' sez he a rubbing his hands a little, and a smiling and bowing agin, 'let us take your measure, and we shant quarrel about the pay, we shall be most proud to supply you with a good article ; and if you will accept of them, the honor'—"Oh,' sez I a bowing, you are very obliging, I'm sure Mr.——. Where shall we send them *when they are done ?' sez he. 'Direct* them as you did the others, to Mr. Jonathan Slick to the care of the Editors of the Express. And look a here, Mr.——, I wish you'd try and make the trousers so they will stay down, and not keep a hitching up to the top of my boots, if you can.' 'Depend on it they will please you,' sez he a following me to the door, 'Good morning, Mr. Slick, I'm very much obliged to you for calling ;' and with that he made another bow and I gave him one back agin, and made tracks for Cherry street as tickled as could be.

Wal, when Thursday cum, I began to feel mighty anxious about the party ; *I* had all the clothes sent down to my office, besides a prime hat which I got at Keeler & Pase's store, in Wall street, and a pair of real dandy boots that got to my feet like wax. As soon as it was dark I shut my self up and began to fix. I declare I never did see as any thing fit as them checkered trousers did ; they sot to my legs like a tin mole to a pair of tailor candles in freezing time, and I fait as if I'd been jist corked up in a junk bottle, foot foremost. Arter I got them on and all buttoned up tight, I began to think that I should have to go to the party in the blue mixed cocks that marm knit for me, the last thing afore I cum away from hum ; for my feet had got hung in a slip of leather, that was sewed across the bottom of the trowsers legs, and how to get 'em out, so as to put on my boots, I couldn't tell. I pulled and kicked, till I seemed burst off my gallows buttons, but they wouldn't give a morsel and at last I jest took hold on the leathers, and I *give them an all fired jerk, till they slipped over* my heel, and arter that I made out to rub up the trousers legs till I could pull my boots on. When I pulled them down again the leather stuck out from the heel of my boot behind like a horse spurs, and I didn't exactly like the look of it, but 'wise cares,' sez I to myself, 'a feller may as well be out of the world as out of the fashion, especially down here in York.'

As soon as I'd got my trousers purty well brushed I put on the vests and it sot like a breeze for there was holes behind and strings to be tied up like a gal's corsets, and I gived it purty tight I can tell you. I was—but the fashion would have me to try it on. So I stripped off the old coat and put the new one on. I can tell you it sot as slick as grease ; there warnt a wrinkle or a pucker in it, from the top of the velvet collar to the send of the flap. I looked as trim and genteel as could be in it—it seemed to me that I warnt bigger round than a quart cup when it was buttoned up tight.

Sez the gentleman, sez he 'that's a capital fit sir, you wont do better than to take it."

'Wal,' sez I, 'I don't know as I shall, I kinder seem to like myself in it—how much do you ask hey ?'

'Why,' sez he, 'that's a first rate coat, superfine cloth and first rate trimmings ; but the times are hard, and I'll let you have it low for cash ;' and then he sot his price ; but sez he, 'you mustn't tell how cheap you got it, for we couldn't sell any more at that price.'

'Wal,' sez I, 'I guiher guess *I'll* take it ; now let us look at some of your vests and trousers. *I shall have to beat you down a leetle on them,* for I'm raly afeard my money wont hold out.'

'Not much fear of that,' sez he, opened a drawer and took out an allfired heap of trousers. *Arter I'd tumbled 'em over awhile, I picked out* a pair of rale handsome checkered ones, and then I bought a black vest with yallar stripes all over it, and between us I rather guess it made a considerable hole in the money that I got from the Editors of the Express, to pay for 'em all. The man had done 'em up, and I was just a going to take them hum under my arm, but sez he,—

"Where will you have them sent, sir ?'

'Wal,' sez I, arter thinking a minit, 'you may direct them to Mr. Jonathan Slick, and send them round to the Express office, if you've no objection.'

I wish you could a seen the feller ! he looked all stuck up in a heap when I said this, and the clarks looked at each other, and cum towards us as if they had never seen any body that wrote *for newspapers afore.*

'Mr. Slick,' sez the head man, making a bow eenamost to the ground, 'I'm much obliged for your custom, and I hope you'll cum agin, and if you find the clothes aint you perhaps you'll send any of your friends to our establishment who happen to want any thing in our line. We shall always be happy and proud to serve Mr. Slick or any of his friends.'

Here he made a bow, and I stepped back, and bent for'ard too, just to let him see that his soft sodder warnt put on at all coarse ; and sez I, 'Wal, I'll try the clothes, and if they turn out first rate, may be I'll mention where I got them in one of my letters. There is a good many chaps jist a going to be married about Weathersfield, and it wont do them no harm to know *where to cum for the wedding clothes.*'

With that the tailor bowed agin, and, sez he, 'Mr. Slick, where shall I have the honor of sending you one of my first rate vests, or a pair of handsome pantaloons ? I'll take your measure, and have them made on purpose for you.'

'Wal, now, I don't know as I can afford to buy any more just yet,' sez I ; but when these are wore out, I think as likely as not I shall come agin.'

'Oh,' sez he a rubbing his hands a little, and a smiling and bowing agin, 'let us take your measure, and we shant quarrel about the pay, we shall be most proud to supply you with a good article ; and if you will accept of them, the honor'—'Oh,' sez I a bowing, you are very obliging, I'm sure Mr.——. 'Where shall we send *them when they are done ?' sez he. 'Direct* them as you did the others, to Mr. Jonathan Slick to the care of the Editors of the Express. And look a here, Mr.——, I wish you'd try and make the trousers so they will stay down, and not keep a hitching up to the top of my boots, if you can.' 'Depend on it they will please you,' sez he a following me to the door, 'Good morning, Mr. Slick, I'm very much obliged to you for calling ;' and with that he made another bow and I gave him one back agin, and made tracks for Cherry street as tickled as could be.

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spring did gliden, and arter I'd put on the new smick that I bought along with the clothes, I rather guess I cut a dash. It was all bowed off and carracoed over, with red and yaller sprigs, and it made my neck look as slim and shiny as our old red rooster's used to when he stretched his head out in the sun to see how many old hens and spring pullets he'd got about him.

I swanny if I hadn't been in such a hurry to git on my new things that I forgot to wash my hands and face, till just as I was putting on my vest, I looked in the little looking glass that hung up in my office, and my hair was standing out every which way, and somehow my teeth looked as yaller as if I'd been chawing tobacco a bull week. What to do I couldn't tell, but I picked up the Express, and looked into the advertisements, to see if I could find out any thing to make my grinders white—there warnt nothing there; but I happened to think that Professor Dr. Sherman's tooth paste puffed up in some of the papers; and though I don't mean to patronize anybody that don't advertise in our paper, I thought, seeing I was in a hurry, mebbe it would be as well to go out and get some of it. I slipped on my old coat, and down I went into Nassau street, cornamost to the corner of Fulton street, and I bought a little cheany box full of red stuff, about as thick as hasty pudding, and as sweet as honey, and back I went agin to the office like a streak of lightning. I didn't know how to use the stuff, but thinks, sez I, they must rub it on their teeth some how, so I spread some on the corner of my towl, and begun to pol. ish away like all natur. It warnt two minits before my teeth was as white as a nigger's; so I jist washed them off in a hand basin, and went at my hair, tooth and nail.

How on arth these York chaps make their hair curl so I can't guess—I tried to coax mine to twist up a little on each side of my face, but it warnt of no use; I combed it out with a fine tooth comb, and I put some bags' hard soaked with the essence of peppermint that marm gave me to use if I should git a pain down here, and I twisted it round my fingers, but it would'nt stay curled a minit, so at last I gave it up for a bad job, and put on my new coat as mad as could be.

I rather guess you couldn't have found a better looking chap of my size any where about, than I was, when I put on yallar gloves, and fixed my new red silk handkershief in my coat pocket, so as to let one end hang out a little arter I'd put a few of the peppermint drops on it—and the way I pulled foot up Pearl street and joward Broadway, wasn't slow I can tell you. It takes a feller forever to fix here in York—I'd rather stick up for twenty quilting parties and apple bees than for one swarry, I can tell you. I was cornamost scared to death for fear I should be too late, for it was cornamost dark before I left the office, so I didn't let the grass grow under my feet on the way to dousin Bebee's you may be sartin.

*Doing up considerable sleep.*—Away out to Missouri they live on the primitive system.—People sleep as well as eat in companies, and in many of the hotels there are from three to a dozen beds in each chamber. On a cold winter's night, a weary and foot-worn traveller arrived at one of those caravanseries by the road side.

After stepping into the bar-room and taking his segar, the number of 'drinks' he invoked the attention of the accommodating landlady with this interrogatory:

'I say, ma'am, have you got a considerable number of beds in your house?"

"Yes," answered she, 'I rather reckon we have.'

'How many have you about this time that aint no ways engaged?'

'Well, we've one room up stairs with eleven beds in it.'

'That's just right,' said the traveller, 'I'll take that room and engage all the beds, if you please.'

The landlady, not expecting any more company for the night, and thinking that her guest might wish to be alone, consented that he should occupy the room. But no sooner had the wayfarer retired, than a large party arrived and demanded lodgings for the night. The landlady told them that she was very sorry, but all her rooms were engaged; true, there was one room with eleven beds in it, and only one gentleman.

'We must go there then—we must have beds there.'—The party accordingly proceeded to the chamber with the beds and rapped; no answer was returned. They essayed to open the door, it was locked. They shouted aloud, but received no reply. At last driven to desperation they determined to burn open the door. They did, no sooner done so, than they discovered every bedstead empty, and all the beds piled one upon another in the middle of the room, with the traveller sound asleep on their top. They aroused him with some difficulty, and demanded what in the world he wanted with all those beds.

'Why look here,' said he, 'strangers, I haint had no sleep these eleven nights, so I just hired eleven beds, to get rested all at once and make up what I have lost. I calculate to do up a considerable mess of sleeping. I've hired all these beds and paid for them, and hang me if I don't have eleven night's sleep out on'em before morning.'

No less than 28 printers lost their lives at Fanning's massacre in Texas. Printers are always among the first to dip into any affair when the liberties of their fellow men are at stake, or the yoke of an oppressor needs to be broken.

A gentlemen on horseback finding himself at a spot where four roads met, asked a countryman who was working on one of them, where it run to. Clodpole raising himself from his stooping posture, scratching his head, replied with a grin, 'I doesn't know where it rins to zur, but we finds it here every morning.'

The editor of the Methuen Gazette makes the following sweeping assertion:

What! a man! and never loved! Pshaw!—Such a man must have a heart of ice! a gizzard of a goose! a soul as lifeless as a corn cob! and a head as empty as a cocoa-nut!

## *New Jersey Legislature.*

Wednesday, Jan. 15th.—The following Message was received from the Governor, through James Wilson, his private Secretary, by both houses. In Council, 1000 copies, and in the Assembly, 2000 copies of the Message, with the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the Legislative Council*
*and General Assembly*
*of the State of New-Jersey.*

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith transmit a communication recently made to me from Washington, by five of the members of Congress from this State, announcing that they have been excluded from their seats in the House of Representatives, and in the most extraordinary manner. I present it to you with feelings of the most painful regret that an event should have occurred so calculated to disturb the friendly relations which have hitherto subsisted between this state and the Federal Legislature. And in this feeling you will, I am sure fully participate.

By this violent proceeding, the authority of the State has been treated with contempt and she is deprived of one of her most precious constitutional rights. Without indulging any expression of the natural feelings which the occasion is so well suited to inspire, and under a deep sense of the obligation of the Executive to communicate fully with the legislature in a case which so intimately affects the interests of the people, and the reputation and sovereignty of the state, I commend the subject to your prompt and serious consideration.

By the Constitution of the United States, the power of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, the times, places and manner, are expressly reserved to the states, until they are altered by a law of Congress. Accordingly this state in common with every other member of the Union has made full provision on the subject. Our laws prescribe when and where the election shall be held, how the result shall be ascertained, and by whom the commissions shall be granted. This commission under the seal of the state gives to the holder a right, in the first instance, to be sworn and to take his seat as a member of the House. Thus far the power of the states and the state authorities are complete and cannot be intercepted by any authority known to the constitution. It was seen, however, by its framers, that cases might arise in which from a non-compliance with the laws of the States, or by frauds in the elections, the person holding the commission would not, in justice and equity, be entitled to the seat. The power was wisely made that each House of Congress shall have the right to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. It may then, on application of others claiming a better right, investigate fully the title of any member to his seat. It is then competent to enquire into elections, to receive evidence, send for persons and papers, look into the returns, correct irregularities, if any there be, and to do whatever else may be necessary to enable it to judge whether the persons holding the commissions, or the claimants, have been duly elected by the people. By this course of proceeding, no state can be unrepresented, and any injustice or informality that may arise from the imperfect or irregular operation of the state laws may be corrected.

It is no part of our complaint, therefore, that the House of Representatives should, when organized, investigate and investigate thoroughly, the qualifications and pretensions of its members. That it possesses the power in its fullest extent and has alone that power, has never been doubted or denied. But it is the attempt of an unorganized body of men to exercise this high prerogative without the forms of law, of which we complain, and which act can be characterized only as a monstrous usurpation. Not by a summary proceeding of this sort that New Jersey has been deprived of five sixths of her representatives in Congress. Two title of the five Representatives who have been thus excluded, without a hearing, without investigation, and without even so much as the form of a trial, has not been impeached in any respect whatever, and they now stand clothed with precisely the same powers, and entitled by the Constitution and laws to equal privileges with the men by whose concurrence they have been excluded. What other view can we take of this case than as an insult offered directly to the state whose commission these gentlemen bear, and a violation of the constitution of the United States!

This proceeding is materially aggravated by the fact that the House is engaged in the transaction of business which deeply concerns the people of New Jersey, the state at this time being fully represented. A large appropriation of the public moneys has already been made without regard to the claims of the State to a voice on the subject. With the same propriety, the Representatives from the other states, who have conspired to exclude New Jersey thus far from her proper participation in the business of the House, may go on without her consent to appropriate the public revenues, alienate her title (sealed with the best blood of the Revolution) in the public domain, or involve us in all the consequences of a disastrous system of finance. Such a precedent is fraught with the greatest mischief, and if the positions which have been assumed are to prevail the very first principle and the only security of representative government will have been subverted. It will then always be in the power of the minority to rule, since the mere act of questioning the title of members deprives them of their seats. It is believed that the case is without a parallel in the history of Legislation. I may venture to say that no example of the kind can be found in the history of any State Legislature, in the Congress of Congress, or in the British Parliament.

The case is not at all affected by the well known fact, always understood and recognised, that there is a grave question as to five of the seats from New Jersey, to be settled ultimately by Congress. There are two returns from townships, which under the laws of the State, could not be counted by the state officers. Whether they are such as should be counted by Congress (which has a very different power over them from offices acting under the positive directions of the statute of the state) is a question for the House to settle. There is still another and more important question remaining, growing out of frauds, alleged to have been committed, not by mistake or oversight, but by a systematic plan to allow aliens not naturalized, the privilege of voting. As to one of the disputed townships, we are not left to conjecture on this point, for you will remember that the fact was clearly ascertained by an open examination, before the Legislature last year. I pretend not to know, and if I did, should think myself not warranted in expressing any opinion as to which of the two parties claiming the election, will appear, on a full and final examination, entitled to the seat: and have no other desire than that justice should be done. But all this has no just bearing on the case before us. It constitutes no ground of justification for that violent exparte proceeding, by which the case was prejudged, and the State left with but a single Representative on the floor of Congress.

What were the pretexts for this act? The claimants produce a certificate from the Secretary of State, of certain estimates and returns, by which it would appear, that 1,200 votes from two townships in the State, which were rejected returns, and never forwarded to the governor, had been counted, there would be a majority of votes for the claimants. This certificate possessed no authority whatever. It does not relate to any paper or record belonging to the office of the Secretary of State, and was issued without the authority of law. It might as well have certified a private letter or a column of a newspaper. In the absence of a more convenient place of deposite, it has been customary for the Governor to lodge executive papers in the Secretary's office for safe keeping, and that practice was followed in the present instance. But they form no part of the files or records of his office.

Is it alleged that any law of the state was violated in the manner of awarding the certificates? There is your statute book, and by it the Governor and Council are directed to make up the result from the six returns, and from them alone the commissions were awarded after a careful estimate of the returns from all the clerks in the state. Without a violation of the law and of my official oath; without passing by the advice of the Council, and disregarding the unvarying practice under the law from its enactment, no other course could have been adopted. I take my stand by the side of the law of the land; and amid the storms of party seek no other security than an approving conscience and a firm conviction of having faithfully discharged my duty. But I have the further satisfaction to know that my judgment has been fully confirmed by you gentlemen, and by the people of the state. But suppose it were otherwise; do you hold your Executive responsible for his acts to the Congress of the U. States? This would be new doctrine for an independent state. I am alone responsible for my public acts, let me say to the Legislature and people of my own state, and I deny that right to pass upon them officially by any other earthly power. Whether therefore, the decision in granting the certificates was right or wrong, Congress at all events, is bound to receive the credentials thus furnished, as the mandates of the state to them that they admit her representatives to their seats, until others can show a better title.

I have thus presented to you my views of this case. Find in it no palliating circumstances; nothing but a most unprovoked violation of our rights as a state, and an impeachment of our character as a people. What action you may think proper to take upon it must be left to your judgement and sound discretion. As the immediate representatives of the people, you best know their feelings and their wishes. If there be not a deep and settled feeling of injury in the minds of the people, I have not properly appreciated their character. It is not among the least alarming features of the case, that this question has always been carried against the rights of the People of New Jersey by a party vote. I trust gentlemen you will vindicate the abused honor, and violated rights of the State, in firm and manly tones. That you will enter your solemn protest before the country, against the corrupt power of Congress, and call upon them ever now to reconsider and reverse an act which can only tend to lessen the dignities of a state among the most devoted to the Union. I would now and forever, deny the power of Congress to bind this state by her acts while she denies us a representation in that body. There will be but one feeling with your sister states. They cannot but see in this act towards New Jersey, what may be their own case whenever, for party purposes, the like action towards them shall seem expedient. They should be called on to declare their opinions on the act now for the first time asserted on the floor of Congress. While I am satisfied that consulting the wounded feelings of the people, you cannot reprobate, in too strong terms, the whole of this proceeding, as unconstitutional, illegal and void, I would still desire that you may be led into no violent or indiscreet action. The people of New Jersey are friends to their country, and will abide by her fortunes for weal or for woe. I would see you take counsel from your patriotism as well as from your feelings; I know of nothing more noble to suffer wrong than to do wrong, and in the hope that the day will yet come when our public councils will be guided by men who will regard the constitution, the laws, the rights of the state, and the peace and harmony of their country.

WM. PENNINGTON.

Trenton, January 14, 1840.

After the Message was read, the resolutions adopted by both houses, that the Message and the accompanying Documents be referred to a Joint Special Committee, of 2 on the part of Council and 5 on the part of the Assembly.

Thursday, Jan. 16.—In Council, the following resolutions were reported, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

In the Assembly, they were also reported. A motion to lay them on the table was lost, 20 ayes to 31 noes. They were read the first time and ordered to a 2d reading.

The joint committee to whom was referred the Message of the Governor, with the accompanying Documents respectfully recommend the adoption of the following Preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it appears from a report made by John B. Aycrigg, John P. B. Maxwell, William Halsted, Charles C. Stratton, and Thomas Jones Yorke, five of he persons duly commissioned as Representatives of the people of New Jersey in the 26th Congress of the United States, to the Governor of this State, and by him communicated to the Legislature, that at the time and place prescribed by law for the meeting of that Congress, they appeared and produced their commissions as such Representatives, and claimed their right to unite with the Representatives from the other states of the Union, in forming and organizing a House of Representatives, but by the acts of a portion of those Representatives, were prevented from exercising that right, and are still excluded from any participation in their proceedings and deliberations, by which acts the People of New Jersey are deprived of their just voice in the Councils of the Nation, at a time the most momentous of great public importance, and deeply affecting their feelings and interests are to be acted upon; their state authorities and their seal are treated with indignity, and a precedent is sought to be established, which if not promptly and successfully resisted, may hereafter be used to justify the rejection of the electoral votes, or the exclusion of any number of duly commissioned Representatives that a designing and unprincipled faction may deem necessary to secure to itself the control of the national legislature; and whereas in this unprecedented emergency, it becomes the solemn duty of New Jersey firmly to oppose this attempt to subvert the fundamental principle of a free Representative government and to call upon her sister states to disavow and redress the wrong which has been perpetrated by a portion of their Representatives:

Therefore, Be it Resolved, By the Council and General Assembly of New Jersey, That the State of New Jersey, became a party to the Union, by the express provision established in the Constitution, that in common with her sister states, she should be at all times entitled to a number of members of the House of Representatives, proportioned to her population, and that by the laws passed in pursuance of that constitution, she is now entitled to six Representatives.

And be it Resolved by the authority aforesaid, That until congress shall by law make some regulation of the subject, the Legislature of each state has by the constitution, full and exclusive power to prescribe "the times, places, and manner of holding the elections for Representatives," which necessarily includes the power to prescribe the manner in which the result of those elections shall be ascertained and certified.

And be it Resolved by the authority aforesaid, That as the Legislature of New Jersey has prescribed a commission granted by the Governor under the great seal of the State, as the only evidence to the electors of Representatives shall be officially certified, such a commission issued in due form of law, confers upon each person to whom it is granted, a full and perfect right to claim and exercise all the powers and duties of a Representative of the State, until a regularly constituted and organized House of Representatives after due examination shall have solemnly adjudged that he is not elected or not qualified; and that any other mode of certifying the result is unknown and unknown to the laws of New Jersey.

And *be it resolved*, by the authority aforesaid, that a House of Representatives cannot be constitutionally and lawfully organized and invested with any authority judicial or legislative, while a single Representative from any state, duly returned and commissioned according to the laws of that State, is excluded from his seat or denied the exercise of the rights and privileges of a Representative.

And *be it Resolved*, by the authority aforesaid, That in the name, and behalf of the People of the State of New Jersey, we do hereby solemnly protest against the acts aforesaid, as unconstitutional, unwarranted and unjust: and against the assumption by the remaining Representatives from the several states, of the right or authority to exercise any of the powers conferred upon a constitutional House of Representatives—and more especially against the attempt to enact any Law for regulating the collection or disbursement of the public revenue, for disposing of the public lands or the proceeds thereof, for pledging the public faith or credit, for imposing any tax or duty, or for the appointment of Representatives until the people of New Jersey and their duly commissioned Representatives shall have been restored to the rights of which they have been wrongfully deprived.

And *be it Resolved*, by the authority aforesaid That a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions, certified under the great seal of the State, which since 1776 has been and still is the Constitutional and chief seal emblem of the sovereignty now

After the Message was read, the resolutions adopted by both houses, that the Message and the accompanying Documents be referred to a Joint Special Committee, of 2 on the part of Council and 5 on the part of the Assembly.

Thursday, Jan. 16.—In Council, the following resolutions were reported, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

In the Assembly, they were also reported. A motion to lay them on the table was lost, 20 ayes to 31 noes. They were read the first time and ordered to a 2d reading.

The joint committee to whom was referred the Message of the Governor, with the accompanying Documents respectfully recommend the adoption of the following Preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it appears from a report made by John B. Aycrigg, John P. B. Maxwell, William Halsted, Charles C. Stratton, and Thomas Jones Yorke, five of he persons duly commissioned as Representatives of the people of New Jersey in the 26th Congress of the United States, to the Governor of this State, and by him communicated to the Legislature, that at the time and place prescribed by law for the meeting of that Congress, they appeared and produced their commissions as such Representatives, and claimed their right to unite with the Representatives from the other states of the Union, in forming and organizing a House of Representatives, but by the acts of a portion of those Representatives, were prevented from exercising that right, and are still excluded from any participation in their proceedings and deliberations, by which acts the People of New Jersey are deprived of their just voice in the Councils of the Nation, at a time the most momentous of great public importance, and deeply affecting their feelings and interests are to be acted upon; their state authorities and their seal are treated with indignity, and a precedent is sought to be established, which if not promptly and successfully resisted, may hereafter be used to justify the rejection of the electoral votes, or the exclusion of any number of duly commissioned Representatives that a designing and unprincipled faction may deem necessary to secure to itself the control of the national legislature; and whereas in this unprecedented emergency, it becomes the solemn duty of New Jersey firmly to oppose this attempt to subvert the fundamental principle of a free Representative government and to call upon her sister states to disavow and redress the wrong which has been perpetrated by a portion of their Representatives:

Therefore, Be it Resolved, By the Council and General Assembly of New Jersey, That the State of New Jersey, became a party to the Union, by the express provision established in the Constitution, that in common with her sister states, she should be at all times entitled to a number of members of the House of Representatives, proportioned to her population, and that by the laws passed in pursuance of that constitution, she is now entitled to six Representatives.

And be it Resolved by the authority aforesaid, That until congress shall by law make some regulation of the subject, the Legislature of each state has by the constitution, full and exclusive power to prescribe "the times, places, and manner of holding the elections for Representatives," which necessarily includes the power to prescribe the manner in which the result of those elections shall be ascertained and certified.

And be it Resolved by the authority aforesaid, That as the Legislature of New Jersey has prescribed a commission granted by the Governor under the great seal of the State, as the only evidence to the electors of Representatives shall be officially certified, such a commission issued in due form of law, confers upon each person to whom it is granted, a full and perfect right to claim and exercise all the powers and duties of a Representative of the State, until a regularly constituted and organized House of Representatives after due examination shall have solemnly adjudged that he is not elected or not qualified; and that any other mode of certifying the result is unknown and unknown to the laws of New Jersey.

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And *be it Resolved*, by the authority aforesaid That a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions, certified under the great seal of the State, which since 1776 has been and still is the Constitutional and chief seal emblem of the sovereignty now

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. Dis. |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet, | do |
| All the others | 1 a 2 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| Do do Exchange Association | stop't |
| Commercial bank Kellogg's | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| **NEW-YORK CITY** | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lenox association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mechanic Man. Co.—Mechanic ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. bk.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| **NEW-YORK STATE.** | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 2 a 3 |
| Red Back | par a 2 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 1-2 |
| N.W. State bank, Albany | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | par |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Farm at Morris's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 a 8 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| All the good banks | 6 a 8 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | 6 37 | to 6 50 |
| Rye Flour, | 4 00 | to 4 — |
| Indian Meal, | 3 87 | to 4 00 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | 1 18 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | 70 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | 57 | — 60 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | 56 | — 60 |
| Do. southern, | 58 | to — 60 |
| Barley, | 65 | to 70 |
| Oats, | 28 | to 30 |
| Peas, white dry, | | 1 50 |
| White Beans, | 15 00 | to 16 00 |
| Pork, mess, | 17 00 | to 18 00 |
| Do. prime, | 15 00 | to 16 00 |
| Cheese, American, | 10 | to 12 |
| Hams, | 8 | to 10 |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 | to 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | 90 | 15 to 0 18 |
| Dipped, | | 11 to 0 12 |
| Sperm, | | 40 to 0 45 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | 13 to 0 14 |
| Java, | | 13 to 0 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | 10 to 0 11 |
| Upland, | | 9 to 0 10 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | 3 50 | to 4 00 |
| Pickled Cod, bbl | 5 00 | to 5 50 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | 11 00 | to 12 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, bbl. | 9 | 12 to 0 13 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | 6 | 50 to 0 7 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | 6 | 25 to 0 6 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | 1 | 75 to 1 80 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 | 75 to 1 80 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | 6 | to 7 |
| New Orleans | 5 | to 6 |
| Lump, | 11 | to 12 |
| Loaf, American, | 11 | 12 to 0 13 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | 1 | 25 to 1 37 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | 1 | 00 to 1 12 |

# THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, January 27, 1840.


Parliament sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

## Lectures on Common Schools.

We announce with great pleasure that Mr. J. Orville Taylor will address the citizens of this place on this highly important subject, tomorrow evening, (Tuesday, the 28th,) at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. Of course, he will have a large audience, as the subject is of the most interesting character, and deservedly dear to every philanthropist, patriot and Christian; and Mr. Taylor is perhaps better qualified to lecture on this topic than any other man in the Union, as none have devoted more time or zeal to this great cause.

*To the Members of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.*

The Board of Directors met on the 20th inst. and adopted the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That no interest is advance be collected on the 4th of March next on the notes of members given for insurance, unless a loss should occur previous to that time.

Members, therefore, who are not in arrear will not be required to renew their Insurance next 4th of March, unless a loss by fire should occur previous to that time, at which notice will be given. All those members now in arrear, and from which interest was due on the 4th of March last, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and their Insurance is void until such payment is made.

☞ The annual meeting of the Company for the election of fifteen directors will be held at the Hotel of Wm. I. Craig, in Plainfield, on the second Monday in March next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. A report of the affairs of the Company will then be laid before the members as usual.

CORNELIUS BLACK, *Sec'y.*

January 27th, 1840.

## Notice.

☞ The anoual meeting of *The New Jersey Anti-Slavery Society*, will be held at the State House, Trenton, this week Wednesday, the 29th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Several addresses may be expected. The public are invited to attend.

W. F. GARDNER, Sec'y of Exec. Com.

## Congress.

Wednesday, Jan. 15th.—The Senate resumed the Sub Treasury Bill, the question being on Mr. Buchanan's motion to raise certain salaries. It was finally decided to pay the Treasurer of the Philadelphia mint 2500 dollars, and of the Branch Mint at New Orleans 3000 dollars. The rest of the day was occupied in Executive session.

In the House, some discussion arose out of a motion by the Chairman of the election committee for a Clerk. A scene of confusion arose upon a motion by Mr. Coles of Virginia, for a rule requiring all Abolition papers to go upon the table without debate.

The remainder of the day was consumed on this subject.

Thur-day, Jan. 16th.—In the Senate, a spicy debate took place between Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, on the Tariff, which was concluded by both promising to give their views of it at some future time. The Sub-Treasury bill was resumed. Mr. Benton moved to strike out those parts of the bill which authorized the reception by Government, as money, of such notes as would be allowed by law to be received, and spoke at great length in favor of the amendment, and of an exclusive metallic currency.

After considerable debate, the amendment was carried, 33 to 6.

The House was mostly occupied in discussing the reception of abolition petitions, without coming to any decision.

Friday, Jan. 17th.—In Senate, The Sub-Treasury Bill was further amended, and finally ordered to be engrossed, 24 to 18.

In the House, much time was consumed in getting at the facts of the case, in relation to an article in the Globe, in which it was stated that Gen. Duff Green had been offered $10,000, if he would be a candidate for printer to the house and being elected by the united votes of his friends and the whigs, would give the printing to Messrs. Gales & Seaton. It appeared that something much like this had been going on but that Gales & Seaton had no hand in it,—that Mr. Calhoun and other states rights men had pronounced it inadmissible,—and it was given up.

Saturday, Jan. 18.—The Senate did not sit.

The House was principally occupied with the question on Abolition memorials.

Monday, January 20.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton's bill for the armed occupation of Florida was taken up. Mr. Preston spoke at length in opposition to it, after which the bill passed,—26 to 15.

At 2, P. M. the Sub-Treasury Bill was called up for its final passage, and the 28 sections read. Mr. Clay spoke in opposition to it the remainder of the day.

In the House, Mr. Slade, of Vermont, spoke nearly all day on the Abolition question—and asserted the right of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Tuesday, January 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, spoke at length in favor of the Sub Treasury bill.

On Wednesday, Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, spoke at length, and with much power on the same side. Mr. Clay spoke about an hour in reply to Mr. Buchanan, saying that he did not consider the remarks of Mr. Walker worthy of notice. This offended Mr. Walker, and an exciting debate took place between him and Mr. Clay.

Messrs. Webster and Tallmadge are on their way to Washington, and perhaps their voices will yet be heard on the question.

The House of Representatives, on Tuesday and Wednesday, was engaged in discussing the "everlasting question," the disposal of abolition memorials.

Mr. Wise is confined to his rooms by a very serious illness.

Thursday, Jan. 23d.—The Sub-Treasury bill passed the Senate, 24 to 18.

The House was again engaged with the abolition question, Mr. Hunt of New York, and Mr. Bynum of North Carolina, being the speakers.

*To the Editor:*

*Elizabethtown, Jan. 25th, 1840.*

I have just been informed by Mr. James P. Goltry that he was at Hoboken last evening and was informed that a man (a stranger) came from New York on Thursday afternoon, and put up his horses at Hoboken, and started to go to Jersey City on the ice—had proceeded but a short distance when he fell into the water and was drowned. The horses are there and it is not known who he is or where he belongs. It may be an act of humanity to notice it in your paper. Yours, &c. F. COLE.

*The Coldest Day.*—Yesterday was by far the coldest day of the winter, as yet. The thermometer stood at 6 A. M. as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manor House, | 30 below zero |
| Cary's, Jay street | 26 " |
| Augus counting room, | 24 " |
| City Hotel, | 23 " |
| S. S. Fowler's bath, | 28 " |
| B. P. Staats'—at 7, | 22 " |
| Niskayuna Shaker Village at A. M. | 31 " |

—*Albany Argus, 18th inst.*

The Georgetown, D. C. Advocate says: The Russian Minister appeared in our streets on Saturday, (18th inst.) in a Russian sleigh, with driver dressed in Russian costume and the ladies muffled in furs. The sleigh was manufactured principally of mahogany, and altogether of a novel appearance.

*Extraordinary Fasting.*—Calvin Morgan, of Groton, Conn., on the 28th of November last, commenced a fast of 40 days from all food, using nothing but a little cold water, say half a pint in every 24 hours for the whole time. During the latter half of his abstinence he was visited by the physician of the place almost every day. He was able to go about and continued to do so even in the very cold days of last week. His pulse varied from 40 to 50 in a minute, and very feeble: and there was nothing, but once, to indicate any activity of the bowels. On Tuesday evening, 7th of January next, with a mind tranquil and pleasant, he commenced eating, and on the afternoon of the 10th, his physician called to see him, but found him absent on a visit to his father, who resides about three miles off.

It appears that Mr. Morgan has been actuated by some religious motive in the above line of conduct, and has depended upon faith for his support through all his troubles. If he has had no other sustenance, surely the days of miracles are not past. He is a member of the Methodist church, and a man remarkable for his piety and probity.

The ship Metamora will sail from New York again for Trinidad about the 1st Feb. with another company of colored emigrants. We understand that quite a number will go out from this city. Of the 200 who went out, every individual has employment the day they landed, and in one or two instances the most intelligent, obtained employment as overseers at 500 dollars per annum; no one receives less than one dollar a day and rations, and the most earn one dollar and a half a day.

*A Supposed Pirate.*—Whaling ship, Zenas Coffin, of Nantucket, arrived at Edgartown, reports having seen off Bermuda, two vessels, one a schooner, and the other a ship or brig, about 25 miles apart, both on fire, and a suspicious looking schooner near to them, who was supposed to have c paured and set them on fire. The pirate came within half a mile of the Zenas Coffin, but she made all sail and escaped.—*Boston Cour.*

The United States Exploring party had returned to New Harmony, Indiana, on the 12th ult. for Iowa. Sixteen discoveries of lead have been made, which it is supposed will be reserved by government, and much more than repay the cost of the expedition. Sixty boxes of Geological and Mineralogical specimens have been sent to Washington.

The last St. Augustine Herald announces the reception of the appointment of Judge Reid, by the President and Senate, the new V. S. Governor of Florida, in rapturous terms. The only cause for regret appears to have been that they could not cut him in two; that they might keep him for Judge and have him for Governor. Salutes were fired, bonfires burned, music played, and processions (not of mourners marched around the streets.

*Penance of 17 days duration.*—A living sheep was taken from a snow bank in Stamford Conn. which had been buried for the above period, and that without a morsel of food.

Every man has, in his own life, follies enough—in his own mind troubles enough—in the performance of his duties, deficiencies enough—in his own fortune, evils enough—without being curious after the affairs of his neighbors.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

H. A. Cory, $4,00; S. B. Deeds, 2,12; J. H. Sowers, 2,00; John Shinn, 1,50; T. Stead, 1,50; Laing Webster, 1,50; Jeptha L. Runyon, 1,50; A. Rogers, 1,29; L. M. Force, 1,25; W. H. Lupardus, 50; J. Pound, 50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

## MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. John Frederick Barghman, to Margaret Sullivan, both of Elizabethtown.

On the 16th inst. Alpheus Letellier, of France to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Edward Price, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

On the 19th, Oliver Washburn to Hannah Townley, both of Elizabethtown.

## DIED

In New York, on the 20th inst. Stephen Price, late manager of the Park Theatre.


## Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Molasses, 4s.—Sugar, 8d. and 8s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 1 1d.—Molasses, 8s.

Lard, 1s.—Butter, 1s. 0d.—Candles, 13d. and 15d.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would say to all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

☞ The New Brunswick Times, one of the oldest newspaper establishments in the State is offered for sale. It now receives a good support. Persons desirous of entering into this business, will here have a good opportunity.

Letters of inquiry, post paid, to be addressed to *Lewis R. Stelle*, New Brunswick, N. J.

## Dissolution.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS B. AYRES.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders. JARVIS B. AYRES.

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of *J. B. Ayres*, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said person within said time.

*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

## Oats! Oats! Oats!

THE Subscriber making a change in his business will exchange his Stock, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, China and Earthen Ware, &c. for Oats at 3s each.

Dry Goods at very low prices as his Stock must be reduced by the 1st of March.

Groceries at his former prices, which are as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

A Few sets of Fine China, and a good assortment of Crockery, which will be sold very cheap as he intends to close this branch for the present.

Also, A Great variety of Shawls, Dress Hkdfs, Prints, De Lanes, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Corn, Butter and Eggs taken at the market price.

Jan. 20, 1840. D. LENOX.

## Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel E. Randolph, dec'd. request all indebted to said estate, to call on either of them and settle the same between now and the 1st of April next. Also, All having any claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same for payment, within the same time.

JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH,
THOMAS F. RANDOLPH,
SAMUEL F. RANDOLPH.
Executors of the estate of
Jan. 12, 1840. (503) Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd.

## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 5s. 6s.
Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6s. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.
Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and see if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the *PAINTING BUSINESS*,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*FALL ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. the cars will run as follows:

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderilla;

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field at, (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 1-3 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 40 minutes past 7, A. M and 10 minutes past 6, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 10 A. M and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 10 1-4 A. M. and 5 3-4 P. M

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave New Market at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave New Market at 6 3-4, and 11 3-4, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 7 1-4, A. M. and 12 1 4 P. M.

Leave Westfield at 7 1-2 A. M. and 12 1-2, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ Stages will run in connection with the Cars, to convey passengers to and from Somerville, Flemington, &c.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 13th, 1840.

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month, 30th, 1839. 1f d.f.

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed.—Also,—One sled sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 20, 1839. 54 2m pd.

## PROSPECTUS of the Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered the work of standard excellence. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second, if possible, still superior to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than it can be imported from any other part of the earth. It has been proved by incontrovertible testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Seventy-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, having a net profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk would be worth from 400 lbs. per year to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the "Journal of the American Silk Society" was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the mulberry tree, from the seed to the leaves, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either on a large or small scale. To the friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriotic and philanthropic work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second numbers, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.


## ATTENTION!

ALL PERSONS having any claims and demands against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Tailor's, Doctor's, or Butcher's bills, Freight, Lumber, Feed, Harness-making, Tavern bills, Taxes or Interest on Bonds, Notes, Mortgages, Groceries or Dry Goods money, Printing, hired help, Grocers or Dry Goods bills, Wagon-making, Insurance, or against Jackson Pound, are requested to call and get their pay, as the books will be closed

ALSO.—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle their accounts before the end of this year, as Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.

Plainfield, Dec 17th, 1839. 152 5w


## HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Flat Irons and Cleavers
Bridges and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Copper and Tin Pots
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Tea Irons and Cleavers,
Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Pewter Spoons and Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candlesticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass top.

Together with an general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 ly

## HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 20th. 1f DANIEL OSBURN.


## Executor's Sale of Real Estate. House and Lot At Public Sale.

SITUATED in the Village of Scotch Plains, on the corner of the Westfield Road, where Joseph M. Ludlow formerly lived. The House is new and convenient for a good sized family, with a shoe shop and kitchen attached.

## Also, A Lot of Land,

Containing Sixty acres, situated in Somerset county adjoining lands of Jonathan M. Osborn, Joseph S. Darby, Noah Parsee, E. Shotwell, and others, about one mile from Scotch Plains, formerly the property of Levi Darby deceased. Said land is one half covered with a fine growth of wood.

The above property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 15th day of February next, at the said house, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions made known, and attendance given by WILLIAM DARBY, &c.

Dec. 14th, 1839. Executor.

## Sheriff's Sale.

*In Chancery.*

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant; and William Wells, et al. defendants.

Fi fa for sale of Mortgaged Premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain lot of land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the village of Plainfield in the township of Westfield, Essex county, and state of New Jersey,—and is bound and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a stone in the middle of Third street corner of Fourth street lots and running up Centre street, north west 12 chains and 78 links to a stake in the middle of Fourth street—with that north east 1 chain and eighty links to a stone and David D. Dayton's corner—thence with his line south east 2 chains and 73 links to a stone—then south west 1 chain and 80 links to the place of beginning, containing half an acre and 40 square links of land, being lots No. 27 and 28.

Also, all those two tracts and parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey—The 1st. Four acre piece of land sold by James Leonard in said William Wells and are bounded and bounded as follows—The first lot No. 5 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Miron G. Olmsted's corner and running with his line north west 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in the rear of 3d street lots—with that line north east 90 links to a stone and Laing & Randolph's corner—with their line south east 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in the middle of 3d street—with that south west 90 links to the beginning containing 23390 square links of land; The 2d Lot, No. 17 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Frazee Griffin's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 98 links to a stone in D. T. Hill's line—with that and Sarah Leacy's line south west 90 links to a stone and is the rear corner with his line north west 2 chains and 98 links to a stone in the middle of third street—with that north east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 35820 square links of land. The third lot No. 29 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Benjamin Stelle's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 98 links to a stone and is the rear corner—with his line south west 90 links to a stone and corner—then with his line north west 2 chains and 98 links to a stone in the middle of Third street—with that north east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 35820 square links of land. The Fourth lot No. 32, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street and is D. T. Hill's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—with his line and Abraham Runyon's north east 1 chain and 6 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—with that south east 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty and Fourth streets—then with the middle of Fourth street south west 1 chain and 6 links to the place of beginning, containing 23467 square links of land.

The Fifth tract or parcel sold by James Wilson to William Wells and is butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of Fourth street where said street intersects New street and runs thence south 45 deg. West 1 chain and 42 3-4 links to another stone in Fourth street and a corner of Firman Runyon's land—thence with said Runyon's line north 67 degrees west 2 chains and 98 links to a stone, also a corner of said Runyon—thence along the rear of Third street lots north 45 degrees east 1 chain and 13 3-4 links to a stone in the centre of New street—thence along the middle of New street south 45 degrees east 2 chains & 78 links to the place of beginning, containing 32100 square links of land, being lot No. 2 on a map of lots laid out on said fourth street.

Also, all the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter described, subject to certain exceptions of lots sold heretofore and hereinafter mentioned, situate, lying and being near the village of Plainfield in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, and is butted and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at a stone planted at the corner of a lot of land sold from Plainfield aforesaid to Brooklyn which stone is a corner of an acre of land sold by John Layton of John Wilson thence along the line of said Layton and of James Wilson's land north 48 degrees east 6 chains and 73 links to a stone being James Leonard's corner —thence along said Leonard's line north 51 deg. west, 13 chains and 50 links to a stone in said Leonard's line which is also a corner of a lot formerly owned by John Gaunt now by said William Wells—thence with the line of that lot south 39 degrees west 6 chains and 70 links to the middle of said road—thence with the middle of said road south 51 1-2 degrees east 13 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning containing eight acres and a half of land more or less.

And also one other lot adjoining the last before described tract bought by said William Wells of John Gaunt by deed dated 29 september 24th, 1836, beginning at a stone in the middle of the road from Plainfield to Brooklyn and Sampstown in Daniel Drake's line—thence with his line south 49 degrees west 57 links to a stone in Cornelius Dorer's line—thence with his line Runyon's line south 45 degrees east 1 chain and 4 links to a stone and Ira Runyon's corner—thence with his line south two chains and 43 links to the place of beginning. Containing 82-100 of an acre of land;—Excepting nevertheless out of the lot of land and premises first described in the last mentioned mortgage all the following lots of land heretofore sold and conveyed by the said William Wells previous to the execution of the last aforesaid mortgage to the persons hereinafter named, whose title and possession of the same are not to be disturbed by said mortgage which said lots are lots No. 1 and 2 sold and conveyed to John Wilson by deed dated January 7th, 1837, and certain other lots for which deeds are already given, or are to be given, that is to say Lot No. 3, No. 12, No. 20, No. 21, No. 25 & 27, No. 31, No. 32, 33, 30, 35, 18 and 34, as mentioned in said mortgage.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Nov. 18th, 1839. 151 6w.

## Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

*DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.*

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with the full and explicit instructing the principles of the Reformed, or Botanic, Eclectic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, th s is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, of New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common mercurial treatment of the days are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it rendered poor; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consult carefully calculate to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocat fike Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain direction for dis exact generally. You have only to reach forth your hands, and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Bilious complaints, | Beach's sanitibious physic and Family Pills. |
| For consumption, cough, &c. | " Pulmonary Syrup, |
| For Weakness and debility, | " Restorative Bitters, |
| For Piles, | " Pile Electuary, |
| For Liver Complaints, | " Hepatic Pills, |
| For Dyspepsia, | " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, |
| For Fever and Ague, | " Fever & Ague powder |
| For worms, | " Worm powder, |
| For Fever, | " Diaphoretic or Fever Powder, |
| For Bowel complaints, | " Neuralizing Mixture, |
| For obstructions of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. | " Diuretic Drops, |
| For salt rheum, tetter, &c. | " Hepatic Wash and Ointment, |
| For Inflamation, | " Compound Laurus Poultice. |
| For Rheumatism, | " RheuOil and native Syrup |
| For Sore and weak eyes, | " Eye balsom or w |
| For pain in the back, side, or breast, | " Strengthening plaster, |
| For Ulcers, Burns, &c | " Black orhealing salve |
| For Fits, Croup, complaints | |

*P. MOSHER, Druggist*

## Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Brittansia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

M. HATFIELD

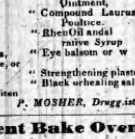
July 22, 1839.

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.



## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

*Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838.* 92 1y

## Once More!

## STOVES AT HALF PRICE!

THE Subscriber has about 30 Stoves which he will sell at very reduced prices, consisting of Postleys celebrated Union Cook Stoves of different sizes: also Philadelphia Nine Plate Cook stoves of all sizes. Cook Stoves of various patterns; Also, Six plate Stoves for shops, school houses, &c. Large and small Franklins

Persons who are in want of Stoves will do well to call, as the subscriber intends closing his business in his place.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 52 tf

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment.

D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

D. LENOX.

Nov. 12.

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale a this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save consider ably. Try it. June 15th.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Print ing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. T. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishments of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its c eif aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only stan-lard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarters ly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family o the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy will be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street.

The easy access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Maroc 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS.*

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of further puffing of their peculiar medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus discommode a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that peculiar property in their composition which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With this, and April, however, another characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums of the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient state while undigested, of the process of being converted into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the whole agency of the pill, and passed in to another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than the pills of any other physician, and which, he says, have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan, 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

*Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.*

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

## Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer.—A that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or strainer, and easily cleaned. For sale at this establishment. JOHN N. DENNISON.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 26th, 1839.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT,

*Commencing October 1st, 1839.*

## New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark,* 37 1-2 *cts.; —Elizabethtown,* 37 1-2 *cts.—Rahway,* 50 *cts—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

### *Brunswick Trains.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,) At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. "

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 4 P. M., daily.

## Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M., & at 2, 4, 4 3-4, & 7. P. M.

Leave Newark at 5, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 2, 3 1-2, 6, and 10, P. M

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Tick et Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Two Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 1-4 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c &c.

M F. CUSHING.

## JOSEPH DENNISON,

## Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1839. 28 52*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpe go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will an swer. J. D.

April 23d. 1f04*

## More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

16 tf

April 9th, 1839.

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE, FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.* In my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 18 9. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been elected to take medicine for complaint in the Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills. One of my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 23, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

## For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

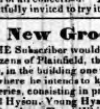
## Stoves for Sale.

1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Coal Stove, For Sale by H. A. CORY.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES. Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Pleved, Cotton and silk, at 3c. 6d. to 8s.

D. LENOX.

## *Hat Tips! Hat Tips!*



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

## New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's Office, where he intends to keep a general assortment of groceries, consisting in part of the following articles; Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havana Sugar and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese, and butter, hams smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, raisins, cocoa, chocolate, alum, Sal Aeratus, Ginger, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, cloves, nutmegs, powde and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerou to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash o Barter as can be had elsewhere.

Called and see.

WM. WILLIS.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, the

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a v riety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of Vol III. Commencing Jan. 2, 1840.

THIS Paper which was begun without a subscription list, and twenty years ago, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors and many parents and teachers,

"To have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "It would be a grand thing to introduce as a reading book in common schools," said a distinguished lawyer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our Children," says the Christian Herald. "We never have seen a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Waldo (state) Gazette.

We have seen no "paper expressly devoted to the young, which was filled with more felicity, amusement and sound principles," says the Bristol, R. I. Phenix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a host of kind correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

Its engravings, which encourage two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but to illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it has confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the immediate extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties, is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9 Spruce street, New-York, at only $1 per year in advance; 10 copies for $8, 20 copies for $14. 30 copies for $18.

## GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery Lane, opposite Pence street, various Goods in their line, will be given for cash or in exchange for produce, such as Oats, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wood.

The articles offered, will be sorted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free labor sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, allspice, cloves, cinnamon, saleratus, starch, salt petre, indigo, tobacco, Salt, gum arabic, butter, lard, beef, hams, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal.—Ink—Paregoric, oil spike, castor oil, salts, Bi. drops, spool cotton, Essence of Cinnamon and Peppermint, British oil, balsam of honey, soda, bear's oil, Boots and shoes—Crockery, Glass and China ware, Blacking, segars,—nails, hand ware, brushes, bellows, Tin ware, Axes, hoes, hammers, ropes, baskets, buttertrays, buttons, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor straps, hooks and eyes—Patent thread, sewing silk, cotton,—Crackers—Sand.

GEO. FOX POUND,
SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, Sept. 3d, 1839. 37 1Apr. 1

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale a *NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,* Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times. He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

## At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tea, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield. Oct. 14th, 1839.

## *WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c*

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.

THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 26, 1839. 14

## New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls Dress Goods De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.,—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Large White Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Kaphy, 8-4—Large Light and dark Brocks,—Large German and Dunkin Shawls—Large Embroidered Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De Laines Shawls and Skirts—Do. Valencia dress goods —Prussian and Grecian do—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

## Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

## Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

## Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

D. LENOX.

Nov. 16th.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

## For Sale at this Office, January, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pinis Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d. or 2s. per quire, Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or Gilt Edged.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Watts Psalms and Hymns,—Methodist Hymns,

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Journals, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 3 to 6 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S BILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax, —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. a hund.—Prevention Matches,—Pocket—Combs, Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

## School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,

Pay Pudding's Latin Grammar,—Olney's De and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

Do. Abridged do. Reader,

Mills' Restorer,—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar, Vilce's Flatons, and other second-hand Classical Books.

## *Miscellaneous,*

ALBUMS, a Good Assortme t, from 4 to 30 shillings,

American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,

Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick,

Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,

Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,

Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,

Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time,

Hannah More's Sacred Dramas—Melinda Alaric

Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man

Abbot's Mother at Home—Child's Book on the soul.

Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress

Help to the Gospel—Domestic Happiness

Bush on Genesis—on Exodus—Bible Atlas

Work of the Holy Spirit—Robert Hall

Life of Wesley—Jewett on the Reformers

Grimshaw's France—Greece—England

Song Books, several kinds.—Pirate's Own Book,

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.

The Old American Comic Almanac and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.

THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the last Novel, by Capt. Marryatt.

The Waverley Novels, new uniform edition, 22 volumes, for sale cheaper than ever.

Thadeus of Warsaw—William's Poems.

Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates

Female Robinson Crusoe—Hilton's poems

Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables

Baxter's Saint's Rest,—The Young Husband

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps,

Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Mother's Nicholas,—Thompson's Seasons,

Routes between New York and Washington,

Alonzo and Melissa,—The Guilty Tongue,

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume,

Outline of the earth a map; containing also the emigrants' guide to the West.

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,

Charles Elwood, or the Infidel converted,

Daily Food.—Primers and Juvenile Books.

Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

## *Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates,

Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,

Slave's Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Buxton on the Slave Trade,

Jay's Review,

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Roc ester.

Poems, by a Slave, an acquaintance of Washington.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book,—Arithmetical Table Books.

Cruse on the Eye, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Present from Rahway.

The Improved RECIPE BOOK.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

## Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills to let houses.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

## Pennsylvania Money taken at par for Goods, at the Emporium.

D. LENOX.

## English Merinoes,

NEW, dress English Merinoes, Bla ck and Fancy Colors, for sale at 3s. 6d. each.

D. LENOX.

# Plainfield Union.

**Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.**

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3. 1840. Number 139.



**The Plainfield Union.**

*PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD ESSEX CO. N. J.*

EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

*MILTON F. CUSHING.*

**EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25: and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. nadvertisements


## PROSPECTUS of the Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, as it was to the subject of the culture of the mulberry and silk in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now ascertained beyond any question, and the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved, by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and in lots of value to Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that the Acre of ground planted in mores multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty Eight Pounds of Silk, being a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted: and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be as much clear gain, say from $25 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the "Journal of the American Silk Society" was established; it contains plain practical directions relative to the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, who whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31. 1840 Directions to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.


## HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Cradirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Ball Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin Sa
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Furry and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Reading, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13. 1839. tf ly



## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 62, 75, 87, 100, 124, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 325, 350, 375, 400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 525, 550, 575, 600, 625, 650, 675, 700, 725, 750, 775, 800, 825, 850, 875, 900, 925, 950, 975, 1000, 1025, 1050, 1075, 1100, 1125,

cried continually for her return. As this did not have the desired effect, she gave it a small pill of opium, after which they both fell asleep. I inquired where she got the opium,—she replied she always kept it with her, as paregoric or Godfrey's cordial had little or no effect upon some children, who were so very cross that she could not sleep without its aid. When questioned as to the size of the pill, she said it was not larger than a pea. I then informed her that the child must die, but agreed not to expose her, if she would promise to never administer opium again, in any form, without the advice of a physician.

To this proposition she readily assented, and called Heaven to witness that her promise should never be violated. She evidently did not intend to injure the child. She only wished to keep it quiet with as little trouble as possible.

All the means of cure known to physicians in such cases were immediately resorted to, but the poison had taken too deep a hold upon the nervous system. All my efforts to rescue it from an untimely grave proved abortive, and in twenty minutes it ceased to breathe.

On the following day, the Gazette contained a notice of its death, and an invitation to the funeral, commencing with 'Died of Croup.' Thus perished a beautiful and healthy child. The real cause of its death was never known to its parents. Neither of these will now be affected by its publication, as the mother has since followed her babe, and the father is absent from the city.

The loss of her infant continued to prey upon her spirits, until her remains were conveyed to the church-yard, and placed beside those of her offspring. The nurse still remains. She may be assured that the cause of the death of her victim remains known only to her and myself. I am assured, however, that she has not yet seen a marry in the 'same condition' since that event as before.

The above case is not one of fiction. It is strictly true, without a single exaggeration; and, were I to give the names of the parties, the principal circumstances would readily be remembered by those now living in the neighborhood.

From the New Jersey Eagle, Jan. 7.

## The first Aboli ion Mee ing.

We have recently had an interview with a person who was present at the first abolition meeting ever held in the United States. It took place in Woodbridge, county of Middlesex, in this State, on the 4th of July, 1783—being the first anniversary of our independence after the close of the Revolutionary war.

Great preparations had been made—an ox was roasted, and an immense number had assembled on the memorable occasion. A platform was erected, just above the heads of the spectators, and at a given signal, Dr. Bloomfield, father of the late Governor Bloomfield of this State, mounted the platform, followed by his fourteen slaves, male and female, seven taking their stations on his right hand and seven on his left. Being thus arranged, he advanced somewhat in front of his slaves, and addressed the multitude on the subject of slavery and its evils; and, in conclusion, pointing to those on his right and left, he said: 'As a nation we are free and independent—we are born equal—and why should *these*, MY FELLOW CITIZENS, my equals be held in bondage? From *this day* they are emancipated! and I here declare them free, and absolved from all servitude to me or my posterity."

Then calling up before him one somewhat advanced in years, 'Hector,' says the Doctor, 'whenever you become too old or infirm to support yourself, you are entitled to your maintenance from me or my property. How long do you suppose it will be before you require that maintenance?

Hector held up his left hand, and with his right drew a line across the middle joint of his fingers, saying: 'Neber, neber, massa, so long as dese fingers remain below dese joints.'

Then turning to the audience the Doctor remarked; 'There, fellow citizens, you see that liberty is as dear to the man of color as to you or me." The air now rung with shouts of applause, and thus the scene ended.

*Dr.* Bloomfield immediately procured for Hector, either by purchase or setting off from his own farm, a few acres of land, and built him a small house, where he resided until the day of his death; and it was a common remark with the neighbors, that Hectors bay when he took it to Amboy to sell, would always command a better price than theirs.

(The above is taken from the New Jersey Eagle, a leading Democratic paper, published at Newark. It was a happy illustration of the true spirit of the American revolution: a spirit which unfortunately, became also buried under the clouds of political chicanery and clerical sophistry, before it had time to finish its work in the entire abolition of Slavery, even in New Jersey. What would the present people of Newark, now so besotted in southern trade, say to such a transaction! They would doubtless call an indignation meeting, with the mayor in the chair or else set Judge Halsey to get up another colonization subscription, for fear of losing the sale of a case of shoes or a bundle of whips among their noble masters in Alabama, who never think of paying their debts unless it is convenient.—*Emancipator.*

The following facts are stated in Gov. Hill's Monthly Visitor:

*Profitable Farming.*—Mr. James Hill, of West Cambridge, has taken, in 90 successive days, 8,000 dollars in cash, in the Boston market, for articles raised on his farm.

Mr. Isaac Locke, of the same town, has raised the present year, 30 bbls. of quinces, which sold on the ground for seven dollars a barrel; he has also sold in the same way, the present autumn, *several* barrels of Baldwin apples at $3 per barrel.

The value of the strawberries raised in West Cambridge and sold in the Boston market, is more than was taken thirty years ago for all the agricultural products of the town put together.

The apple orchards of this town are extensive. 200, 300, 500, and sometimes 1000 barrels of carefully picked apples are produced in a single year by one farmer.

Mr. George Peirce of the same town, cultivates only *seven acres*, and yet he has taken from the market for produce, the present season, as by memorandum kept, nearly or quite four thousand dollars.

This season, very early, among his articles for market, was about one-third of an acre of the dandelion, which grows spontaneously in many mowing fields—these with some difficulty he obtains from the sod; but the crop turns out very profitable. He had about an acre of strawberries, from which upwards of 3000 boxes of that fruit were picked last summer; these, at 37 and 50 cents a box, for which they readily sold in the market, produced not a small profit on a single acre.

Mr Pierce, also, cultivated the raspberry which thrives with great luxuriance. He thinks he could make of the blackberry, which grows in the hedges and amongst piles of decayed wood or rocks in neglected fields, a profitable article.

The free banking system in New York does not appear to have passed the stage of experiment as yet. The total amount of circulating notes issued up to the 1st. December last, is a fraction over six millions, making the entire paper circulation of the state, rising eighteen millions, which is near two million less than the year previous. The Comptroller's report says as the free banks expanded, the safety fund institution contracted in about the same proportion.

The past year has not furnished a fair criterion by which to judge of the operation of the system. About half of the new banks have been in business but a few months, embracing a period of universal derangement of the currency. As part of them at least, were formed and put in operation without due preparation, and have been managed by officers of limited experience, it could scarcely prove otherwise than that difficulty and embarrassment should attend their operation. It is an experiment; and a much longer period of time will be required than has yet been given to test the practical effects of the system. A restriction which had existed for many years was suddenly removed: the right of banking by complying with certain conditions was opened to all; the occasion has been seized with activity: 134 certificates of the formation of associations have been filed, seventy of which have commenced business, and also three private individual banks, making seventy three new banks.

Such securities as are mentioned in the act have been sought, obtained and deposited to the amount of $7,168,507, and upon which over $6,000,000 in circulating notes have been issued from the office within the last fifteen months. A sort of banking mania seemed to prevail which alarmed the community at its extent and possible results. The Comptroller felt that nothing short of the most rigid performance of the duty assigned to him in relation to the securities pledged, would sustain that confidence upon which the whole circulation of the free banks depends. One bank has been wound up without loss to the holders of its bills two others are now coming to that point, and it is confidently believed that the result will be the same.

*Merited Tribute.*—A very elegant tea service of rich plate was presented, on New Year's day with appropriate ceremony, to a merchant in that city, who had been unfortunate in business: but on returning prosperity, paid all his creditors principal and interest. The inscription on the Tea Urn, as follows, records the honorable testimony:

"Presented to WILSON G. HUNT, by *John Haggerty, William Adee* and *Joseph Corlies*, in behalf of themselves and his other creditors, who in the year 1832, (satisfied that his insolvency was occasioned by misfortunes in trade,) accepted a compromise of their claims, and gave him a complete release from all legal liability; as a testimonial of their high respects for his just sense of the moral obligations of an honest man evinced by the payment, in the year 1839, of the balance of their respective claims, principal and interest; an act reflecting honor to himself as a merchant, and proving him one of the noblest of the Creator's work, an HONEST MAN."

We say to all who have it in their power to pay an honest debt, and can feel the moral obligation and the proud consciousness of equity, *being released by their creditors, 'go and do thou likewise.*

*Advice to Men in Debt.*—Ascertain the whole state of your affairs. Learn exactly how much you owe. Be not guilty of deceiving yourself. You may *thus awaken suspicions of dishonesty*, when your intentions were far otherwise.

Deliberately and fully make up your mind, that come what will, you will practice no concealment, or trick, which might have the appearance of fraud. Openness and candor command respect from all good men.

Remember that no man is completely ruined among men until his character is gone.

Never consent to hold as your own one farthing, which rightfully belongs to others.

As you are at present in circumstances of great trial and as many eyes are upon you, do nothing rashly. If you need advice, consult only a few. Let those be disinterested persons of the most established reputation.

Reduce your expenditures to the lowest amount. Care not to figure as others around you

Industriously pursue such lawful and honest arts of industry as are left to you. An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil rumors, and retrieve your affairs, than a months moaning.

If you must stop business, do it soon enough to avoid the just charge of an attempt to involve your unsuspecting friends.

Learn from your present difficulties the utter vanity of all earthly things.—*Watchman of the South.*

Of method this may be said, if we make it our slave, it is well: but it is bad if we are slaves to method. A gentleman once told me, that he made it a regular rule to read fifty pages every day of some author or other, and on no account to fall short of that number, or to exceed it. I silently set him down for a man who might have a taste to read something worth writing, but who never could have genius himself to write any thing worth reading.

The Virginia Tobacco Crops for 1839, proves to be large and of a good quality. It is estimated at 45,000 hhds. The whole crop of the U. S. is estimated at much less than in former years. Our annual exports have averaged about 100,000 hhds.

*Nankin Cotton.*—A Wetumpka paper of the 9th says two bales of Nankin cotton were sold in this market yesterday at nine and a half cents a hundred per cent in advance of the common kind. The peculiar properties of this article, and its superiority over the common kind, must ever command for it an extra price, and renders it worthy of the consideration of planters. Its yield is said to be equal if not superior to that of the species now generally planted.

The Philadelphia Library now contains *forty seven thousand* volumes, and is the largest in the United States; and the North American says there is some prospect of its being increased to 50,000, within a few weeks. Next in rank is the Library of Harvard University, and which although not much inferior in numbers, is less extensive in its range of subjects. The Library of the Boston Athenæum occupies the third place, and it still less general, abounding in lighter reading. Formerly, and we suppose such is the fact at present, the collection consisted in part of deposits of private libraries, among which were those of John Quincy Adams

*Substitute for Oil.*—A gentleman of Boston has discovered a vegetable substance which is not only cheaper but vastly superior to oil in all respects. The light produced by some preparations of it, is so intense that the eye cannot endure it for a moment. The discoverer has the satisfaction of knowing that he has, in the meantime secured a patent, and has succeeded in recommending it to the favorable notice of the Government.

From the London Courier, Dec. 14th.

His Excellency Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, attended yesterday at the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, and closed the negotiation which has been pending so long between the Government and that of the U. States, relative to the number of slaves claimed by American citizens as their property, and which have been shipwrecked some 8 or 9 years ago in the Bahamas, were liberated by the authorities of Nassau The amount of compensation which we understand her Majesty's government finally agreed to pay, and was yesterday received by the American minister, was between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling.

*Complimentary.*—The St. Johns (New Brunswick) Public Ledger dismisses the Assembly with this complimentary remark—"Take them for all in all, from the Speaker downwards; we do not suppose that a greater set of low lived and lawless scoundrels, as public men, can be found under the canopy of Heaven."

*First Iron Steam Boat on the Mississippi.*—The beautiful iron steamer Valley Forge, built at Pittsburg, arrived safe at New Orleans, Dec. 2 th, and was an object of great admiration.—Coming down she struck a snag, on which several boats had been wrecked, but was not at all injured, thereby giving her first voyage giving practical evidence of her superior adaptation to those waters.

One hundred deer were killed within 20 miles circuit of Chicago in the space of two weeks. One sportsman killed seven. A large fall of rain came into the city and drank at the river. A tremendous sized wolf also made the town's people a visit and a regular chase took place through the streets, and finally he was drowned in the lake, whither he was pursued by a dog. Grouse and rabbits glut the market.

*Death in the Debtor's Prison.*—The last N. Hampshire Ægis, printed at Haverhill, makes the following announcement:

"Died in the Common Jail in this town, where he had been confined "for debt," said, after having taken the benefit of the act for the relief of poor debtors, retained as security for the payment of his board bill, on the 3d inst. Mr. Ebenezer Eaton, aged 65 years.—a soldier of the last war, whose valor won for him the scars which ensured from his country a pension of 48 dollars a year.

The State bank of Illinois—the only bank, we believe in the state—having forfeited its charter by a suspension of specie payments, it is said that the forfeiture will be exacted and the state left without a bank.

The Public Buildings in Washington, are on a scale of grandly splendor magnificence and expenditure. The new Treasury Building, now going up, is to cost over half a million; the Patent Office, about the same sum; and the General Post Office, a quarter of a million! No state in Europe has such buildings for such purposes. It is monstrous extravagance!—*Fred.*

The Governor of Pennsylvania has refused his sanction to no less than seven appropriation bills passed by the Legislature at its last session, on the ground of want of funds to carry out the object of them.

Mobile, Jan. 17, 1840.—Our rivers continue as low as they were in November—this has not occurred before in 20 years. There is consequently very little business doing, and collections cannot be made.

Our banks are not in a situation to afford accommodation, even for a short time; and unless our rivers rise soon, our shop keepers will be in despair, large stocks of goods (for the times,) and no business. The distress in the country also is very great, as people cannot get their cotton to market, they cannot meet their engagements, however able and well disposed, or even get provisions. This state of things here is unparalleled.—*Journ. of Com.*

Warm weather at Cincinnati on the 21st ult.

From the Newark Daily 28th ult.

*Great Fire in New York.*—Last evening a fire was discovered in the lower part of the 4 story building No. 164 South st. occupied by Jesse P. Barker & Co. as a junk store. The building with its contents was entirely destroyed. The roof of the building adjoining No. 163 South st. belonging to the late of Joshua Jones was destroyed. The fire communicated to the roof of the large warehouse known as the Thomas H. Smith's stores, owned by Peter Lorrillard, Jr. and occupied by John J. Hicks for storage, in which there were two entire Canton cargoes, one the ship Nantasket's owned in Boston, and the other the ship Covington's owned in Baltimore, besides merchandize so of various kinds to a large amount, valued at a million of dollars. The building with most of its valuable contents were destroyed during the night. The extensive storage of J. J. Hicks was also destroyed, and the fire was not extinguished till after day break this morning.

We have received from the N. Y. City Temperance Society, a copy of a letter from the corresponding Secretary of the Irish Temperance Union, communicating the agreeable fact, that the Temperance cause is spreading like a mighty flame all over Ireland. It is said that, in the space of a few months, 70,000 have signed the temperance pledges. The Rev. Theobald Mathew, a Catholic clergyman, had led the way in this mighty reform, and more than 300 catholic clergymen, are now engaged in the cause.

*Close cutting all round.*—The Boston Morning Post says;

We doubt whether any State election ended so quickly, or attracted a more even balance of parties, as the recent one in this State. For instance our Governor is chosen by a majority of one by the people: the Lieut. Governor by a majority of one by the Senate; the President of the Senate is chosen by a majority of one, and the Speaker of the House by a majority of two.

Gen. Jackson on the 10th made a private visit to the battle ground at New Orleans.

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Well enough, | no sale |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of Vergennes, and Woodstock, | 1 a ½ do |
| Essex, and Windsor, | do |
| The remaining banks | no sale |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Glocester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | frauds |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | do |
| All the others | 1 a 2 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| All except | par to 1 |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| **NEW-YORK CITY** | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Bank, &c. except | par |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chemical bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Leather association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Phe. association—Mercantile Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—South Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| **NEW YORK STATE.** | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 2 a 3 |
| Red Bank | par a 2 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Canandaigua bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 3 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch's Middlesex—Morris canal—do country banks—Farmer's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 a 7 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| All the good banks | 6 a 7 |

## EW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | 4 37 to | 6 50 |
| Rye Fl'r, | 4 00 to | 4 — |
| Indian Meal, | 3 87 to | 4 00 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | 1 92 |
| Rye, northern, 95 lb. | | 70 |
| Corn, ye.ow, northern, | 57 to | 60 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | 56 to | 60 |
| Do. southern, | 58 to | — |
| Barley, | 68 to | 70 |
| Oats, | 32 to | 40 |
| Peas, white dry, | | 12 to 0 |
| White Beans, | 15 00 to | 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | 27 to | 2 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | 21 to | 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | 12 00 to | 12 50 |
| Do. prime, | 8 50 to | 8 75 |
| Butter, dairy | 14 to | 18 |
| Do shipping | 12 to | 12 |
| Hog's Lard, | 11 to | 11 |
| Pork mess, brl. | 14 00 to | — |
| Do. prime, | 10 00 to | 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | 9 to | 10 |
| Hams, | 10 to | 14 |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 to | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | 90 15 to | 0 16 |
| Dipped, | 13 to | 14 |
| Sperm, | 41 to | 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | 10 to | 12 |
| Java, | 12 to | 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | 13 to | 14 |
| Upland, | 10 to | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, brl | 3 50 to | 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | 18 to | 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | 11 50 to | 12 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 42 to | 10 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | 6 50 to | 7 26 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | 38 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 75 to | 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | 8 to | 10 |
| New Orleans | 6 to | — |
| Lamp, | 14 to | 17 |
| Loaf, | 14 to | 17 |
| Tallow.—American | 11 to | 11 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder, | 42 to | 1 34 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson. | 37 to | 38 |


# THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, February 3, 1840.


For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

*Common School Lecture.*—We had the pleasure, together with a goodly number of our citizens, to listen to a Lecture on Common Schools, on Tuesday evening last, from J. Orville Taylor, Esq. a distinguished Professor of Common School Education in the University of N. York. The Lecture was listened to with much gratification and profit, and that the profit may be extended we intend to touch upon a few things fully illustrated by Mr. Taylor—though as we took no notes, we can by no means pretend to do him justice, by what we at present recollect.

Mr. T. began by paying a deserved compliment to the many schools in this place. He said he could not suggest any thing for their improvement, as they now were almost perfect models—that taken as a whole he had seen no place in the State so highly favored in this respect. He said that New Jersey was behind most of the other states in Common School Education, but let her once become the educated state, she would be equal to the Empire state, or any other of the twenty-six. He spoke of the vast importance of the subject, and fully proved that our independence and freedom depended entirely on the perfection of our Common School System. He said that nineteen out of twenty in our whole country received *all* their education in our common schools. We ought, said he, to have a superintendant over our School System in this State to breathe life and spirit into the whole—have a board of examiners for each county to examine the qualifications of teachers, and all distants which did not employ the teachers so examined and approved, should have no part of the school fund. He proved the very intimate connection between our common schools and the *pulpit*,—the *press*,—the Bible and tract *societies* —and all the good and benevolent objects of the day.

He said the Bible should always be used in our common schools,—so that the moral training should keep pace with the intellectus l.

He next proved the intimate connection between ignorance and vice,—saying the "uncultivated mind was educated vice." He spoke of the danger to our institutions from ignorant voters. He compared an ignorant voter, one who could not read, to a blind physician who goes into the chamber of his patient with a club, and lays about him with his might,—he *might* hit the disease;—so with the voter, he *might* hit our enemies, and, said he, how many such blows can we dodge every year!

He said our common schools should be our best schools, common to all,—that the rich as well as the poor should send to them. Spoke of the very deleterious effects of private schools on the education of the nation, by making the common schools disreputable, and thereby to a great degree useless.

He spoke of the incompetency of teachers,—said that often they followed that business because they could not succeed in any thing else. He compared them to a blacksmith, who advertised to mend watches cheap. He pinched them, he brushed them, he hammered them, but, said he, do they keep time? So with the teachers, they pinched the children, they brushed them, they hammered them, but did the children keep time? He said he had found several teachers in the state, who were habitual drunkards. We ought, said he, to have schools for the express purpose of instructing teachers, and that the teachers should follow that as their sole business after having passed through an institution of that kind.

He said that school houses should be made much more comfortable, healthy and pleasant, than they now are,—that children should take pleasure in going to school.

He gave two maxims, which he said he had proved by his own experience, viz:—" As is the pay, so is the teacher,' and ' as is the teacher, so is the school.'

He proposed to amend the present system by the force of public opinion. Public opinion, said he, makes the law, and law does not make public opinion.

We have not space to continue our remarks further, and will conclude by saying, that the Lecture as such, was very generally highly approved of in this place; but his remarks in respect to certain teachers amongst us,—also those in relation to the subscriptions to the Common School Assistant, were thought improper, to say the least, and we fear did some injury to the cause.

Another man was killed on Saturday the 25th ult. on the New Jersey Rail Road between Newark and New York, by being run over, while walking on the track.

# Plainfield Union.

**Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.**

**Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10. 1840. Number 160.**



**The Plainfield Union.**

*PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.*
EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
*MILTON P. CUSHING.*

**EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months from its six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letter taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. nadvertisements.



## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Peacock of New York who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the "Reverend Imposter." This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered a other lot, which was sent him about one month back. The truth was suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing in stuffing dollars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Sanative.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—☜ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the Three Sanatives, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give an immediate alarm, by having this article *inserted one month in all the papers* in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND.

General American Agent. Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st.

## HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Candlesticks
Shaders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Brittannia Tea Pots.
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Brittannia Table and Tea Spoons
Brittannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops.

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Leading, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.
Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 2t 17

## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 5s. 6s.
Sugars, at 5s. 5s. 6s. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.
Dec. 9th, 1839.

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

## JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.
May 14th, 1838.


POETICAL

### To my Little Son.

BY W. B. TAPPAN.

They said that I should give to thee
The name thy elder brother wore.—
*Thy absent brother, whom my knee*
*Hath dandled, whom I hold no more.*
I cannot give thy brother's name
To thee, my little infant son!
In dust he sleepeth, yet the same
He seems, as ether precious one
Of those that still remain with me;—
I cannot give his name to thee;
The name thy elder brother wore,
The plaything on our parlor floor,
Who with us is no longer seen,—
Oh, no! I call thee not Eugene!
'Twould seem to blot him from his place—
Though he, to fill our bitter cup
Hath died, I cannot thus efface
His memory. No! I reckon up,
With those dear children, the loved others
Who slumber in their early grave,
As mine. I cite their several names—
*The buried, with their living brothers,*
And sister, which my Maker gave;
And love as well the absent claims
As those around my fireside seen,—
Oh, no! I call thee not Eugene!

VARIETY.

From the New York Mirror.

### Musings by Lawrie Todd.

*It was nine, P. M.*, a fine bed of hickory (*not* Lehigh coal) was glowing in the *Franklin*. Thinks I, how much better it is to pay twenty five cents for such a comfortable fire, than to pay one dollar for a box ticket.

This idea carried me back to 1794, when there was only one playhouse in the city, and that was a small, shabby-looking article, held together by old nails and jane boards. *It* stood back in the yard, near number eleven, John street, where Flora now holds her court. Then a Dutchman used to act the *Devil to Pay*, to the astonishment of a hundred and fifty simple men and silly women; for, in those days, the folks thought twice before they spent a dollar once. There was a shed, covered with boards, *from John street*, leading to the playhouse door. There was no hacks in those days; and it was a rare sight indeed, when a carriage of any sort approached its entrance. One play-night, a fire broke out in the neighborhood. The people rushed out, without waiting for checks. The fire was quickly put out, and the people returned en masse. I was curious to see what they were about, having never seen a play. I had heard that it was a school for morality. So I went in with the crowd. At the time I entered, there was a man on the stage, dressed like a scotch ploughman, going to and fro, and whistling *Maggie Lawther*. He gave a smart crack with a whip; then there was such clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and *shouting encore*, till at last the thing acted down with a long and loud horse laugh. I stared all around, to find out what they were laughing at, but could see nothing but *the man and the whip. Thinks I to myself*, I must either lack brains, or these people wits; for I saw nothing worth laughing at, when the uproar ceased. There next appeared a fine *field of corn, with woods and waters* and every thing as natural as life. Presently a whole lot of singing men and women came running out of the woods; they danced, sang, and cut all sorts of capers for near half an hour. This I thought was well enough, only the ladies wore their frocks shorter than the fashion; and the ladies had no shawls on their necks, although it was winter. When I came out thinks, I this is no school for morality, and no place for young men to sit: so I never went back.

About this time, (1794,) I don't think there were six pianofortes in the city; now, I suppose there may be ten thousand. The fowls were all bet ter employed: then they were the true yokefellows, always drawing equal, helping and cheering their good-men as they trudged along with the cares and burthens of life. The mother and girls made all the clothes in the family. No merchant-tailors and *their five hundred dollar* bills in those days; no notes lying over. In fact, for the first fifteen years I lived in N. York, I never heard of protested notes; because I never *that the pressure in the money market is all owing* to the increase of playhouses and pianofortes; because the solitary, little playhouse at that time, I don't think would hold over three hundred people; but now we have seven or eight playhouses, and those so large as probably to hold three thousand each. I have heard that thirty thousand dollars a week won't support the playhouses. Now, only to think how many butcher's and baker's bills might be paid with this money! I heard of a man living in a five story house, who one day while at dinner, had the baker's bill, amounting to seven-fifty, brought up to him; he took out his pocket book; his wife looks across the table—"See, my dear, that you leave money enough to buy the ticket;" ten dollars were wanted for the tickets—there were but fifteen in the book: so the baker had to call again, and the play got the ten dollars. Next morning they had nothing for their money but waking dreams. Now, how many thousand *supernumerary door-keepers and* stage sweepers, men-singers and women singers, lamp-lighters and fiddlers, are killing time in these concerns! If all the men were *felling trees and hoeing corn, and all the women making* cloth and knitting stockings, there would be no high pressure in Wall street, and the baker would not need to call again for his bill.

Washington was president, his wife knit stockings in Philadelphia, and the mothers and daughters in New York made all the doughnuts and cakes between Christmas and New-Year's; now the married ladies are too proud to make dough-nuts; besides, they don't know how; and they even send to madame Pompadour, or some other French cake maker, and buy sponge cake or lady-fingers for three dollars a pound. In those days, New York was full of substantial comforts; now it is full of splendid *misery*; then there *were no gray headed spinsters*, (unless they were very ugly indeed,) for a man could get married for a *dollar*, and begin house-keeping for twenty; and in washing his *clothes and cooking his victuals, the wife saved* him more money than it took to support her. Now I have known a minister lately to get five hundred dollars for buckling a couple; then wine, cake, and other et ceteras, five hundred more; wedding clothes and jewels, a thousand; six or seven hundred in driving to the springs, or some desert mountain; then a house must be got for eight hundred per annum, and furnished at an expense of two or three thousand; and when all is done, his pretty wife can neither make a cake nor put an apple in a dumpling. Then a cook must be got at ten dollars per month; a chamber maid, laundress, and seamstress, at seven dollars each; and as the fashionable folly of the day has banished the mistress from the kitchen, those blessed helps abroad reign supreme; and while master and mistress are playing cards in the parlor, the servants are playing the devil in the kitchen; thus, *lighting* the candle at both ends, it soon burns out. Poverty comes in at the door, and drives love out at the window. It is this stupid and expensive nonsense which *debetes so many unhappy bachelors from entering* the state of blessedness; hence you find more deaths than marriages in the papers.

Forty five years ago, our real wants were few and *easily supplied*: our imaginary wants, nowadays, are real wants are just as few: but the world and all its stores can't supply our imaginary ones. In those days men got married at night and went forth to work in the morning, with all the sober realities of life on their backs; now they get married in the morning, and start off spending money, as if the wedding day would last through life.

Much has been said and sung about the improvements of the age, going to Albany in ten hours, and England, and France, in twelve days, etc. It may be so; but what then; I know what then! I know the folks were happier when we took three days going to Newburgh, *eight to Albany, and twelve weeks to Europe*. Then people had time to live and to enjoy life: when the wind came ahead, we furled our sails, or dropped anchor: when the tide turned we floated up with ten or twelve passengers we had no lack of amusement. Then we had no harrowing thoughts about home; our wives kept the keys of the money drawer, and sat in the store knitting or sewing, to see that the shop-boy made the entries and behaved well to the customers. The goods and furniture were insured, and we had no notes to take up. Now, to be sure, you may go to bed in New York and wake up in Albany; run round, collect money, and be home in time to take up your note; but all the time you are worried; for, if detained but an hour by accident, your note may be protested. Well, you get home, five hundred short; you go from house, and at three P. M. *the note is taken up.* It is too late for the family dinner; you take a cup of coffee and a cold cut, plod away to your office, turn over the leaves in search of the means to return the five *hundred to-morrow*, and get ready for another note, which is payable on Saturday. You are home at seven P. M., sore, fatigued, and jaded both in body and mind. For fifty long hours your young wife has not seen your face; she hears your foot; she meets you at the door with one of her sweetest smiles. Your mind is soured; you can scarcely find a kind word to give her in return, nor half an hour to sing a song to the baby; you drop on a chair, fling your hat to the winds; you are tired and in thirty minutes your head is on the pillow, where you dream of bank bills and brokers till daylight in the morning. These men breathe; they don't live. Before steam was got up, man's life was compared to a journey; now it is most emphatically a race, and most unhappy is he who is foremost.

*A Fact.*—I wish I could join a Temperance Society, said a little boy about six years old, who stood shivering in one corner of a miserable habitation, rendered so by ardent spirits.—You are not old enough, replied his mother, you can't understand it. I guess I am old enough to know better than to drink whiskey, was the reply.

At the Police, last week, Justin Matthews was ordered to pay two dollars for being drunk.—"Is that the law?" asked Justin. "It is," replied his worship. "Then," remarked Justin, "I dont wonder you grant so many tavern licences."

### The INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

*As it passed the United States Senate, Jan. 23.*

A BILL to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there shall be prepared *and provided, within the new* Treasury building now erecting at the seat of Government, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants and clerks; *and sufficient and secure fireproof vaults and* safes, for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of the said Treasurer; which said rooms, vaults and safes, are hereby constituted and declared to be, the Treasury of the United States. And the said Treasurer of the United States shall keep all the public moneys which shall come to his hands in the Treasury of the United States, as hereby constituted, until the same are drawn therefrom according to law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Mint of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, and the Branch mint in New Orleans, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposite and safe keeping of the public moneys at those points respectively; and the Treasurer of the said mint and branch mint respectively, for the time being, shall, have the *custody and care of all public monies deposited* within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them in reference to the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursements of all such moneys, *according to the provisions* hereinafter contained.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the custom houses now erecting in the city of New-York, and in the city of Boston, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers-general of public moneys, hereinafter directed to be appointed at those places, re pectively; and also safe and secure fireproof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them, respectively; and receivers-general of public money, from time to time, appointed at these points, shall have the care and custody of these rooms, vaults and safes respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer, and *disbursement of all such moneys*, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there be erected, prepared and provided, at the expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, S. C. and at the city of St. Louis, Missouri, offices, with suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers general of public money hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; and sufficient and secure fireproof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited at those places respectively; and the said receivers general, from time to time, appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults and safes, to be erected, prepared and provided, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them in reference *to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer and disburse*ment of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President shall nomi ate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four officers, to be denominated "receivers general of public money," which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located in the city of New York; one other at Boston; one other at Charleston; and the remaining one at St. Louis; and all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States with sureties, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurers and those acting as such, of the various Branch Mints, all collectors of the customs all surveyors of the customs acting also as collectors, all *receivers general of public moneys*, all receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, and all postmasters, except as hereinafter particularly provided be, and they are hereby, required to *keep safely, without loaning or using*, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered by the proper Department or officer of the government to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the Government, which may be imposed by this or any other act of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury department, made in conformity so law; and also to do and perform all acts of duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the heads of those departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by *the depositaries hereby constituted* consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Mint, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, and the receivers general of public moneys hereinbefore directed to be appointed, shall respectively, give bonds to the United States, in such form, and for such amounts, as shall be *directed by the Secretary of the treasury*, by and with the consent and advice of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury: and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President may direct; any law to reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as at early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds now and suitable in their terms to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act, and with sureties, and in sums as shall seem reasonable and safe to the solicitor of the Treasury, and *from time to time* to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount and strengthened by new securities, to meet any increasing responsibility which *may grow out of accumulations of money* in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

*Sec. 9. And be it further enacted*, That all collectors and receivers of public money of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster General, so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States at the Treasury thereof, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, shall upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the mints in their respective cities, or at the said mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, and that all such collectors and receivers of public money in the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the receivers general of public money in their respective cities *at their offices respectively*, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries, until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said secretary and postmaster General to direct such payments, by the said collectors and receivers, at all the said places at least once in every week, and as much more frequently as in their discretion, or as they, in their discretion may think proper.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted, to the treasury of the United States; to the mint at Philadelphia; to the mint at New Orleans; or to the offices of either of the receivers general of public moneys by this act directed to be appointed; to be disposed of safely according to the provisions of this act: *and also to transfer moneys* in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to any other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys, and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster General so far as the exercise by him of the same may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to or deposited with him, belonging to the Post Office Department separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the *moneys in the hands, care, and custody of any* of the depositaries constituted by this act, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, and shall *at all times* be subject to his draft, whether made for transfer or disbursement, in the same manner as though the said moneys were actually in the in the Treasury of the United States; and each depositary shall make returns to the treasury and Post Office Department of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times, and in such form, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the treasury, or the Postmaster General.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and moneys on hand, of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys may be secured thereby.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the examinations provided for in the

best pecuniary security, and as a further guard o- [illegible] naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the receiver-general of public moneys, or collector of the customs, of their respective districts; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the director and superintendant of each mint and branch mint when no parate officers, as a check upon the treasurers, respectively, of the mints, or the persons acting as such at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do, so to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the receiver-general of public moneys, collectors, receivers of land offices, treasurers, and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said officers respectively whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fireproof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe keeping, transferring and disbursing said moneys: all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above matters by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers; Provided, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act, shall not exceed eight thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of any one clerk, so appointed, exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business and the safety of the public funds will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositaries of the public moneys, and cease the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of those moneys to the depositaries established by this act.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all marshals, district attorneys, and others, having public moneys to pay on account of the United States, and all persons, wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the United States, at the treasury, to the Treasurer of either of the Mints, in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the receivers general of public money, or to each other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose; and in all cases in which it is received, and of each particular transfer, and of the kind of currency in which it is made; and that if any one of the said officers or of those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use; in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys, intrusted to him for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer or for any other purpose, he shall be deemed and adjudged an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That until the rooms, offices, vaults, and safes directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the receivers general of public money at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for these officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safe keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers respectively the expense to be paid by the United States.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirteenth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, the resolution of Congress of the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as it authorizes the receipt in payment of duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, shall be collected and paid in the notes of specie paying banks shall be modified so that not more than one fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States, and from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the remaining fourth part of the said duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money, shall be also collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the last mentioned day, all sums accruing, or becoming payable to the United States, for duties, taxes sales of public lands, or other debts, and also all sums due for postages or otherwise, to the General Post office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, every receiver or agent engaged in collecting disbursements on account of the United States, of the General Post Office Department, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer, or agent, who shall neglect, evade or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion or violation, and also to Congress if in session, and, if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers, or agents of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in currency legally receivable under the provisions of this act, shall make his payments in the currency so furnished, or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the currency so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par, and so as to facilitate his payments, or otherwise accommodate the public service, and promote the circulation of a metalic currency: And it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the head of the proper Department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent, to the President, with the fact of the violation and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer, or agent, may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties as to the President may seem just and proper.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or continue in force, any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositaries from the seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them respectively, shall be presented for payment: and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper. But in all such regulations and directions it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used, or thrown into circulation, as a paper currency or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the receivers-general of public moneys directed by this act to be appointed, shall receive respectively, by the following annual salaries, per annum, to be paid quarter yearly, at the Treasury of the United States, to wit; the receiver-general of public money at New York shall be paid a salary of 4000 dollars per annum: the receiver-general of public money at Boston shall be paid a salary of 3,500 dollars per annum; the receiver-general of public money at Charleston shall receive a salary of 3,500 dollars per annum; and the receiver-general of public money at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of 2,500 dollars per annum; the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive 500 dollars annually for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans shall also receive 1000 dollars for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge, receive, any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service, of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive at the treasury and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made, in all cases, to be evinced by the receipts of the said Treasurer of the United States; and such receipts so given shall be receivable for public lands, at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the money authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands; Provided however, That the receipts given by the Treasurer of the United States, pursuant to the authority conferred in this section, shall not be negotiable or transferable, by delivery or assignment, or in any other manner whatsoever, but shall, in all cases, be presented for payment for lands by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purchase of sites, and for the construction of the offices of the receivers general of public money, by this act directed to be erected at Charleston, South Carolina, and at St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby required to adopt plans for the said offices, and the vaults and safes connected therewith, and to cause the same to be constructed and prepared for use with as little delay as shall be consistent with the public interests and the convenient location and security of the buildings to be erected; *Provided however*, That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon inquiry and examination, think that suitable rooms for the use of the receiver-general at Charleston can be obtained in the custom-house now owned by the United States at that place, and that secure vaults and safes can be constructed in that building for the safe keeping of the public money, then he shall cause such rooms to be prepared and fitted up, and such vaults and safes to be constructed in the custom house at Charleston, and no independent office shall be there erected.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the payment of the expenses authorised by this act, other than those herein before provided for, a sufficient sum of money be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

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*What might be done with the Money wasted in War.*—Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire that kings and queens would be proud of; I will build a school house upon every hill side and in every valley over the whole habitable earth; I will supply that school house with a competent teacher; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every state, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another, around the earth's broad circumference and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise should ascend like an universal holocaust to Heaven.—*Stebbins.*

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From the New York Evangelist.

*The Duty of Parents to restrain children from Sinful Amusements.*

Said a sister, in Christ to me the other day, 'I do wish some one would write something for the Evangelist, to induce parents to restrain their children from sinful amusements.' The shortness and uncertainty of life—the worth of the soul—the claim of God, requiring all his creatures to employ all their time and strength for his glory, this claim being directly presented to youth in the following injunctions, "Son, give me thine heart;" and "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." These motives, combined with a sense of parental responsibility, should induce parents to restrain their children from all amusements that in the least endanger the soul. But, little time since, a young female was on a dying bed. Two youth came to watch with her, who, a few evenings previous, danced with her in the ball room. "O send them away!" exclaimed she "send them away; I cannot have those to watch with me who were with me at that ball." The sight of them troubled her conscience. This is an illustration of the awful truth, that in future world, the sight of sinful companions will increase the misery of the lost. Parents! restrain your children from sinful amusements. You who, as Christian parents, have performed the interesting duty of placing your offspring under the seal of the Abrahamic covenant, can appeal to your children on this subject, as others cannot who have neglected this duty, though they may trust that they have given their children up to God in heart. You are a covenant child. Can you ask me ther to her daughter who requested liberty to attend a ball. This sentiment the pious mother pressed upon her daughter's attention, so that she could not find in her heart to attend the ball.

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*Secret-worth Knowing.*—How to make three pair of boots last as long as six and longer.

*Seasonable Hints.*—The following extract is from Macomber's Seasonable Hints, which appeared in the Mechanics' Magazine, dated February 3, 1838. After stating the utility of sheepskin clothing, for persons whose employment renders it necessary that they should be much out of doors, &c. he says—I will not conclude without inviting the attention of your readers to a cheap and easy method of preserving their feet from wet, and their boots from wear. I have only had three pair of boots for the last six years (no shoes,) and I think I shall not require any for the next six years to come. The plan is—I put a pound of tallow and a half a pound of rosin into a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, I warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush, until neither the sole nor the upper leathers will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of beeswax in an ounce of the spirits of turpentine, to which add a teaspoonful of lamp-black. Lay on two coats of the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over them the wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow, or any other grease becomes rancid, and rots the stitching as well as the leather; but rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots or shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing in them cork soles Gorks as I am a conductor of heat, that with it in the boot, the feet are always warm on the coldest stone floor.

Messrs. Editors:

I have tried the experiment, and am satisfied that all stated in the above extract is true. Deeming it selfish to keep this valuable receipt to myself, I send it to you that all may benefit by it these hard times.—*N. Y. Gaz.* M.

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*A House of One's Own.*—In those of the middle walks of life we would say, 'Beware of the indulgence of a house of one's own.' It is often one of great expense, and not as economically delivered) of economy. True it may not be in the outset a very heavy purchase, scarcely amounting to its former rent, but when 'the house is one's own,' we fondly think, 'Oh, how this room wants papering, and she other painting, and a trellice run up here will make it quite delightful.' And as it is our own, we may as well at once have these small alterations made and then we can enjoy them. So long as we continued to rent the house, I never shouldehave thought of spending money on anothers property: but really these additions will be made at very little cost, and we shall have the comfort of them all our lives." The owners, perhaps, do not ask themselves whether, while yet they rented the same house, it needed papering, painting or a trelice to enhance its comforts; but indulging in the common error adds one expense upon another, in the disguise of comforts, till each involving year they find that their 'improvements' have run the accounts which still require a sum as large as the rent to pay them. Few of the innocent indulgences of a work-a-day life are such expensive toys as is 'a house of our own.'—*Spectator.*

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*Important to the United States.*—The following circular was made public in the late London papers:

"The late loan made the United States Bank for about two years, and for £800,000 on depos. ite Pennsylvania and other states' stock, at a price which gives 10 per cent. annual interest to the subscribers, shows what rate of interest must be paid to obtain any amount of money on the best American securities, and serves therefore, as a guide to capitalists here for their purchase of state stocks. We quote the last prices of the principal securities at which business has been done, but most add that even at these rates, only small and occasional sales are practicable. The continued fall in their value destroys speculation, while many years will be required for the investments to absorb all that is at present in our market. We do not doubt but that such gradual purchases will continue of the stocks of well-known states which do not over-issue, and which faithfully meet their engagements to their creditors, as the confidence in the resources and national honor of the United States remains undiminished in this country, as well as the conviction that by such investments England employs her annual surplus of capital both safely and profitably, encourages her best customer, and binds more closely the ties of mutual interest between the two countries. But if the old scheme of internal improvements in the Union is to be carried into effect on the vast scale and with the rapidity lately projected, and by the means of foreign capital, a more comprehensive guarantee than that of individual states will be required to raise so large an amount in a short time. A national pledge would undoubtedly collect capital together from all parts of Europe: but the forced sales of loans made separately by all the individual states, in reckless competition, through a number of channels, render the terms more and more onerous for all, lower the reputation of American credit, and (as realize is almost exclusively made on the London market) produce temporary mischief here, by absorbing the floating capital, diverting money from regular business, deranging banking operations, and producing an unnatural balance of trade against the country. It would seem, therefore, as if most of the states must either pause in the execution of their works of improvement, or some general system of combination must be adopted.

"All corporation stocks are neglected, for do we hear of any transactions in bank shares, excepting those of the United States Bank.

BARING BROTHERS & Co.

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## A Laboring Man in England.

The following extract from a London paper gives a melancholy picture of the times in England:

A more striking proof of the destitution of the agricultural laborers at the present time can hardly be afforded, than that contained in a letter addressed to the Poor Law Commissioners under the Amendment Act, and laid before the Guardians of the Hastings Union at a late meeting of their Board, by the Poor Law Commissioners:

"Please your honors, when I work all the week I earn 12s. but I seldmes lose a day or two in a week; but if I work the whole of my time, my income is only 12s. per week, for eight in the family to subsist on, and we are all so weak and feeble that we are troubled to get about, and I am very much inclined to get into debt. Please your honors, the flour that I require for my family is 8 gallons, at 1s. 5d. per gallon, and that amounts to 11s. 4d; and the rent of my cottage is 2s per week, which, with the flour, rent, and firing, amounts to 15s 4d per week, and how can I pay 15s 4d with 12s? And then we have nothing for meat, cheese, nor butter,—no sugar, nor tea—and my wife a child to suck; it is a hard case, and not a sixpence for clothing them. And I most sincerely hope that you, the Right Honorable Commissioners, will have the goodness to return me a few lines in answer to this, so that I may know whether the laws of England are for a working, industrious, and sober man to go barefooted, and almost starved or not.

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*An Extraordinary Dwarf*, (Signor Hervio Nasio,) only four feet high, has arrived in N. York from Hamburg, and is exhibiting himself at one of the theatres. The Americus gives the account of him from a London paper:

"He is a full sized man to the hips, and owes the shortness of his stature to his legs, which are not more than a few inches long; these, however, enable him to perform various feats, which for dexterity are unequalled. In the "Gnome Fly," a piece which he performs, he assumes the shape first of a baboon, and then of a gigantic fly. As the ape he excells even Goutie and Mazurier; the strength of his arms is wonderful, and enables him to perform feats which must be seen to be credited. As the fly he is equally true to the character; he creeps and hops about with wonderful facility; flies across the stage into the window of a tower, and actually crawls across the ceiling above the heads of the people in the pit. This is effected by the wonderful strength of his hands, which enables him to cling to the mouldings, and thus appear to set the law of gravitation itself at defiance. The effect is thrilling and the applause which follows tremendous.

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*Occasional Drinking.*—Mr. Lambert Wood, of Southboro', Mass. an occasional drinker, was found dead a few days since, about half a mile from his house. Coroner's verdict,—"cause, death, freezing and intoxication."

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Signor Ruiz, of the schr. Amistad is still in prison in New York.

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A hog residing near Frederick, Maryland, was buried twenty-two days in the snow, and being disinterred, walked home as lively as pigs usually are.

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*Cairo.*—The Messrs. Howards, of this State, the well known contractors on public works have accepted proposals for making and laying 20 million brick at the city of Cairo, now being built at the mouth of the Ohio, Illinois. They are to be of the large size so universally used in England, and will be made by Reeder's Patent brick machine.—*N. Y. Star.*

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*Spilt out.*—A day or two since, while a party of two ladies and a gentleman were snugly ensconsed in a basket sleigh, and listening to the merry jingling of their sleigh bells, Hong Gay street, some boys desirous of participating in a pleasant ride, got on behind the vehicle, and being three too many, pulled the body off the runners, spilling out the whole party. The horse continued on his journey as if nothing had happened, while the ladies perched upon a snow bank, like beacon lights upon a mountain, sat disconsolate, the observed of all observers.—*Balt. Clipper.*

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*The Size of a Pig.*—We overheard the following lucid testimony given in a justice's court, not long since:

How large a pig was it?

Why, it was a smart little chunk of a pig anyhow.

Can't you describe how big it was?

Oh, yes, it was a sizeable little shoat as you often see.

Well, how large was it? can't you compare it to something?

It was about as big as—as—a dog, and that is all I know about it!

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The officers, sailors and marines of the Macedonian, Levant, Erie and Vandalia—all honor to them—have transmitted 576 dollars to Mobile for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent fires in that city.

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A Steam mill has been erected at Little Rock (Arkansas,) which saws logs, grinds grain, and dresses cloth.

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The snow fell at Washington city to the depth of 9 or 10 inches on the 4th inst. The National Intelligencer says the sleighing is better than it was ever known before.

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The Anti-Slavery, or Abolition meeting, at Trenton, last week, was so disturbed by an unruly and tumultuous audience, that it was deemed advisable to adjourn it over to the next day. In the next day, as we understand, in the form of a benevolent association, and was ostensibly engaged in a collection for charitable purposes. The State Gazette condemns the disturbance in very strong and indignant terms.—*Fred.*

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Pennsylvania is unable to meet the interest upon her state debt. A large amount due on the 1st inst. had to remain. Gov. Porter calls the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and strongly recommends that they provide means for relief, instead of destroying the remnant that remains in legislating against the banks. The Governor refers to a bill before the Legislature and which has passed the house, compelling the banks to resume specie payment on the 15th of this month, and expresses his determination to interpose for the protection of the bank, in which he thinks is involved the highest interests of the state and of the community.—*Ib.*

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During the year 1839, there were 167 fires in New York, consuming property to the value of upwards of three millions.

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*Washington, Feb. 1st, 1840.*

The funeral of Commodore Chauncey took place on Thursday, and was attended by all the Heads of Departments, and the principal members of both houses of Congress, as well as by a great many citizens. Prevented, by a rule of etiquette, from attending in his official character, and desirous to join in the last tribute of respect to the departed veteran, Mr. Van Buren was at the funeral as a private citizen. He rode in the carriage of Mr. Paulding, the Secretary of the Navy, in company with John Quincy Adams. All the Clerks of the Navy Department, and the officers of the Navy and Army in the city, swelled the mournful procession, which was rendered more solemn by the firing of minute guns from the stations, during its progress to the burying ground and its return. The age of the commodore was 67. Two of the three Navy Commissioners have thus dropped into the grave within the last 3 months. The pay which the law secures to the families they have left behind them, will fortunately lift them above any dependance on the cold charity of the world.—*U. S. Gaz.*

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*Still Another Railroad Victim.*—Another individual, we grieve to say, fell a victim to his temerity, Thursday evening, 30th ult. When the evening train of cars from this city of Cleek, Brunswick stopped at Rakway, about 6 o'clock, an Irishman came up and after asking the fare to New Brunswick, stepped back, as if hesitating whether to ride or walk; and a moment or two after the train was put in motion, ran up and attempted to jump on. He caught the iron side rail, but his foot missed its mark, and he fell under the wheels, which passed over and shockingly mangled his legs. Medical aid was instantly summoned, and the leg most injured was skilfully amputated above the knee by Dr. Abercrombie, assisted by Drs. Drake, Marvin and Dayton. Life in spite of these prompt attentions, he expired about midnight. His name is Patrick Newland, and he has a mother living in New York.

From the Journal of Commerce.

*Very late from China.*—The ship Robert Fulton, Capt. McMichaels, has arrived from China, having left Hong Kong on the 25th of September.

On the 11th of September, Capt Smith, of the British ship of war, Volage at the instance of the superintendant Elliot, issued a notice of a blockade of the port of Canton, which would be enforced after 60 days. The American merchants and shipmasters immediately protested against the proposed measure, and on the 16th the notice was revoked.

Captain Macki. reports that the British with their families had been obliged by the Chinese to leave Macao and are now on board the English ships at Hong Kong, 35 miles eastward of Macoa. Captain Elliot, chief superintendent of the English trade, had hoisted his flag on board the English country ship Fort William. The British trade with China is totally suspended, and no prospect of an adjustment of the difficulties, without aid from England. The opium trade however, was carried on very briskly, and at high prices, on the eastern coast of China, under the British flag. This, alone, will prevent the possibility of a renewal of the English trade with Canton, and may eventually lead to a suspension of all foreign trade. There is much irritation between between the English and the Chinese, the former having fired into several junks and having made an attack under the command of Capt. Elliot, on the forts and junks at Kow Loore a few miles to the eastward of Hong Kong, it was reported several Chinese had been killed, among which was a mandarin of rank. Captain Elliot narrowly escaped, having a ball through his hat. *The Chinese claimed the victory.* A very severe edict has "been issued by the High Commissioner, in consequence of the above attack, and the notice of the intended blockade.

The American trade continued without molestation on the part of the Chinese. Several vessels under the American, Spanish and Danish flags were employed in bringing India Cotton and British manufactures to Canton from Hong Kong at high rates of freight. The British ship Mermaid, had been purchased at Hong Kong and was employed in the freighting business under the American flag between there and Canton.

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| MAINE. | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| VERMONT. | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | 1 a 2 |
| All the others | 1 a 2 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank | Derby do |
| NEW-YORK CITY. | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker)—Freehold—Do. Man. Co.—Lumberman's association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. Association—Middle Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| NEW YORK STATE. | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 2 a 3 |
| Red Back | par a 3 |
| Commercial bank Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany. | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 3 |
| NEW JERSEY | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Paterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 a 7 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| All the good banks | 6 a 7 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | 6 37 | to 6 56 |
| Rye Flour, | 4 00 | to 4 — |
| Indian Meal, | 3 87 | to 4 00 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | 1 12 | to 1 15 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | 70 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | 57 | to — 62 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | — | to — 60 |
| Do. southern, | 58 | to — — |
| Barley | 68 | to 70 |
| Oats, | 22 | to 40 |
| Peas, white dry, | | 12 00 |
| White Beans, | 15 00 | to 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | 27 | to 29 |
| Do. Cuba, Matanzas, | 23 | to 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | 12 00 | to 13 25 |
| Do. prime, | 8 50 | to 8 75 |
| Butter, dairy | 14 | to 20 |
| Do. shipping | 12 | to 13 |
| Hog's Lard, | 10 | to 11 |
| Pork, mess, brl. | 14 00 | to — |
| Do. prime, | 10 00 | to 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | 9 | to 10 |
| Hams, | 10 | to — |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 | to 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | 90 | to 0 15 |
| Dipped, | 13 | to 14 |
| Sperm, | 41 | to 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | 10 | to 12 |
| Java, | 12 | to 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | 13 | to 14 |
| Upland, | 10 | to 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, brl | 3 50 | to 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | 13 | to 16 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | 11 50 | to 12 21 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 42 | to 10 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3, | 6 25 | to 7 50 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | 39 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 75 | to 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | 8 | to 10 |
| New Orleans | 8 | to 9 |
| Lump, | 14 | to 15 |
| Loaf, | 15 | to 17 |
| Tallow.—American | 13 | to 17 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | 62 | to 1 00 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | 37 | to 50 |

# THE UNION.

## PLAINFIELD, N. J.

**Monday, February 10, 1840.**

*For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.* THOMAS JEFFERSON.

*United States Senators.*—The Legislature of Virginia have found it impossible to elect a Senator, and after a great number of ballotings have indefinitely postponed the subject. The ballotings generally stood 82 or 83 for Mr. Rives, the whig and conservative candidate,—80 or 81 for Mason, democrat,—and 3 or 4 scattering.

The Michigan Legislature have chosen Augustus A. Porter, whig, Senator, to succeed Lucius Lyon, democrat. The vote in the Senate was for Porter, 10, for E. Ransom 6. In the house, for Porter 30, scattering 19.

The Mississippi Legislature have chosen Mr. Walker, the present democratic Senator. The vote on the first ballot stood for Walker, 70, for Prentiss 37.

## Congress.

We perceive that in the vote for the gag law, against receiving petitions, in the House of Representatives, which we published last week, the whigs generally, voted much more in favor of liberty and republicanism, than the administration members, as follows:—All the members from the slave-holding states voted for the Gag except four, *all four, whigs*;—all the whigs from the non-slave-holding state except one voted *against* the Gag, while *twenty-five* administration men here from the non-slave-holding states voted *for* the infamous GAG LAW!

## *New Jersey Legislature.*

It may strike the reader as rather extraordinary, but there is really nothing in the proceedings of the Legislature calling for particular notice, except perhaps, the revival of the act to set off a new township in Bergen, which was prevented last year by a mob. There is also an application for a new county from Bergen, to be called Hudson. Private business occupies most of the time of the Legislature, and we should *expect, therefore a pretty early adjournment.*—*Fredonian.*

On the 3d inst. a petition was presented from Mercer county, that the constitution be altered so that the Governor and Vice President of Council be chosen by the people.

On the 4th inst. a letter from Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, to Gov. Pennington, was received, in which he acknowledges the receipt of the Resolutions of our Legislature, and respectfully declines to present them.

We learn by our Elizabethtown correspondent that on Saturday morning, the 1st inst. a Mr. Donaldson, of that town, lost a child by its taking a dose of arsenic, which was purchased at the druggist's for magnesia. Another warning added to the many already given to show that all who deal in drugs should be extremely careful.

At a meeting of the citizens of Plainfield held on Friday evening, Feb. 7th, for the purpose of *considering the propriety of carrying into effect* certain measures suggested by Mr. J. Orville Taylor on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 28th, Zachariah Webster, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. Ezra Fairchild chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, a committee was appointed to report *resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.* The following are the resolutions reported:

Whereas Mr. J. Orville Taylor, at the close of his lecture, on the evening of the 28th Jan. last, enjoined upon the citizens of Plainfield to publish their views of his performance as one means of advancing the cause of common school education, Therefore

Resolved 1st, That we regard Mr. Taylor as an unsent—uncalled—and unwelcome intruder.

Resolved 2d, That although his address contained several good things, it was nevertheless very offensive to good taste, inasmuch as it was full of waggery, scandal, vanity and selfishness, and not void of gross slander.

Resolved 3d, That his attack on the Principal of the Plainfield Classical Institution, was extremely rude, and wholly unnecessary, even had his censures been just. And acquainted as we are with the character and history of the individual attacked, and knowing his attainments,

Resolved 4th, That we believe him to be a competent and faithful teacher, and worthy of the patronage of the public.

Resolved 5th, That it is our opinion, that under color of advancing the cause of Common School Education, Mr. Taylor is seeking *merely* to sell his Common School Assistant.

Resolved 6th, That we do not deem Mr. Taylor competent to the task he has undertaken, and even if he were, we think it impossible for him to do justice to schools by spending in them just time enough to ascertain whether the teachers are sufficiently enlightened to appreciate his books

Resolved 7th, That the above resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, and a copy be sent to Mr. J. Orville Taylor; also that a copy be sent to the N. Y. American, Newark Daily Advertiser, and Plainfield Union, for publication. By order of the meeting. ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,

EZRA FAIRCHILD, } Chairman.
Secretary.

Plainfield, Feb. 7th, 1840.

☞ We have been requested to state that a portion of the persons present withdrew before the foregoing resolutions were adopted.

*Religious Excitement in Cincinnati.*—Since the early part of December, the Rev. J. N. Maffit has been preaching in the Wesleyan Chapel of this city. He delivers 4 or 5 sermons in each week and the chapel, one of the largest buildings of the kind in the west, is uniformly filled to overflowing by the crowds who flock to hear him. We are informed that about 700 persons have been added to the Methodist church of this city, since the time of Mr. Maffit's arrival among us. —*Cin. Chron.*

*A Great Mail.*—The packet ship South America which sailed from New York for Liverpool last week took 15,000 letters.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt passed the Indiana House of Representatives on the 6th ult. by a large majority.

*To keep horses' feet from being balled with snow,* grease the inside of them with tallow.

The Mormons seem to be flourishing in Philadelphia. In less than 14 persons—10 men and 2 women—having been baptised by a preacher of that faith lately.

☞ The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will meet in the Free Church at Newark, on the 14th of February inst. at 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

N. Wheeler, $5,13; John Bryant, 4,50: W. P. Williamson, 1,50; Wm. C. Ayres, 1,00; John Bingo, 1,00; John Lyon, ,50; T. Richardson, ,50; Ira Pruden, ,50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

## MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. Wm. M. Scudder, Esq. of Newark, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of John Meeker deceased, of Elizabethtown.

Jan. 29th, Isaac S. Osterhoue, of Wilkesbarre Pa. to Elizabeth C. daughter of the hon. Thomas Lee, of Port Elizabeth, N. J.


**The Manhattan Collection of Sacred MUSIC,** By Thomas Hastings, For sale at this Office, at 81 cents.

# To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Also, the building known as the Masonic Hall—All which will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

**SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,**

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
David's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry.
McVicker's Political Economy.—Slates.
Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Taylor's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

**Vendue.**

WILL be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday, the 11th inst. (to-morrow), a quantity of

Timber and Wood,

In lots to suit purchasers standing on land formerly belonging to Peter Vail, and others, near Aaron Codington's.

Also, at the same time, 40 acres of Chesnut, Hickory and Oak, very handsome, of 20 years' growth, to be sold in 5 or 10 acre lots, with the soil. This will be a rare chance for Farmers and others wanting chesnut rails and wood. It lays on the main road leading from *Sebring's mills to Coentown very handy to get at.*

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Please to come early, as the days are short and I have a good deal to sell. Conditions and attendance made known by

Feb. 10th. STEPHEN VAIL.

**Notice.**

WHEREAS, my wife Julia Ann, has left my bed and board, on the 31st of January last, without any just cause or provocation, I do forbid all persons harboring or trusting said woman, *under penalty* of the law, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date. THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Warren township, Feb. 7th, 1840. 103t

**For Sale.**

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and convenience of location it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 150 tf.

**Three Knee Sleds,**

ONE ready ironed,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 30, 1839. 54 2m pd.

**NEW YORK CANDY.**

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

**Vendue.**

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 18th inst. a quantity of

Timber and Wood,

Standing on the Terrell Farm, intends to suit purchasers consisting of Chesnut, white oak, yellow oak, hickory, &c. Large trees well adapted for the use of mills, white wood trees, suitable for Cabinet makers.

Also at the same time will be offered

The Terrill Farm,

Containing 130 acres, with a plenty of Timber and wood for the farm. The land is generally good and well watered. The buildings are a new two story house, good barn, wheel-wright and blacksmith shop, with a great variety of fruit. The fences are white oak and chesnut.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Conditions which will be easy, made known, and attendance given by Feb. 10th. STEPHEN VAIL.

Any one wishing to view the farm previous to the day of sale, will please call on the subscriber at Plainfield. S. V.

**ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.**

*FALL ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. the cars will run as follows:

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella:

Leave New York, from the foot of Markenfield st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabethport at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 40 minutes past 9, A. M and 10 minutes past 5, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 10 A. M and 6 1-2 P. M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 10 1-4 A. M. and 6 3-4 P. M

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave New Market at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.

Leave New Market at 6 3-4, and 11 3-4, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 7 1-4, A. M. and 12 1-4 P. M

Leave Westfield at 7 1-2 A. M. and 12 1-2, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8, A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ Stages will run in connection with the Cars, to convey passengers to and from Somerville, Flemington, &c.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 15th, 1840.

**Dissolution.**

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS B. AYRES.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders. JARVIS B. AYRES.

**Notice.**

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said person within said time.

*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

**House to Let.**

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, large and new, and well-built, owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dunn. Attached to the premises is a barn, which will be let or not, as the applicant may wish. The above will be let low if application is made soon. Apply to Mr. Manning Versonbe near the premises, or to the subscriber at Boundbrook.

Feb. 2d, 1840. JOEL DUNN, Jr.

**Oats! Oats! Oats!**

THE Subscriber making a change in his business will exchange his Stock, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, Chints and Earthen Ware, &c. for Oats at 35 cents.

Dry Goods at very low prices as his Stock must be reduced by the 1st of March.

Groceries at his former prices, which are as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

A Few sets of Fine Chins, and a good assortment of Crockery, which will be sold very cheap as he intends to close this branch for the present.

Also, a Great variety of Shawls, Dress Hdkfs, Prints, De Laines, Muslins, Ticklings, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Corn, Butter and Eggs taken at the market price.

Jan. 20, 1840. D. LENOX.

**HOUSE & LOT,**

**For Sale.**

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just North of the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 29th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

**Furs! Furs!**

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business, to furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices.

**Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,**

Dark Prints, Black cotton Bore Ribbed, Super Cotfect mixt Satinetts, colored Cambrics and a few pieces English Merinoes, double fold, at 3s 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

**Houses to rent.**

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in *Plainfield.* Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

**Prices Celebrated Varnish**

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.


*To the Members of the Plainfield Mutual Insurance Fire Company.*

The Board of Directors met on the 20th inst. and adopted the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That no insurance be effected on the 4th of March next on the notes of members given for insurance, unless a loss should occur previous to that time.

Members, therefore, who are not in arrear will not be required to renew their insurance next 4th of March, unless a loss by fire should occur previous to that time, of which notice will be given. All those members now in arrear, and from which interest was due on the 4th of March last, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and their Insurance is void until such payment is made.

☞ The annual meeting of the company for the election of fifteen directors will be held at the House of Wm. L. Craig, in Plainfield, on the second Monday in March next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. A report of the affairs of *the Company will then be laid before* the members as usual.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Sec'y.*

January 27th, 1840.


**Wide Awake!**

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them, quite as low as can otherwise be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—6s.—8s. 6d. and 8s.

Coffee, 9d. 10d. and 12d.—Molasses, 2s 6d & 3s. 6d

Lard, 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 12c. and 16c.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as most other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

☞ The New Brunswick Times, one of the oldest newspaper establishments in the State is offered for sale. It now receives a good support. Persons desirous of entering into this business, will here have a good opportunity.

Letters of inquiry, post paid, to be addressed to *Lewis R. Stelle, New Brunswick, N. J.*

# ATTENTION!

ALL PERSONS having any claims and demands against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Tailor's, Doctor's, or Butcher's bills, Freight, Lumber Feed, Horses standing, Taverns bills, Taxes on Money, Printing, hired help, Groceries or Dry Goods sawing lumber,—for hay, corn, oats, wood, Lawyer bills, Wagon-making, Insurance, or against Jacket Pound, are requested to call and get their pay, by the year 1839 is almost closed.

ALSO—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle their accounts before the end of this year.—Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.

Plainfield, Dec. 16th, 1839. 152 5m

**Notice.**

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd. request all indebted to said estate, to call on either of them and settle the same between now and the 1st of April next. Also, All having any claims against said Estate are requested to present the same for payment, within the same time.

JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH,
THOMAS F. RANDOLPH,
SAMUEL F. RANDOLPH,
Executors of the estate of
Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd.

Jan. 13, 1840. (5w3t)

**Youth's Cabinet,**

EDITED BY W. SOUTHGATE.

Prospectus of Vol. III. Commencing Jan. 2, 1840.

THIS Paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, acquiring many friends, and receiving the warm commendations of about one hundred editors and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a subscriber to us a few days ago. "I would be grateful for any thing that will bring such an instrument into school," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to take to the fireside to read aloud to the children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Waldo (Maine) Gazette.

"We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity, amusement and sound principles," says the Bristol, R. I. Phonix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object, an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time, and expense, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

As experience has shown, which averages two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but to illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the immediate extinction of evil habits and propensities. And believing the best security for our own liberties, is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9 Spruce street, New York, at only 50 cts per year in advance; 10 copies for $3. 20 copies for $5. 30 copies for $10.

**Job Printing.**

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*
*BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,*
*Bonds, Deeds,* all kinds of *Legal Blanks,*
*LABELS,* &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 10th, 1839. tf

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

# FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

### At very reduced Prices,

for cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

## New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls Dress Silks, De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.,—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Large White Merinoes, 8-4—De. Black and Figured Ealyle, 8-4—Large Light and dark Brocht.—Large Green, and Dunkin Shawls—Large Embroidered Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De Laines Shawls and bdkfs.—Dark Valencia dress bdkfs —Prussian and Grecian do.—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

### Hat Ribbons.

A Very pretty assortment of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

### Bleached Shirtings.

A very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 12½ per yd

### Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

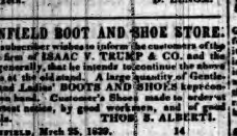
Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES topcon-stantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order on the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of superior quality.

THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14



## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Front streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend in any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STRATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 3f ly

## Once More!

## STOVES AT HALF PRICE!

THE Subscriber has about 30 Stoves which he will sell at very reduced prices, consisting of Pootleys celebrated Union Stove (different pattern;) also Philadelphia Nine Plate Coal stoves of all sizes. Coal Stoves of various patterns; Also, six plate Stoves for shops, school houses, &c. Large and small Franklins. Persons who are in want of Stoves will do well to call, as the subscriber intends closing his business in his place.

N. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 3f

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Crapes, and Dress Hdfs. A Lot Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale a this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using his kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerable. Try it. June 15th.

## Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a variety of desirable articles. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

N. HATFIELD

July 22, 1839.

## Lucifer Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office

March 25th, 1839.

## The Medical Reformer.

THE Undersigned publish this notice concerning that one of the most popular doctrines advanced by the illustrious Gothicks of Germany, that is all existing is deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*

### LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

*The Greatest of German Reformers.*

*Physician of Herod and South America!*

"We Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Entered) believing in the unmerciful humor of nothing a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the learned faculty of which we are a member,) has proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which we suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which we boldly challenge the learned faculty to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always associated by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle,) of the human body!* If other mortals think it is the result of a *disordered state of the Lungs*—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or slight cough. An invariably good result has attended us in the treatment of this disease, to the apparently hopeless of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their—player bosoms, even while they imagine themselves secure from its attack—and we will tell the fatal secret to *the Art of* curing this disease, teaching them the *great secret to the Art of* curing this disease, teaching them the *great secret* to the *Art of* curing this disease, teaching them the *great secret* to the *Art of* curing this disease, teaching them the *great secret* to the *

## Congress.

Messrs. Webster, Tallmadge, and Sturgeon have taken their seats in the Senate, since our last,—2 whigs and 1 democrat.

The Senate were mostly occupied during the week, on a very important bill for the establishment of a Board of Claims, which finally passed on the 28th ult. by a vote of 25 to 18.

The House of Representatives were mostly engaged on the question of the reception of abolition petitions, until Tuesday, Jan. 28th, when Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson offered the following amendment:

Provided, That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or any state or territory, or on the slave trade between the states or territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by the House, or entertained in any way whatever.

The amendment was adopted, 114 to 108:—So the House amended its rules by a majority of only six, that no petition in relation to slavery shall be received or in any way acted upon—and this amendment cannot be set aside, even to receive abolition petitions, without a vote of two-thirds. It is a stronger resolution than has ever been passed, and however gratifying to the South, we hope and expect it will never be assented to by the North.

On Thursday, the 30th ult. the house went into election of printer On the 1st ballot were 207 votes—necessary to a choice 104. Blair & Rives of the Globe, having 110 votes were elected.

## New Jersey Legislature.

On the 24th ult. the Resolutions in relation to the proceedings of the House of Representatives at Washington, passed the Council, by a party vote of 9 to 6.

We are pleased to perceive that the subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt is before the Legislature, and that some of both parties appear to approve of the measure.

## Ten Days' Later Intelligence from England.

was received at New York on Friday evening, though not very important.

Cotton had declined one cent, but was in fair demand. The manufacturing districts were distressingly depressed. The money market was disturbed. American Securities were without demand.

Upwards of 2300 tickets are disposed of for the great anti-corn law dinner, on the 13th of January. Movements in favor of the repeal of the Corn Laws were going on vigorously in every part of the kingdom.

The Liverpool steam ship was to leave Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Money is scarcely on the Continent, that it commands but 3 per cent. per annum.

N. Biddle, Esq. at a large party at Pottsville, Pa. celebrating the successful use of anthracite coal in the making of iron, after an appropriate speech, gave the following capital toast:

*Old Pennsylvania*:—her mountains like her soil—rough outside, but solid stuff within—plenty of coal to warm her friends—plenty of iron to cool her enemies.

☞ The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will meet in the Free Church at Newark, on the 14th of February inst. at 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

During the year 1839, the quantity of flour exported from Philadelphia, was 194,434 barrels at a valuation of 1,267,859 dollars.

### Another Free Negro Outrage.

We can apply no milder epithet to the miserable bullying of France towards the govern ments of the South Sea Islands. A year or two ago, an outrage similar to that described below, was perpetrated by a French frigate at the Society Islands. Of course these petty sovereignties must submit to whatever is exacted from them by France, right or wrong.

But the only wonder is her conduct more atrocious.

MARATEAN, Nov. 31, 1839

By the arrival of the brig Joseph Peabody, Captain Dominis, at this port, from the Russian possessions of the northwest coast of North America, and California, we hear a report that in August last a French frigate visited the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of obtaining reparation or indemnity on account of the sending from their islands in 1839 of the French Catholic missionaries by the island government. Twenty thousand dollars was demanded by the commander of the frigate to be sent on board his vessel, to be held by the French government as security for the faith of that of the Sandwich Islands: and a treaty admitting all French products and manufactures free of duty into those Islands; that Catholic missionaries should be allowed to land, and pursue their calling unmolested, was sent for signature, with a threat that if both were not complied with within forty eight hours, the frigate would fire upon the town of Honolulu, for which every preparation was made.

Ere the completion of this time, the above treaty was signed, and the twenty thousand dollars were sent on board the frigate. A party of Catholic Missionaries, waiting this result had disembarked and had already commenced building a chapel.

The report comes from a very respectable source.—Journ. of Commerce.

### For the Plainfield Union.

*Recipe to make a Toddy.*

Take of the vine called rumshoot, and the root called nimble tongue, of each six handfuls, 15 ounces of nutrition, and three quarts of nonsense, bruise them well together in the mortar of misapprehension, and then boil them over the fire of evil surmise, till you see the steam of falsehood rising on the top, strain it through the cloth of mercenartion, put it in the bottle of malignity, and stop it up with the cork of envy: suck it through the quill of malevolence, and you will be gratified to speak evil without respect to person or character.

Forty steamboats were lost on our waters ten years last year, with 48 lives. Of the whole 21 were snagged.

Commodore Isaac Chauncey, one of the senior officers of the Navy, and president of the Board of Navy Commissioners, died in Washington on Monday last.

Among the persons lost in the Lexington, were John Martin, and Gilbert, his son, who arrived from England last December. Gilbert Martin had since spent some time with his acquaintances in the city, and had left the house of Mr. Clay, of Market street, but three days before the burning of the Lexington. He had with him a chest, which contained between six and seven thousand dollars in specie.—*Trenton State Gaz.*

*Poisoning.*—An apothecary in Brooklyn last week sold arsenic instead of magnesia to a woman who took it and died. The apothecary afterwards took some himself to show his confidence that the jar whence it was taken contained the right drug, and narrowly escaped death.

Long Island Sound was entirely closed with ice, at Throg's Neck, on Monday last, and people passed over in perfect safety.

A gentleman riding in his sleigh, the other night, out of Pottsville, came near being upset by a huge bear which had come down from the snow-covered mountains in search of food.

*Drug*—A letter from one of the Albany banks to its correspondig bank here, says: "We shall to-morrow or the day after send you forty or fifty thousand dollars in specie. It is much a drug here, that we are paying it out to any one who are willing to receive it."

*Votes for President and Vice-President.*—The following table, will be found useful for reference. It exhibits the electoral votes given at the several presidential elections for President and Vice-President of the United States, and the different votes for the late Governor Clinton at the time of his re-election and after his decease.

1796. President—J. Adams, 71, T. Jefferson 68. Vice-President—T. Pickney, 59, A. Burr 30.

1800. President—T. Jefferson 73, J. Adams 64. Vice President—A. Burr, 73, T. Pinckney 56.

1804. President—T. Jefferson 162, Charles C. Pinckney 14. Vice-President—G. Clinton 162, R. King 14.

1808. President—J. Madison 152, Charles C. Pinckney 47. Vice President—G. Clinton 118, R. King 47

1812. President—J. Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 89. Vice President—E Gerr 128,—Jaggerself 34.

1816. President—J. Monroe 183, R. King 34 Vice President—D. D. Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.

1820. President—J. Monroe 218, no opposition except one vote given from New Hampshire for John Quincy Adams. Vice President—D. D. Tompkins 214, opposition divided.

1824. President—A Jackson 99, J Q. Adams 84. Vice President—W. H. Crawford 41, H. Clay 37.

1828. President—A. Jackson 178, J Q. Adams 83. Vice-President—J. C. Calhoun 173, R. Rush 83.

1832 President—A. Jackson 219 H. Clay 49. John Floyd 11. William Wirt 7. Vice President—Martin Van Buren 189 John Sergeant 49, William Wilkins 30,——Lee 11, Level Elmaker 7.

1836. President—Martin Van Buren 170. W. H. Harrison 73, Hugh L. White 26, W. P. Mangum 11, Daniel Webster 14. Vice-President—R. M. Johnson 147, Francis Granger 63, scattering 84.

*Banks.*—When the poet, or moralist, or whoever he was, wrote, "This is a world of change," the banks had not suspended.

*A Prodigal*—"What makes you spend your time so freely, Jack?" "Because I have nothing else to spend."

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Joel Dunn, jr. $5.50; C. Bacon, Esq. 2,00; T. F. Randolph, 2,00; Frazee Marsh, 1,50; Ira Pruden, 1,12; D. Leeds, 1,00; D. Coddington, 50; T. B Boylan, 2,04.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

## MARRIED.

In Morristown, on Monday evening, January 27th, by the Rev. Mr. Morrell, *Mr. Jeff* rson Smith, of New York, to Miss Susanna, daughter of Mr. Samuel Green, of Morristown.

In Rahway, on the 26th ult. Mr. Philip Feuts, of New York, to Louisa S. youngest daughter of William Wood, of Rahway.

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

*To the Members of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.*

The Board of Directors met on the 20th inst. and adopted the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That no interest in advance be collected on the 4th of March next on the notes of members given for insurance, unless a loss should occur previous to that time.

Members, therefore, who are not in arrear will not be required to renew their Insurance next 4th of March, unless a loss by fire should occur previous to that time, at which notice will be given. All those members now in arrear, and from which interest was due on the 4th of March last, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and their Insurance is void until such payment is made.

☞ The annual meeting of the company for the election of fifteen directors will be held at the Hotel of Wm. L. Craig, in Plainfield, on the second Monday in March next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. A report of the affairs of the Company will then be laid before the members as usual.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Sec'y.*

January 27th, 1840.

## House to Let.

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, large and new and well-built, owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dunn. Attached to the premises is a store, which will be let, or sold, if the purchaser wish. The above will be let low if application is made soon. Apply to Mr. Manning Vermeule near the premises, or to the subscriber at Rockaway.

Feb. 3d, 1840. JOEL DUNN, *Jr.*

## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Elias L. Frankel of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and has been known in the vicinity of Rockaway as the Reverend Imposter. This pestilent villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now pretending himself still more infamous, by wickedly misrepresenting me not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this abominable wretch came to the Subscriber, at Boonton, and wished to be appointed an assistant in the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine, which he sold in the most cold, cruel manner, and ordered a other lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his clerical character, he has shaved off the whole of the hair of his head, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learned, that this Reverend Deceiver is sinfully misrepresenting with his own pen, the worthless medicine, and Boonton Establishment, which he is employing swindling dollars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

If all the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this contemplated Villain. The fact is this:—

☞ Mr. Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed by me to sell the Matchless Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Proprietor.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original article.

☞ N B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give an immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one week in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be informed of the same, that he may put the Law in force. Inspector he will kindly request all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. HOWARD & CO.

General Agents and Depository

Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No 138 Washington st.

## Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes to notify to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his customers with them quite as low as can otherwise be purchased. Those who call on him will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4c.—Teas, 4d. and 5s.—Coffee, 3d. and 4d.—Molasses, 2s. 2d.—Candles, 12c. and 15d. Flour and Meal of first rate kinds constantly on hand. A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me for groceries, there for settlement: and all those indebted for any other articles, to call and make payment, as it is the money of the time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short pay throughout make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

☞ The New Brunswick Times, one of the oldest newspaper establishments in the State is offered for sale. It now receives a good support. Persons desirous of entering into this business, will have a good opportunity.

Letters of inquiry, post paid, to be addressed to *Lewis R. Stelle*, New Brunswick, N. J.

## Dissolution.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of *Fee & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JARVIS B. AYRES.
DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders.

JARVIS B. AYRES.

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as to expect to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said person within said time.

*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE
## RAIL ROAD.
*FALL ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Centreville:

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 40 minutes past 8, A. M and 10 minutes past 5, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 50 A. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 55 A. M and 1-2 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave New Market at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave New Market at 6 3-4, and 11 3-4, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 7 1-4, A. M. and 12 1-4 P. M.

Leave Westfield at 7 1-2 A. M. and 12 1-2, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 40 minutes before 8, A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ Stages will run in connection with the Cars, to convey passengers to and from Somerville, Flemington, &c.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 13th, 1840.

## Oats! Oats! Oats!

THE Subscriber making a change in his business will exchange his Stock consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, China and Earthen Ware, &c. for Oats at 35 cents.

Dry Goods at very low prices as his Stock must be reduced by the 1st of March.

Groceries at his former prices, which are as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

A few cases of Fine China, and a good assortment of Crockery, which will be sold very cheap as he intends to close this branch for the present.

Also, A Great variety of Shoes, Dress Hdkfs. Ps. De Laines, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Linsey, Gloves, &c.

Corn, Butter and Eggs taken at the market price.

Jan. 20, 1840. D. LENOX.

## Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd. request all indebted to said estate, to call on either of them and settle the same before one year now and the 1st of August next. Also, All having any claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same for payment, within the same time.

JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH,
THOMAS F. RANDOLPH,
SAMUEL F. RANDOLPH,
Executors of the estate of
Jan. 12, 1840. (563) Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd.

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a new, and good well of pure water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 170 tf

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also—one sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 9, 1839. 54 2m pd.

# ☞ ATTENTION!

ALL PERSONS having any claims and demands against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Turning, Carpenter's, Wagon Work, Freight, Lumber, Horse-shoeing, Tavern bills, Taxes or Interest money, Printing, hired help, Groceries or Dry Good sawing lumber, or for hay, corn, oats, wood, Lawyer's bills, Wagon-building, or repairing, or Jackson's bill, are requested to call and get their pay, as it is the last year in almost close.

ALSO.—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle their accounts before the end of this year.—Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.

Plainfield, Dec 1 th, 1839. 152 5w

## Dr. Fontaine's Medicines.

THE following highly efficacious medicines, invented by the celebrated Dr. Fontaine, are for sale by

## Ira Pruden, Plainfield.

Dr. F. was born in Paris, of Italian parents—was educated in that city, France and Germany, and graduated in three principal universities, having been a regular practitioner there 12 years. On account of political troubles, he was obliged to leave the Atlantic, and has for several years practised medicine in N. Haven, Ct. and has become well known through out America, New York, and Massachusetts:

1st. Dr. F's Family Pills. A superior mild physic, they never gripe, distress or weaken.

2d. Dr. F's Female Medicines. For ladies afflicted on the approach or whenever irregularity appears in any thing of the kind, and warranted in all cases to have the desired effect.

3d. Worm Powders. A certain cure. It not only expels them but prevents their generation.

4th. Cough Drops. Sure of curing a common cold in 2 or 3 days.

5th. Strengthening Plaster.

6th. Excoriation Salve. A better or surer remedy for all kinds of Rheumatism was never found.

7th. Dr F's Canker Smuff.

8th. Dr F's Worm Salve. Excellent and harmless.

9th. Ear Ache Oil. To remove periodical deafness

10th. Dr F's Nipple Salve, for sore nipples, called milk, or inflamed breast.

11th. Dr F's Itch Ointment.

12th. Dr F's Cutaneous Balsam. A valuable wash for every kind of pimples.

13th. Dr F's Bleach Lotion—sure in its effects.

14th. Dr F's Elixir of Life, for feeble constitutions, particularly females.

15th. Dr F's Teething Syrup.

16th. Dr F's Healing Salve, for bruises, ulcers, &c.

Jan. 5th, 1840. 155 6w

## HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers for sale his House and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in second street just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon. Inquire on Liberty Terrace.

Oct. 29th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Geoctor of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,
*ex-SURGEON,*
*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America:*

To Louis Otto Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Moly Writ—a doctrine, by the aid of which has suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz: *Concussion is a disease of nervous power, and may be eliminated from the system by a discovered specific in a dissolvent of the human body: EFFECTS are merely lurking in the system for years before they in the least complained of the Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not as speedily, eliminated by a simple laxative.* As invaluably precious doctrine this, as imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that the insidious foe may be at work in the midst of their "cheery houses," when while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to prevent disease while in the blood—and not wait until disease has fixed its grasp on us.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of posterity for the invention of the MATCHLESS SANATIVE a medicine which, by the aid of the astonishing curse of cholera, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop, if the quarter drop be not sufficient, taking a half or a quarter drop to accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars" ($2,50) per HALF ounce.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our country, we may forfeit one of the highest honors in the faculty, but not of the benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the discoverer or remedies of *Louis Otto Goelicke's new discoveries*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must testify.

We have seen, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new remedy, we held him in the light of a quack, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on learning so much said about the Sanative, against itself, and the wonderful cures, from motives of curiosity, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now declare it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-esteem) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of such a remedy is now changed into the sincere esteem and attachment of these unexpected results: and, as a remedy of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we consider him a philanthropist, a benefactor to mankind, and a benefactor to the profession, and to that country of which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of the medicine into some of our European hospitals is a further guaranty that it possesses the virtues claimed for it. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

*CERTIFICATES!*

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir—Mr. A. Nye, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Nye has also given me a statement, which he has given in his own CONFIDENCE to your agents, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a pint of the Sanative, and was able to do his own sawing last week.

J. POWELL, P. M.

Mr. Yours.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montreal, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great length of time, has taken one bottle of your Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.

ETHERIDGE.

HILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business. I can furnish any article that may be called for in the line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices.

## Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Black Pouts, Black Bonnet Ribbons, Super Oil-Soed and Satinets, Colored Cambric and a few pieces English Merinoes, double fold, at 3s. 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains adjoining to Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Dec. 23d, 1839. 92 tf

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with about a half acre of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

## JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT,

*Commencing October 1st, 1839.*

## New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark,* 37 1-2 cts.;
—Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cts.;
*Railway,* 50 cts—*New Brunswick* 75 cts.

### *Brunswick Trains.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M. daily.
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 3 P. M. daily.

### Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8, 9, and 10 1-2 A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers are to receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices before a Ferry ticket grants, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries where the Boats start punctually at the advertised hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and a. New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tickets of the city of Newark have been rescinded, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6¼ cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union, and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the same, &c. &c.

M. F. CUMMING.

## JOSEPH DENNISON,

### Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house, one door east of Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 2m dec'

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will no go from my shop.

J. D.

April 25d. 1m*

## More New Goods

### Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces of Brocad Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American ginghams.

The past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operations, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are particularly adapted to Fever and Agues, Dropsy, Inflammation, Affect ons of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine I can cheerfully recommend them to the public. DAVID WINANS,
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.
Oct. 10th, 1839. 14i ly

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others whom need, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES FOX,
July 31, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

### For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 16 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## Stoves for Sale.

1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Cook Stove, For Sale by H. A. CORY.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Gercian, Pinched Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

*Hat Tips! Hat Tips!*

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and in the supression of all nonsense. The Hatters of Plainfield are especially invited to try it. April 16th.

## New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's tailor shop, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles:

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havana Juma and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese and butter, hams, smoked beef, flour, molasses, spices, raisins, cocoa, chocolate, skins, Sal Æratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sock Salt, Cream, cloves, nutmegs, pound and dried fruits, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see. WM. WILLIS.

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm. ess and impartiality, but without harshness. It is self aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and unremitting pressure are employed, to secure, as far as possible, the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or receive the reasonable charge for the use of them. Books are furnished without charge.

An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner on the inside.

No school, though attended chiefly for the instruction of sons, can shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, at once by public or private conveyance. Its accomodations have been greatly increased since the 1st January last by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road near the premises.

The subscriber's desire a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that can be required to its attainment. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MAGICAL MAGE VEGETABLE PILLS.*

The widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further allusion to their great merits. Suffice it to say, that well does that they are not only on the blood, but also on the style, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus eradicate every thing that is impure in the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of the drug which produces such a happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the conclusion that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of soul which characterizes the true spirit of genuine learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely, that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. The marvellous effects of Peters' Pills are set forth in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to a quality which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills and the nutrient matter while undergoing the process of being converted into chyle." Such is the mystery of the composition, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and poured into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely:—their smallness, economy of size, and perfect constitution—all of which combined render them the most desirable medicine that any one has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out pills more perfect in their form and solidity, and for their state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved polished cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of secret remedies or agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and effectual, and at the same time mild in their action, as any medicine of the kind now known, and answering as well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills. As a cathartic for children and females they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Ys. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Peverly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price 25 cents and $1 per box.

*Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.*

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

## Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—a pail that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 30th, 1839.

## Youth's Cabinet,

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of Vol III. Commencing Jan. 2 1840.

THIS Paper which was begun without a subscription, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the commendations of almost one hundred editors and many parents and teachers.

You have an idea of the eagerness with which my little grandsons pour paper," said a distinguished editor to me, "when a great thing is announce as a leading book, or cause or work," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our Children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the *Fields of Science Common.*

We have seen no paper especially devoted to the young, which combines with more fidelity, the useful and amusing," says the friend, R. L. Pierce.

In engravings which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but subserve truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is confidently presumed to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it is the object of the Editor to render it a welcome visitor to the fireside of all classes of persons, and he believes he has necessary for success in this sphere, is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

The Cabinet is published weekly at No. 9 Spruce street, N. Y. York, at only $1 per year in advance; 10 copies for $8. 20 copies for $14. 30 copies for $18.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleansing Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Receipts. The whole is the result of experience, and it cannot fail to be useful in every family The expense is so trifling as to be in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front and Bowery Lane, a general Fancy stock, various Goods that they will sell very low for cash or country produce, such as Teas, Coffee, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest price paid for Wool.

The store is stocked, all wanted to be good, are as follows: Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine, before they purchase elsewhere.

Four Chocolate and coffee, Tea, molasses raisins, rice, ginger, cloves, chocolate, allspice, pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon, starch and paper, soap, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Brooms, Brushes, Cotton Yarn, Candles, Fish, Salt, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Powder, Shot, Lead, Fire-proof, oil cloths, castor oil, skates, & do. do. saleratus, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Copperas, Brimstone, Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Alum, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Pipes, Glass and China ware, Blacking, segar cases, tin, hand saws, brushes, hollow ware, scythes, rakes, hoes, hames, ropes baskets, butter trays, shovels, pins, needles, combs, suspenders, Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Cotton and Woolen Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Patent thread, sewing silk, Cotton, Crackers and Seed.

GEO. FOX POUND.
SAMUEL L. POUND.
27 1Apr. 1

Plainfield, Sept. 30, 1839.

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy articles of every style and Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase for him, he is now prepared to offer to the public Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

### At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Crockery and Earthen ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

## New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the latest and most a great variety of Shawls Dress Silks De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.—Styles and Quality

Large White Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Ladyola, 8-4—Large Light and dark Brocha—do. do. Cashmeres and Double Shawls—Light and Dark Plaid Scotch Merinoes—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured de Laines Shawls and Scarfs—Dark Valencia dress Silk a—Pompadour and Grecian do—Silk Lace and Cotton do

### Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat ribbons.

### Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of 10-4 to 8-4 Sheeting, at 12½ cts

### Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

☞ Those making Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's orders will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 23, 1839. 14

☞ Important to the Public. ☜

All agency humbugs are distanced by

## P. MOSHER,

*DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.*

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, which are a public benefit, containing the principles of the Botanic, and Modern Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 2 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, the a is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable remedies, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common mercurial treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Thousands, or lives, have been injured by it, or destroyed outright, and why persist in following the destructive fashion or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, and as are connected with the system, and which are in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently it is calculated to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and adopt a rational one, by means of which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocate for the reformed, or Modern Botanic Practice of Medicine, as the most safe, efficient and scientific. You have the medicine as before you, prepared with plain direction for dis ease generally. You have only to search forth your foe in, and expel from their kingdom, and regain the path of your confidence as fast as to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's anti-bilious physic and Family Pills.

For consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and debility, " Restorative Bitters,
For Piles, " Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
For Fever and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For worms, " Worm specific,
For Fever, " Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
" Neutralizing Mixture,
For Bowel complaints, " Diuretic Drops,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Compound Laurus Poultice,
For Inflamation, " Rheumatic and native Syrup
For Rheumatism, " Eye balsom or w
For Sore and weak eyes, " Strengthening plaster,
For pain in the back, side, or breast, " Black or healing salve
For Fits, Croup, complaints

*P. MOSHER, Druggist*

## Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a large supply of Brimstone Matches, a lot of Brimstone Wire, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, tf 9. M. HATFIELD

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

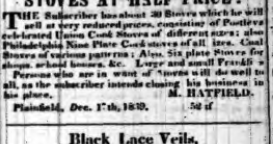
## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd. on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to carry on the business in future, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.
32 tf

*Plainfield.* Oct. 23, 1838.

## Once More!



## STOVES AT HALF PRICE!

THE Subscriber has about 20 Stoves which he will sell at one-half the usual prices, consisting of Portland celebrated Union Cook Stoves of different sizes; also Philadelphia Nine Plate Cook stoves of all sizes. Coal Stoves of various patterns; Also, Six plate Stoves for parlors, or school houses, &c. Large and small Franklin s

Persons who are in want of Stoves will do well to call, as the subscriber intends closing his business in his place. H. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 52 tf

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Silks. A Good Assortment.

D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article

Color Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

D. LENOX.

Nov. 18.

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale a 1 cts this office, at 50 cents per cwt. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save consider able. Try it. June 15th.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and on the shortest notice, by the Editor of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited.

M. F. CUMMING.

June 15th, 1839.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office, January, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pilot Cap, Ruled do. of all sizes, Ex. Ex. per quire, Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Testaments, Hymn Books, Methodist Hymns,

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandums and Pass Books, from 1 to 8 quires, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,

Drawing Paper, cards and inks,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small,

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

500 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 cts. per hundred.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils.—Sealing wax —Label's to put into book, 3 cts. per hund.—Pocket Memorandums,—Pocket Books.—Combs. Wafers.—Writing Ink. Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

## School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,

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☞ All the Books we have on hand are to be, at the usual prices.

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THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

*PAINTING BUSINESS*

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Glazing will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK

# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1840. Number 160.



**The Plainfield Union.**

*PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.*

EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

*MILTON F. CUSHING,*

**EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

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*All Intemperance, Political, and Religious Notices will* be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.



## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out for an Infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and before that, in the city of Monroe county as the "Reverend Imposter." This spiritual villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for imposition and duplicity, now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, a Boston trader, and wished to be appointed his agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that the Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—

☞ No Travelling Agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the true Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give an immediate alarm, by law, of this article found out, or made in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, he soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st.



## HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Tea Kettles
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candlesticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass top,
Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Roofing, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.
Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 ly



## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 5s. 6s.
Sugars, at 4d. 5d. 6d. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.
Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.
Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them.

D. LENOX.
Dec. 9th, 1839.



## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with wood and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 16. 12 tf.



## JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.
May 14th, 1839.


POETICAL

*From the Newark Daily Advertiser.*

### Saturday Night.

Sweet to the soul the parting day,
Which ushers placid evening in,
When with the still, expiring day
The Sabbath's peaceful hours begin:—
How grateful to the anxious breast;
The sacred hours of holy rest!

I love the blush of vernal bloom,
When morning gilds night's sullen tear;
And dear to me the mournful gloom
Of Autumn, Sabbath of the year;
But purer pleasures, joys sublime,
Await the dawn of Holy Time.

Hushed is the tumult of the day,
And worldly cares, and business cease,
While soft the vesper breezes play,
To hymn the glad return of peace:
O season blest! O moments given
To turn the vagrant thoughts to Heaven!

What though involved in lurid night,
The loveliest forms of nature fade;
Yet mid the gloom shall heavenly light,
With joy the contrite heart pervade;—
O than, great source of light divine,
With beams etherial gladden mine.

Oft as this hallowed hour shall come,
O raise my thoughts from earthly things;
And bear them to my Heavenly home
On living faith's immortal wings;—
Till the last gleam of life decay
In one eternal SABBATH DAY! C. J.

VARIETY.

From the New York Mirror.

### Pepita;

*Or Female Heroism Rewarded.*

In the autumn of 1832, the Marquis de Bevenucho, his daughter Francisca, Don Cæsar, his intended son-in-law, Pepita, Francisca's maid, and two male servants, occupied one of those huge coaches drawn by ten mules which are frequently to be met with on the road from Mexico to Vera Cruz. The destination of the party was Paris; the Marquis was a widower, and Francisca was his only child. While the lumbering vehicle in which they started on their journey was descending one of the roughest defiles of the Pinol, a violent jerk put its construction to so severe a test, as to threaten its entire ruin, unless repairs were immediately made. What was to be done? The coachman informed the travellers that they could reach, at a short distance from the spot, a *posada*, which, though not much frequented, and greatly dilapitated, was still habitable, and a place where they could pass the night. This plan was accordingly adopted, and the party bemoaning their misfortune reached the posada about sunset. It was a desolate habitation, surrounded by broken walls, ruined towers, and gloomy pines, which gave it the air of a chateau of romance. The marquis and his family took possession of a large chamber, Pepita rested as well as she could in a closet, and the servants wrapped up in their cloaks, slept just where sleep happened to overtake them.

The heroine of our tale, Pepita, had some suspicions that all was not right. In passing before a grated window, which opened upon the court, she fancied she had caught the glimpse of two flashing eyes which instantly disappeared; and this incident was sufficient to excite her apprehensions. She retired, however, into her cell, and placing her mantle under her head for a pillow, was about to close her eyes, when, casting them towards the ceiling of her little dormitory, she remarked a ray of light glimmering through the chinks of the wooden shutter. Using the utmost precaution, she raised herself upon a table, and half withdrawing a curtain which hung before a window, she saw two men sitting near a table, their faces turned from her, and lighted by a lamp which burned in a corner of the apartment. Pepita had enough of Spanish blood in her veins to give her great pretensions amongst her compatriots. She was intelligent, faithful, courageous, and as resolute as the maid of Saragossa.

With a glance she took note of all things in the chamber. It was impossible to mistake the profession of the men, for Pepita saw open before them a chest, which she recognized as belonging to the marquis, and from which the bandits had drawn out the provisions and plate it contained. Both appeared to have done honor to the marquis's wine, and were so much intoxicated, that she felt no apprehension of being detected by them. Continuing to observe their movements with anxiety, she arranged the plan of operation which she determined to pursue. For a moment she felt herself chilled with terror, when the words which she heard informed her that the order of the two was the famous *Campador* himself. She remembered at once that he was generally described as richly clothed, and carrying an axe; and the man before her had an axe resting between his legs, and wore a magnificently embroidered silk dress.

Pepita learned, or rather half-guessed, from their broken conversation, that the band of which they were the leaders, awaited in the forest for the signal which was to recall them; that this signal was to be given by a hunting-horn which she noticed in the apartment; and that upon their junction the travellers were to be attacked. With joy she saw the wine of the marquis gradually gaining the mastery over them: and, soon after, observing them buried in profound slumber she quitted her cell, descended into the court, found out the door of the robber's chamber, and opening it softly, made good her entry with admirable courage and presence of mind. She gained possession of the cloak, hat, and well-known hatchet of the chief, and also of the hunting horn, and contrived to effect her retreat without accident. She now fastened the doors of the bandit's apartment with the bolts that are often placed outside of the doors of Mexican houses; then flung over her the cloak of the brigand, placed his hat upon her head, and with the hatchet and hunting horn in her hands, she sallied from the court. The night was utterly dark. She reached the border of the little pine wood, and drawing a few low tones from the horn, was immediately answered by a prolonged whistle. A band of ten men issued from the woods; she contriving with much address to let herself be seen no more distinctly than was necessary to enable the robbers to follow her. When they were sufficiently near, she contrived to exhibit the glare of the axe; and enjoining silence with the motion of her hand, led the band into the court. In obedience to her sign, they entered silently into a large chamber, and closing the door upon them, she drew the bolts so gently, the bandits had no suspicion that they were imprisoned.

When, without a moment's delay, the intrepid Pepita ran to the apartment of the marquis and related to him the whole of her proceedings. Guided by the advice of Pepita, the marquis awakened Don Cæsar, who, mounted on one of the best mules, set off instantly for Acayete, to procure the assistance of a detachment of cavalry stationed at that place.

The marquis armed the two domestics, and listening at the door where the two chiefs were confined, ascertained they had awakened and were endeavoring to make their escape. The scene now became one of intense anxiety. Shortly all in the building became aroused, and a confusion arose on all sides. Gomez (the chief,) and his lieutenant uttered shouts of rage, and their appeals were answered by their companions, as they exerted themselves to break the doors of their prison. The marquis, Pepita, and the servants, shouted likewise, in every tone they could assume, threatening with death the first who should offer himself to their aim, and affecting to present a force far beyond their actual number. But we must leave the posada and its inhabitants for a moment, to follow the track of Don Cæsar.

This young man, one of the most brilliant among the cavaliers of Mexico, although *skilful* in the management of a well-trained steed, was but little accustomed to the wayward mule. He was in despair at the slowness of his progress, and overwhelmed with the most gloomy presages. What would become of his friends—above all, of his betrothed, the pretty Francisca if the brigands should escape from their confinement before his return? The day began to break before he could gain the environs of Acayete; but then was his joy when his ears were assailed by the bells of a *conducta*. Don Cæsar presented himself immediately before the commanding officer, told his story in few words, and implored assistance. The officer and his men *set off with him towards the hills, with all the* rapidity the wild roat would permit. Their expedition was not a little increased by the hope of capturing Gomez, on whose head a price was set, and who had hitherto baffled all the schemes laid to surprize him.

During this time, affairs at the posada had reached their most critical point. The robbers had succeeded in shattering the door of their prison as far that it was scarcely held by its hinges. Gomez and his lieutenant had taken the same course, and there was every prospect that the brigands would overcome all the obstacles which had opposed their liberation, when Pepita, armed with a pistol, and concealed behind a pillar in the court, took successful aim at the head of a brigand, which showed through the opening. This incident daunted the robbers. It was evident that one of the leaders had alled, from the deep silence that prevailed. Convinced, however, that they had no time to lose, they once more returned to their attack. The door was on the point of yielding to their blows, when Pepita caught the sound of the galloping of horses on the road from Acayete. Deliverance was now sure. The noise of horses and arms resounded soon in front of the posada; and, before Don Cæsar had embraced Francisca, the soldiers had made themselves unresisted masters of the band of robbers.

*But it remained to secure Gomez and his lieutenant.* From the desperate character of the man, it was not supposed he would allow himself to be taken without resistance. It was proposed by *some* to force the door and enter in a body; while others desired to try the effect of a parley. This latter advice was followed—it being wished above all things, to deliver him into the hands of the Mexican authorities.

"Open the door to the lieutenant of the republic," cried the commanding officer; for it was found, on withdrawing the outer bolts, that the door was fastened within.

No answer was given.

At this moment the discharge of a pistol re*sounded from the interior. It was followed by* the faint cry of a woman, which seemed to issue from the apartment where the marquis had passed the night. All hastened it an instant in that direction; and in her closet they found the intrepid Pepita bathed in her own blood. But when they approached her, she had strength to point with her finger to the little window. The officer raised his eyes, and perceived there Gomez and his lieutenant, the former armed with a sword, and the latter re-loading his pistol. In an instant he fired on the lieutenant, who fell; and, regaining the corridor with his soldiers, the door of the chamber was at once forced. Gomez fought with desperation, but was at length secured.

All eyes were now turned towards the intrepid Pepita; and they learned from herself the cause of the event which had nearly proved fatal to her. Luckily her wound was slight though it had bled profusely; nor was it long before she was able to resume her accustomed duties.

The journey of the marquis was postponed for a time, and the party returned to Mexico. The reward offered for the capture of Gomez was unanimously adjudged to Pepita, who became the object of universal interest. Her intrepidity had so strongly excited the imagination of the young officer commanding the guard, that she became his bride before the close of the year; and the marquis, considering her as the savior of his family, secured to her a considerable pension during life.

*The Maseal Plant.*—This extraordinary vegetable production, (a description of which has never been published) is only to be found on the Rio Grande, and its tributary streams, N. W. of the Mexican republic—it grows spontaneously on the most barren and sterile mountains in that country, and is much esteemed as an article of food by the Mexican Indians as is the Buffalo of the Elk, and the Deer, by their more Northern neighbors. The maseal grows in the shape of a cabbage head, and may be found as large in size as a half barrel; it is thickly covered with sharp prickley protuberances to the length of from 12 to 18 inches, the root is very small, the head has also a thick covering of leaves, much resembling in shape those of the Plantain tree, which are very juicy, and when prepared for eating in the same manner as the head, affords a sweet and nutritious beverage, answering every purpose to allay thirst.

The process used for cooking this plant is very singular, yet if digressed from in a single instance the Maseal is spoiled and rendered unfit for use; it consists of digging a hole or pit in the ground to the depth of four or five feet, which must be covered with a layer of heated rocks, on which the Maseal is to be placed with the root downwards; A thick coat of leaves and bashes must be thrown over the mouth of the pit, over all of which is to be lain a thin coat of dirt sufficient to prevent the heat of steam from escaping. In the location round the Mansion of the Maseal according to the Indian computation) for three days and three nights, when it may be taken and will be found perfectly cooked, and most delicious food. In flavor it resembles a ripe mellow peach each succeeding day adding to its qualities; it increases in excellence by age. On this plant alone do the Indians subsist for months, being perfectly satisfied with their food, and esteeming it above all other. A piece of the size of a pound of Maseal is by them deemed sufficient to satisfy the cravings of hunger for a day, and it is always carried with them on their hunting and other excursions. As I before observed, the leaves of this favored plant contain a rich and delightful beverage, *altogether forming a most extraordinary* combination of food and drink, and thus affording another illustration of the beneficence of a kind Providence in securing even to the wild and untutored savage a luxury which their more favored and civilized brethren might well envy.

I have seen the Maseal so thick in some places as to form an almost impenetrable forest of thorns, as formidable in appearance as would be the same number of glittering spears, covering the whole expanse of the country as far as the eye could see, travelling through which the incautious or unwary will be reminded by a gentle attack of the necessity there is to notice a sign.

I may also mention that many of the peasantry of the states of Lonora and Chihuahua, bordering on this country, also cultivate the Maseal in their fields and gardens, and I have been informed distil from it liquor which is said to be excellent, and not inferior to the best Jamaica Rum.

*Good Effects of a Predilection for some celebrated Author.*—A predilection for some great author, among the vast number which must transiently occupy our attention, seems to be the happiest preservative for our taste. Accustomed to that excellent author whom we have chosen for our favorite, we may possibly resemble him in this intimacy. It is to be feared, that if we do not form such a permanent attachment, we may be acquiring knowledge, while our enervated taste becomes less and less lively. Taste embalms the knowledge, which otherwise cannot preserve itself. He who has long been intimate with one great author, will always be found to be a formidable antagonist; he has saturated his mind with the excellences of genius; he has shaped his faculties insensibly to himself by his model; and he is like a man who ever sleeps in armor, ready at a moment! The old Latin proverb reminds us of this fact—"Be cautious of the man of one book."

*Self Education.*—Much less of success in life is in reality dependent upon accident, or what is called luck than is generally supposed. For more depends upon the objects which a man proposes to himself; what attainments he aspires to; what is the circle which bounds his vision and thoughts; what he chooses, not to be educated for, but to educate himself for; whether he looks to the end and aim of the whole of life, or only to the present day or hour; whether he listens to the voice of indolence or vulgar pleasure, or to the stirring voice of his own soul, urging his ambition on to laudable objects.

*Books.*—Let us consider how great a commodity of doctrine exists in books; how easily, how secretly, how safely they expose the nakedness of human ignorance without putting it to shame. These are the masters who instruct us without rods or furrules, without hard words and anger, without clothes or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if investigating you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they never grumble; if you are ignorant, they cannot laugh at you.

When one advised Lycurgus to establish a popular form of government in Lacedemon, "Go," said he, "and first make a trial of it in thy own family."

*Western Wit.*—We do not recollect that we have seen any illustration of the extravagant, more transcendantly ludicrous than the following, copied from a Buffalo paper,—said to have been uttered by a live Hoosier:—

Stranger—I expect you are about the tallest kind of coon in these diggins. Your little Buffalonian walks straight into things, like a squash vine into a potato patch.

I come down the other day in the steamboat Cleveland. She's a pretty fixen, Golly! ain't she a washer? Once coming down, a streak of lightning followed three miles and better. The captain see it was gaining on us a little, so he told the man to starboard the helm and let it go by. It did go like a horse, and we were so near it that the deck passengers smelt brimstone.

The captain felt a little cheap, at first, about letting it go by, and said the steam wasn't up, but I told him he did perfectly right to turn out, as there were so many women aboard, and then there was so much iron aboard, that it drew the lightning, and helped it along, so it wasn't fair play. You should have heard the thunder that come along after it. It would have given you a new idea for one of your articles.

Perhaps you don't know where I come from. Give us your fist now and I'll tell you all about it. When I'm home I stops at Chuckstokee diggins, in the State of Indiana. We raised a mighty crop of wheat this year. I reckon right upon four thousand bushels, and a sprinkling of corn, oats, potatoes and garden sass. You could hear the earth groan all around our settlement, the crops were so heavy, and that's what gave rise to these stories about earthquakes. It was enough to make a young earthquake to hear corn grew as it did, and as to the potatoes, I'll be skinned alive, if ever I saw any thing like it. Why, any one of them was eight hills, you just put one into a little patch of fifty acres, close to the house, and hold your ear down to the ground, you could hear the young potatoes quarrelling and the old ones swearing at them because they didn't lay along and stop crowding. I calculate you didn't raise such crops in these parts.

Why, one day, one of our squash vines chased a drove of hogs better than half a mile, and they ran and squealed as if the old boy was after them.

*Curious Definition of Ice.*—When a boy, a native of the East Indies, (where, be it remembered there is no ice,) was on a visit at the house of a friend in Edinburgh, he was shown water in a bason that had been frozen in the night. When asked what it was, he said "It is water fallen asleep."

Parents can never too carefully avoid allowing a distinction between children in the distribution of their affection. Parental love during infancy and youth should be the patrimony of all; and, so far as human infirmity will allow, like the kindly dews of Heaven, which descends equally "on the just and on the unjust."

The Washington Metropolis states, that from the foundation of our government up to 1837, the coinage in this country has been $69,561,648.

You may depend upon it, that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good, and whose enemies are characters decidedly bad.

John Newton once made the remark that he considered the world divided into two great masses, one of happiness and the other of misery; and it was his daily business to take something from the heap of happiness and add it to that of misery.

If half the pains that are expended in teaching young ladies to play well, to sing well, and dance well, were employed in teaching them to talk well, men would have companions instead of playthings, and might learn to be domestic.

It is stated in the papers, which renders the fact indisputable that a man having the fear of the fifteen gallon law before his eyes, drank a quantity of mortus multicaulis tea before going to bed, and when he woke up the next morning, the liquid had passed through his skull and formed a silk night cap, which covered his head.

From the Buffalo Com. of Jan. 23.

## An Incident at the Falls.

We learn from a correspondent at the Falls, that there was a general turn out of the citizens of that place, day before yesterday, to see a live deer take the awful plunge. The deer was driven to the shore of the river, about two and a half miles above the Falls. Being closely pursued by sportsmen and hounds, he took to the ice, and ventured out so far, that the portion on which he stood broke off from the main body, and floated out into the stream. He was wafted down the stream very gently until he reached the rapids, when his frail support soon broke in pieces, and he was left to struggle for life in the mad torrent. He finally succeeded in reaching a small island, which many of our readers may remember, near the head of Goat Island, and between that and the Canada shore. No person has ever been on the Island except when the ice lodges around its head, and forms a kind of dam, which admits of a hazardous passage. At the present time the river is as open as in midsummer, yet Robinson, who distinguished himself last summer by his daring in rescuing Chapin, resolved to go over in a boat and bring the deer off. He made the attempt, but was not able to gain the Island. Mr. Wm. Conklin, accompanied by Mr. Munger then determined to go. They rowed out in the rapids below the Island, thinking to get into the eddy of its foot, but while contending with the strong current, the oar broke, and with the speed of a race horse they were instantly hurried toward the brink of the precipice. As they passed over a small bar Conklin jumped out, and succeeded in stopping the boat, the water being only about waist deep. After regaining their presence of mind, they started again, and by means of their single oar and a pole, landed on Goat Island just above the Falls.

The deer still remains on his rocky islet.

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*The Great Burman Bell.*—Next to the Great Bell of Moscow, which weighs four hundred and forty-four thousand pounds, is the bell of Mengoon, mentioned by *Mr.* Malcolm, who describes the Burmese as particularly famous for casting bells. Their bells are, however, disproportionately thick, but of delightful tone. The raised inscriptions and figures are as beautiful as on any bells in the world. They do not flare upward at the mouth like a trumpet; but are precisely the shape of old fashioned globular wine glasses, or semi-spheroidal. There are several in the empire of enormous size. That at Mengoon near Ava, weighs as the prime minister informed me, eighty eight thousand viss—more than three hundred and thirty thousand pounds! It seemed almost incredible; but, is nevertheless true. The bell by actual measurement, is twenty inches thick, twenty feet high, including the ax, and thirteen feet six inches in diameter. A friend distinguished as a civil engineer, computed the weight from this measurement, to exceed five hundred thousand pounds, supposing the bell metal to consist of three parts copper and one part tin. The weight was ascertained by the Burmese before casting, and its bulk in cubic inches proven them to be correct. It is suspended a few inches from the ground, and, like all other great bells is without a tongue, that at Rangoon is not much smaller. It will be recollected that the largest bell in the U. States does not much exceed five thousand pounds.

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*A Whimsical Constitution.*—A benevolent Quaker was lately applied to by a very respectable gentleman, one of the society of Wesleyans, for the purpose of soliciting a subscription towards enabling them to complete a new chapel built on the site of an old one, but which could not be finished for want of funds; Obadiah heard him very attentively; at length, breaking silence, with a deep groan, he began thus; 'I tell thee what, friend, my purse is open to the distressed; and will be good to all our own sect; but, Friend, my religion, thou knowest, differs from thine; we do not think these right, and it is against our religion to help others to build up chapels; therefore, friend, thou seest I cannot assist thee.' The methodist was about departing and was nearly out of the room, when the Quaker called him back; 'Hark'e, Friend, how much hast thou laid out?' The Methodist replied, 'Sixteen hundred pounds.'—'And how much more dost thou want to complete it?' 'About fourteen hundred more.'' 'Well Friend,' said the Quaker, 'there is one hundred pounds to aid my the expenses of *pulling down the old chapel.*"

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*The way to Secure Buildings from Fire.*—In Boulogne, in France, having 30,000 inhabitants there has not been a fire in 20 years! So of all other cities in that kingdom. No one in our 'combustible' country can credit the fact. Such interregnums to the visit of the devouring elements can possibly exist. Why do they? Because in the first place, the walls are complete all around, and laid on broad, solid foundations of three to four feet in thickness, which are most faithfully connected together by honest workmanship, and never taper at the highest elevation to less than two feet in breadth. All the partitions of the room first of this brick plastered. All the floors are of thin octagon or hexagon tiles, laid in a bed of plaster, and painted red and varnished. All the windows are of solid wall except the work of the frames. The doors only are of wood. The mantles and staircases are generally of stone and marble. Now, the apartments are not only ten times warmer than in our houses, but is next to impossible for such houses to take fire.—And what a world of money is thus saved and misery prevented! The roots of the mischief with us is the defective construction of houses—so light and thin are the walls, so hastily run up, and so loaded with timber and wood work, that they crush into a heap of ruins as soon as kindled. Whereas it's a very tough business to burn even the third of a house down in France, for there is nothing scarcely to burn. Had we such houses, we should have scarcely a calf for engines or Croton Water Works—saving their millions!—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

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Shad were found on their annual eastward journey, at Wilmington, N. C. on Jan. 31st.

The following admirable resolutions were moved in the New-York Assembly on Wednesday, by Mr. King, and ordered to be printed. We fervently trust that an outraged public sentiment will imperatively demand that "the oppressive gag-rule" be expunged. It is the third detachment of the coalition between Messrs. Calhoun and Van Buren—the distranchisement of New Jersey being the first, and the election of Prister the second:

*Resolved*, (if the Senate concur,) That the vote and decision of the House of Representatives of the United States on the 28th day of January last, by which the House refused to receive thereafter, or in any manner act upon any petition relating to slavery in the United States is, in the opinion and judgment of the Legislature, a delial of the common right of any and every citizen of this Country to be heard by their representatives upon any and every subject upon which they may think proper respectfully to address them, and is, moreover, a violation of the course and natural right of every human being to address his prayers for aid to those who have the power to afford protection and relief; and an open and direct infringement of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of these U. S.

*Resolved*, That this Legislature has seen, with deep regret that certain Representatives from the State of New York, voted with the majority for the adoption of the rule of the House of Representatives by which the right of petition is denied, and without whose votes, the rule aforesaid could not have been adopted.

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The failure of J. B. Steinbergen, of Baltimore has caused some excitement in that city, because of the magnitude of his business transactions and the number of persons whom it is supposed will be affected by his bankruptcy. The amount of his debts are variously estimated from one to three millions, much of which will prove a total loss to the creditors. This man engaged in the business of buying up cattle some two or three years since, and has from that time possessed an almost entire control of the trade. He has been known to purchase cattle in a single day to the amount of $160,000, thereby excluding every competitor from the market, and putting what price he pleased on the sale of beef in the large cities. It appears from an assignment, recorded on the books of the clerk of Philadelphia, that the banks have been his great abettors in his most disastrous speculations. He is indebted to the United States Bank alone in the sum of $650,000; to the Western Bank of Baltimore, something like $35,000; Merchants Bank of Baltimore, indirectly, about $15,000; Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, indirectly, $15,000; Bank at the Valley at Winchester, about $28,000.—*Evening Post.*

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## An Opinion "out of the House."

Mr. Wick, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Indiana, and a member, too, of the Administration party, has sent the following letter home, which is published in a newspaper in his State. It is like an aside speech in a play.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

"An abolition petition was presented and was followed by motion upon motion, resolution upon resolution, and speeches. To what purpose think you?—Why I will tell you. There is a strife between the Southern Federalists and Democrats who shall be the most metaphysically philologically exact, and violently strenuous in defending the rights of the South, and the strife is carried so far, I have come to the conclusion that all the fanaticism in these United States is not to be found North of Mason and Dixon's line. Often have I thought Hamlet, thou art a Prince, and thou dost not lack subjects. I voted for one pretty strong resolution to nail abolition petitions to the table, with a view to let in my own and other sensible petitions, and for sound moderate resolutions for the disposition of these annoying petitions. But I am not sure that I should trouble myself much more about the matter.—When men are determined not to be satisfied, it is not worth while to make an effort to please them. Well! here we are—two hundred and twenty reasonable men listening to 20 unreasonable men making dull speeches about the difference between twodledum and twordledee. For, be it remembered it seems to be understood that no one has a right to speak upon the subject except the Simon Pures of parties.

"Several moderate men have tried to 'catch the Speaker's eye,' so as to obtain the floor and address the House. But the Speaker seems to understand that no sensible man can possibly desire to mingle in such a controversy; and so sees one of the ultras and gives him the floor.

"When the chivalry of the South shall cease to be frightened by the paper darts of a few green boys, rusty old maids, and well meaning fanatics of the North, and calmly repose the rights of the Constitution relating thereto upon the bosom of the Constitution, without kicking about like an untrained horse in the battle; when the South shall understand that they make their cause no stronger by these demonstrations, which indicate more of fright than of conscious safety; then, and not till then will abolitionists cease to annoy them. Who would pelt a hornet's nest if the insects would only keep quiet?"

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Real men and women never sneer at mechanics and operatives. But self styled gentlemen and ladies not unfrequently do. We have heard of a lady who once left a ball room because a mechanic entered. She married a basket maker a died a wash-woman. And of a gentleman who did the same thing and not long afterwards was compelled to go to a mechanic to be saved from Jail. Labor not only redounds to wealth but to merit.—"Six days shalt thou labor," saith the scripture.

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When coals were extremely dear, a gentleman meeting his coal merchant, accosted him with "well my good sir, how are coals?" "Indeed, sir," he replied, "coals are coals now." "I am glad to hear it," returned the gentleman, "for the last you sent me were half *slates!*"

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It is an old saying that a man whose reputation requires mending by the law, is not worth the inheriting.

For the Pittsfield Union.

## Gleanings on Education.—No. 1.

It rests in a great degree, with prominent men, to make the common school respectable and useful. If the lawyer, or the doctor, or the clergyman shall say, "I will not send my children to the common school—I will have a private, select school for them," the parent in lower circumstances will say, "Mr. B. does not send to the common school—he thinks it not good enough for his children, and he says that the school teaches nothing but vice and vulgarity, and I ought to keep my children at home, for I am not able to send them to the private school." Such is human nature and its conclusions.

The common school, then, ought to be elevated till it is good enough to educate the minister's child, and then it will be good enough to educate every child in the Union. In this republican government, there should be no distinctions. Every child, whether poor or rich, should have a fair start in the world, as far as an education is concerned. The rich child should not be taught almost the first thing to look upon his neighbor child not as born to fewer advantages, but he should be taught—by being sent to school during the first years with the child of want—that all in this land have equal claims to an education that will fit them for the duties of citizens.

Private schools destroy the common schools, by taking the children from the public schools. Let then the common school be made fit for all, and let all send to it. We utterly abhor, as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow spirit of caste, that there is to be an exception for the poor as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser earth, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down his golden flood as cheerily upon the poor man's hovel, as upon the rich man's palace? Has not the cotter's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance, melody, and beauty of luxuriant nature, as the pale sons of riches?

Or is it on the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a baser birth, so that the poor man's child knows, with an inborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl not to climb? It is not so. God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low, or rich or poor. It heeds no bound of time or place, or rank or circumstance! It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven-born, and it aspires to Heaven. Weakness does not imfeeble it. Poverty cannot repress it.

Difficulties do but stimulate its vigor. And the poor tallow-chandler's son, who sits up all the night to read the book which an apprentice lends him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall add new provinces to the domain of science, shall bind lightning with a hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the skies.

## The Counsels of Wisdom.

The following are the concluding passages of a recent letter from Mr. Adams, concerning the action of voluntary societies, Slavery, &c., to a gentleman in Brooklyn:

In Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States, he says—"All combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, (of popular government) and of fatal tendency."

There is not in the farewell address one sentiment more valuable as admonition to a free countryman than this. I have treasured it as a jewel; and one of the worst acts of Mr. Van Buren, in my estimation, was narrowing down this maxim of all embracing patriotism into a venomous and malignant denunciation of the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth; as if the mischief of associated power, was confined to the action of the rich.

Since the days of Washington, I have been always on my guard against partial associations to control popular measures. I have never been a member of any one of them; not even of a Temperance Society.

Association to influence, direct and control the action of the Government, is however the universal expedient of all parties, all interests and all opinions. We have them in numberless varieties of forms.

The Colonization Society is one of them. A vast undertaking which originated entirely with the slave holding and by which the benevolence and humanity of the Northern and Eastern states have been, and continue to be, egregiously duped.

The colored colonists of Liberia, receiving their bread and Constitution of sovereign and independent Republics, from the American Colonization Society, form the most extraordinary communities on the face of the earth.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, composed of men, not holding a single slave, undertaking to coax and reason five millions of their fellow-citizens into the voluntary surrender of 12 hundred millions of their property, and commencing their discourse to the heart by proclaiming every holder of a man in bondage a manstealer, doomed by the Mosaic law to be stoned to death, is also to the eye of a rational observer a very ludicrous show. Peter Pinder represented Prudence, when she goes into a brawl, as leaving all her opinions with her pattens at the door. But it would seem as if every man who enters into a political association, must leave not only his opinions but the common sense at the door.

I have never been permitted by the House of Representatives to give my opinions upon the abolition question generally, nor upon that of abolition in the District of Columbia. My struggle has been for the right of petition, and of speech—freedom of debate—freedom of the press. The South immediately proscribed me as an abolitionist. The abolitionists sent almost all their petitions to me, a large number of them because their own Representatives would not present them. I never gave the slightest countenance to their petitions for the immediate uncompensated abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia or elsewhere—but the South thought and said I did, and their Lecturers and newspaper Editors were beginning to hold up their red of political action, in terrorem, and to give intimations that I must subscribe to their whole creed or take the consequence of incurring their high displeasure. I found it necessary therefore to be perfectly explicit with them, and as I was not allowed to do it in the House I addressed to them the two letters which you will find herewith enclosed.

I was very earnestly invited by Mr. Leavitt and Mr. Stanton to attend the late National Anti-slavery Convention at Albany; but declined for reasons which I assigned to them in my answer.

If the total abolition of slavery, be in the purposes of divine Providence, as I believe and fervently hope it is, other agents and other means will in its own due time be employed, than either American Colonization or Abolition Societies. On if these Societies or either of them are to be made instrumental to the accomplishment of the great work, they must entirely change their modes of operation and come down from the empyrian of their fancy to the vapory atmosphere of this nether world.

I am with great respect, Dear sir,
Your obd't. servt.
J. Q. ADAMS.

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*Washington loved his mother.*—Immediately after the organization of the present government Gen. Washington repaired to Fredericksburgh, to pay his humble duty to his mother, preparatory to his departure for New York. An affecting scene ensued. The seer feelingly remarked the ravages which a tottering disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother, and thus addressed her:

"The people, madam, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the United States, but before I can assume the functions of that office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business, which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia, and"—

Here the matron interrupted him. "You will see me no more. My great age, and the disease which is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not be long in this world. I trust in God I am somewhat prepared for a better.—But go, George, fulfil the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you; go my son, and may that Heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

The President was deeply affected. His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent, whose aged arm feebly, yet fondly encircled his neck. That brow on which fame had wreathed the purest laurel virtue ever gave to crested hero, reposed in all its lofty bearing. That look which could have awed a Roman Senate, in its Fabrician day, was best in filial tenderness upon the time-worn features of this venerable matron.

The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind, as memory, retracing scenes long past, carried him back to his paternal mansion, and the days of his youth; and there the centre of attraction was his mother, whose care, instruction, and discipline, had formed him to reach the topmost height of laudable ambition; yet how were his glories forgotten while he gazed upon her from whom, wasted by time and malady, he must soon part to meet no more!

The matron's predictions were true. The disease which had so long preyed upon her frame, completed its triumph, and she expired at the age of 80, confiding in the promises of immortality to the humble believer.

Remember th e story, little children. Washington you know was a great man. I shall never expect to see any little boy become a great man who does not love his mother.—*Hartford Courant.*

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*Value of Printing.*—In 1217, the price of a small Bible, neatly copied, was £30, a sum equal at least to $300 of our money. A good and clearly printed Bible may now be had for a few shillings. It is related that the building of the two arches of the London bridge cost only £25, which is £5 less than what a copy of the Bible cost many years afterwards. These facts afford a curious commentary on the changes and advantages produced by the extraordinary invention of printing, which has done so much to alter all the institutions of the world wherever the press has appeared.

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*Hartford, Jan. 25.—Appeal of the Amistad Case.*—At an adjourned term of the U. S. District Court held in this city yesterday—on a further demand on the part of the Minister of Spain, an appeal was made from the late decision of the Court in the case, removing it to the Circuit Court. The Spanish Minister is dissatisfied with the decision, because the Africans were not surrendered, under the treaty, to the authorities of Spain, and because salvage was allowed on the vessel and goods.

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The Observer of Trieste states that there is at present living at Hildgaussen, in Silesia, a man named Hans Hers, in his 142d year. He has not gone out of doors in 27 years, but still takes two or three turns in his chamber every day. When the weather is fine, he opens his window and smokes three pipes. He has not been able to speak distinctly for more than six years, but utters a few inarticulate sounds, which his grandchildren, who attends him (all his sons are dead,) understand. "This man," adds the Observer, "has lived in three different centuries, a thing never witnessed, perhaps, since the time of the patriarchs."

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Gov. Harvey, of New Brunswick, in a message to the Legislature, expresses a confident belief that the recent official explorations of the disputed territories by the British commissioners will form the basis of an amicable settlement. A canal to connect the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence is contemplated.

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The Upper Mississippi river is blocked up with ice. Several steamboats are frozen fast in dangerous situations.

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Senor Ruiz is released from the N. Y. prison, having offered bail which was accepted.

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*Danger.*—As Mr. Joel B. Purdy, grocer, at 176 Church street, was shutting up his store on Wednesday night, he perceived a mouse nibbling at the pasted paper on a box of loco foco matches. Suddenly the mouse started, when it was perceived that he had worked through the box, and by the action of his teeth, set the matches on fire. But for the fortunate discovery the store would no doubt have soon shown a fearful example either of the carelessness of its owners or "the danger from a mouse."

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*Railroad Iron.*—It seems, from a report made by the Treasury department to the House of Representatives, that the amount of duties remitted on iron imported for railroads and steamboats exceeds the very large sum of 2,500,000 dollars. This certainly gives some claim to the U. States to require that rail roads should transport the public mail upon better terms than they transport freight and passengers.

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*Silk Velvet.*—Harrie' Pittsburg Intelligencer says—We have in our office a pattern of beautiful black silk velvet, manufactured by John W. Gill, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and we are gratified to hear that a part of his manufacture was sent to Philadelphia, and found immediate sale at a fair price. What makes the matter more important to the country is, that Mr. Gill grows of the mulberry, fed the worms, and made the velvet till in one year, and he feels so confident that success will attend judicious, well managed investments and labor in the silk business, that he has made extensive preparations to enlarge and go on with it. We wish him success.

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*Disgraceful.*—The pastor of a Church at Adrian, Michigan, was assailed and beaten a few evenings since, for having given publicity to the names of certain young men and women, who were in the habit of disturbing public worship.

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*Insurance.*—Parisian policies do not cover buildings in which the fire originates. To adopt this rule in this country would lessen the premium required for insurance, and diminish the number of fires. Many persons, who are conscious of having secured their own premises effectually; so that by the exercise of caution fire cannot originate with them, would gladly come into such an arrangement.

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Dip the Mississippi dry with a teaspoon; stop the second Municipality from going ahead; twist your heel into the toe of your boot; make postmasters perform their promises; send up fishing hooks with balloons and bob for stars; get astride of a gossamer and chase a comet; when a rain storm is coming down like the cataract of Niagara, remember where you left your umbrella; chook a musquito with a brick bat—in short prove all things hitherto considered impossible to be possible, but never attempt to coax a woman to say she will, when she has once made up her mind to say she won't.

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Incendiaries are again at work in Mobile.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on the night of the 27th ult. to burn the dwelling of Col. Howard, near the forks of St. Stephen and Spring Hill roads.

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Letters from New Orleans of Jan. 27, speak of several large failures there.

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A large meeting has been held at the Gloucester county Court House—composed, the Woodbury Constitution says, of the most respectable and worthy citizens of the county—against horse-racing. A large committee was appointed to proceed to Trenton to urge some provision against it.

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*Lynching a Bank.*—The people of Jasper and the adjoining counties of East Mississippi, exasperated at the swindling operations of a Branch bank, have met and come to the following summary resolution respecting the branch at Paulding:

That "the meeting would take possession of vaults, books, papers, and all other things belonging to the Branch Bank, and place them in the hands of a committee of five for safe keeping, and it appointed a committee to receive whatever propositions the bank might be disposed to make.

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*Native Simplicity.*—We were not a little amused a few days since, while travelling in Illinois, in company with a young "Sucker," who had never visited St. Louis, or, perhaps, never been out of sight of home, until then. On coming in full view of the city, he rose up in the wagon and exclaimed in apparent astonishment, "Lord, dad, are them houses?" "Yes," was the dad's reply. "And do folks live in all them houses?" "Thunder and lightning!" exclaimed the boy, "what a heap of pork it must take to feed 'em all!"

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A man named Dalton was sentenced in Northampton county, Pa. a few days since to a fine of one dollar, and 30 days imprisonment, for beating his wife.

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They have a crow with white wings in Middleborough Mass. In all other respects it is like other crows.

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An arithmetical tailor in Ogdensburg, N. Y. has taken the trouble of counting the number of stitches in a first-rate frock coat, and this is the result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stitches in button holes on right breast, | 780 |
| in do on left do | 767 |
| in left sleeve | 956 |
| in right do | 6,314 |
| in collar, | 28,007 |
| in other parts of the coat | 1,901 |
| basting | 38,484 |
| Total, | |

It is stated that 24 manufacturing establishments at Patterson have entirely suspended their operations, and that the men, women and children who were lately employed in them, are entirely idle, and very many of them literally dependant upon charity, for their scanty allowances of daily food.

From the Trenton State Gazette of Monday last.

*Ice and Flood in the Delaware—Destruction of Property.*—The warm weather and rains last week started the ice in the Delaware, for about eight miles above Trenton, and yesterday afternoon, it had collected at the Falls, above the bridge, in an immediate dam, higher than the level of the eye, as it was viewed from the axe factory. Fears were entertained that the breaking of this barrier to the floods would cause much destruction of property below. About midnight the accumulated waters started the ice, and drove the greater portion below the bridge, where it again became jammed, and the river began to rise above the level at which it stood last evening. This morning the masses of ice were yet moving, and drove in the walls of the new foundry of James M. Redmond, which had just been put in operation, by Messrs. Sutton, Davis and Crook. The west wing, 3 stories high, fell on the side next the river, carrying down the entire roof and damaging the river end of the north part of the foundry. The loss of machinery and fixtures must be considerable.—The walls of the building were but so strong as those of the old Coxe factory which stands near the foundry, and has resisted the floods for years.

The ice has risen to such a height, in the neighborhood of the steamboat wharf, that boats are used in passing from house to house. We are informed that a house on the side of the bank at Eisenbertin, has been carried away, a house that had stood, for more than 30 years the breaking up of the river.

A bill staying the further progress of internal improvement in Illinois, passed the Senate of that state on the 23d ult.

The St. Louis Gazette, in noticing the execution of Buchanan for the murder of Brown, says that more murders have been perpetrated in and near St. Louis, with her 22,000 inhabitants, during the last year, than have been committed in Boston, with her 100,000 inhabitants, within the last five years.

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| MAINE. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| All the good banks | 1. |
| Woolborough, | no sale |
| VERMONT. | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 & 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Ethan, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Bnrrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Glocester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Tradesmens and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | do |
| All the others | 1 to 2 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank of Hartford | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| NEW-YORK CITY | |
| All, whether *Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.* | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chemical bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mercantile Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud banks, stopt or insolv. | |
| NEW YORK STATE. | |
| Bu'falo City Fund. next city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 2 a 3 |
| Red Back | par a 2 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 3-4 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 3 |
| NEW JERSEY | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech's—Hudson—Essex—Farmers & Mech's—Mechanics' & Manufacturers' banks at Paterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 a 7 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| All the good banks | 6 a 7 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | 6 37 ½ | 6 50 |
| Rye Flour, | 4 00 ½ | 4 — |
| Indian Meal, | 3 87 ½ | 3 92 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | 1 12 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | 70 |
| Corn, yellow northern, | 57 ½ | 62 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | 55 ½ | 57 |
| Do. southern, | 55 ½ | — |
| Barley | 68 ½ | 70 |
| Oats, | 32 ½ | 35 |
| Peas, white dry, | | 12 00 |
| White Beans, | | 1 50 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans, | 27 ½ | 28 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | 32 ½ | 33 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | 12 00 ½ | 13 25 |
| Do. prime, | 8 50 ½ | 8 75 |
| Butter, fine | 14 ½ | 20 |
| Butter, dairy | 12 ½ | 13 |
| Hog's Lard, | 6 ½ | 11 |
| Pork, mess, bbl. | 14 00 ½ | — |
| Do. prime, | 10 00 ½ | 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | 9 ½ | 10 |
| Hams, | 10 ½ | — |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 ½ | 3 12 |
| Candles.—Mould, | 9 ½ | 9 14 |
| Dipped, | 13 ½ | 14 |
| Sperm, | 41 ½ | 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | 10 ½ | 12 |
| Java, | 12 ½ | 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | 13 ½ | 14 |
| Upland, | 10 ½ | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt. | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, bbl | 3 50 ½ | 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | 10 ½ | — |
| Mackerel, No. 1, bbl. | 17 50 ½ | 18 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 42 ½ | 10 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3, | 6 25 ½ | 7 00 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | 30 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 75 ½ | 2 00 |
| Sugar.—St. Croix | 8 ½ | 10 |
| New Orleans | 6 ½ | 8 |
| Lump, | 14 ½ | 15 |
| Loaf, | 15 ½ | 17 |
| Tallow.—American | 11 ½ | 12 |
| Teas.—Hyson and Gun powder, | 42 ½ | 1 12 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | 37 ½ | 50 |

# THE UNION.

## PLAINFIELD, N. J.

### Monday, February 17, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. *Thomas Jefferson.*

Gen. Alexander Anderson has been elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee, in the place of Hugh L. White, resigned. Gen. A. is an administration man.

The Massachusetts fifteen gallon law has been repealed—a bill to that effect having passed both branches of the Legislature.

### *New Jersey Legislature.*

On Friday, Feb. 7th,—an amendment to the Election law was passed, also a bill to allow the city of Newark to borrow $100,000 at any rate they can.

A resolution has been introduced to adjourn on the 20th inst.

### Congress.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—In the Senate after disposing of some other business, the order of the day was taken up, being the report of the Special committee on the Assumption of the State debts. Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at length in favor of the report. Mr. Preston replied briefly, and moved that the report be laid on the table, which motion was lost. Mr. Benton moved that 30,000 copies of the report be printed, which Mr. Lumpkin moved to increase to 60,000, which last was agreed to.

The House of Representatives spent the whole day in the presentations of petitions,—one from Massachusetts, for the recognition of the independence of Hayti.

Petitions were the order of the day in the House, on the 6th inst. When New Jersey was called, Mr. Randolph asked the Speaker if he had received certain Legislative resolutions from New Jersey, and whether he intended to present them, or wished to state his reasons for not doing so. The speaker said the resolutions simply addressed him as an individual, and he had given his reasons in a letter to Gov. Pennington. Mr. Randolph then moved to spread them on the Journal, whereupon a debate arose on a demand on the chair to state his reasons, or produce the correspondence, in the midst of which the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 7th.—Mr. Porter, whig Senator from Michigan, took his seat.

In the House, the correspondence in relation to the Jersey case was produced, and went upon the Journal. The resolutions of the N. J. legislature were ordered to be printed, 94 to 92—50 to 60 members absent! The report and resolutions of the Van Buren members of our legislature, (being the reverse of the other resolutions,) were also presented by the Speaker, and ordered to be printed, 154 to 1—80 to 90 members being absent!

The house then on motion of Mr. Jones, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lincoln in the chair, upon the bill making appropriations for pensioners, for 1840.

Saturday, Feb. 8.—The Senate was not in session. The House jumped into a debate on the Cumberland road bill, and then turned the discussion into a party channel.

Monday, Feb. 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Linn, from the Select Committee on the subject of the Oregon territory, offered an important report in relation to the territory, prepared by Mr. Greenough, translating clerk of the State department. Mr. Preston complimented the work, and concluded with a motion to print 20,000 extra copies. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun and King, and supported by Mr. Clay, and was carried.

The report and resolutions concerning the assumption of the State Debts were taken up, and Mr. Crittenden offered a substitute for them, as follows:

Resolved, That the debts of the several states so far as they are known to the Senate, have been contracted in the exercise of the undoubted right and constitutional power of said states, respectively, and that there is no ground to warrant any doubt of the ability or disposition of those states to fulfil their contracts.

Resolved that it would be just and proper to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states, in fair and rateable proportions, and that the condition of such of the states as have contracted debts is such at the present moment of pressure and difficulty, as to render such distribution especially expedient and important.

The consideration of the subject was postponed until to morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

The house was chiefly given up to resolutions.

Nothing of importance on the 11th.

*A strong Horse.*—A new England Farmer was bragging of the strength of his horse, when he listener interrupted him by saying, your horse isn't a fee-hoss to the one my grand-father owned in the State of Vermont.. There never was a horse that could match him—he was the strongest horse since the days of Samson—my grandfad used to put two tons and a half of hay on a hob-sled for him to draw on bare ground, and he was so almighty strong that he had to *hold back a-going up hill.*

Three in the Scriptures we find the good angels rejoicing; it is always at the gust of others.—*Cotton Mather.*

☞ The cars on our Railroad, we are happy to say are now doing a very large business.—Two engines are constantly employed, one with a train for freight, and the other with a train for freight and passengers, each making two trips daily. The freight train comprises from fourteen to seventeen cars.

*Wisconsin.*—Resolutions have been passed in the Legislature of this territory, providing for the holding a convention at Madison, on the first Monday in November next, for the purpose of forming the adjustment of the Southern boundary, and admission into the Union of the state of Wisconsin on an equal footing with the original states in all respects what ever.

*American France.*—A late New Orleans paper contains a full report of a horse race, on Sunday, the 29th ult. The paper itself is issued on the Sabbath, and contains notices and criticisms of theatricals performed on the same day. A wise is displeased in Scripture against the nations among whose sins is forgetfulness of the Sabbath, and what matter of surprise is it, when our Congress, our Railroad and Steamboat companies, our theatres, and any other men and associations that choose, abrogate the day of rest of worship, that our nation is visited with wrath and retribution, in confusion, pestilence, sword, fire, distraction and calamity.—*Jersey City Ad.*

The city Bank of Buffalo is again under injunction. Its circulation is about 250,000 dollars, which will be forthwith redeemed by the *Safety Fund.*

*Works of Fiction.*—Many works of fiction may be read with safety, some even with profit; but the constant familiarity even with such as are not exceptionable in themselves, relaxes the mind that wants hardening, dissolves the heart which wants fortifying, stirs the imagination which wants quieting, raises the passions which want calming, and above all, disinclines and disqualifies for active virtues, and for spiritual exercises. The habitual indulgence in such reading is a silent, mining mischief.—*H. More.*

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

T. S. Alberti, $2,50; M. Hatfield, 1,50; Edmond Webster, 1,50; Davison & Wallace, 1,75; S. S. Pound, 1,13; James Thorn, 1,38; Ira Pruden, 1,81; Tho. Richardson, ,50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

## MARRIED.

In Newark, on the 27th ult. Samuel Langstaff, of Newton, to Miss Abigail E. Dunn, of Piscataway.

At Bound Brook, on the 5th inst. John Clawson, to Miss Phebe Ann Field, both of that place.

On the 9th inst. John S. Hunt, of Princeton, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Kean Pruden, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

## DIED

At Short Hills, Springfield township, on the 4th inst. Nancy Lyon, wife of Stephen Lyon; of the Revolutionary army, aged 81 years, leaving a large number of descendants, as follows,—13 children, 77 grandchildren, and 61 Great grandchildren.

In New York, on the 7th inst. suddenly, Mr. Wm. Price, formerly of Elizabethtown, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Garret Darling, of Somerville.


**Comstock's School Philosophy,**
For Sale at this Office. Feb. 17.

# To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Also, the building known as the Masonic Hall—All which will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

**SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,**

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
Davies's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry.
McVicker's Natural Lectures.—Bates's.
Daboll's Arithmetic.—Webster's Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do.
And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

**Notice.**

WHEREAS, my wife Julia Ann, has left my bed and board, on the 21st of January last, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons harboring or trusting said woman, under penalty of the law, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, other than my own. THOMAS AH HARDSON.
Warren township, Feb. 7th, 1840. 163t

**For Sale,**

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, contains seven rooms, and a cellar. For conditions and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of never water at the door.

Payments will be made easy. For principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.
Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 12tf.

**Three Knee Sleds,**

ONE ready waxed,—Also,—One shoh sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.
Dec. 30, 1839. 5t pa pd.

**NEW YORK CANDY.**

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

**Vendue.**

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 18th inst. a quantity of

**Timber and Wood,**

Standing on the Terrell Farm, in lots to suit purchasers consisting of Chesnut, white oak, yellow oak, hickory, &c. Large trees sold single. Also a few of large white wood trees, suitable for Cabinet makers.

Also at the same time will be offered

**The Terrill Farm,**

Containing 130 acres, with a plenty of timber and wood for the farm. The land is generally good and well watered. The buildings are a two-story house, good barn, wheel-wright and blacksmith shop, with a great variety of fruit. The fences are in a fine state of repair.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Conditions which will be easy, made known, and attendance given by Feb. 10th. STEPHEN VAIL.

Any one wishing to view the farm previous to the day of sale, will please call on the subscriber at Plainfield. S. V.

**ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.**

*FALL ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella;

Leave New York, from the foot of Marketfield st. (Co. No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabethport at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 40 minutes past 9, A. M and 10 minutes past 5, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 10 A. M and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 10 1-4 A. M. and 5 3-4 P. M

Leave Plainfield at 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave New Market at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-4 A. M.

Leave New Market at 6 3-4, and 11 3-4, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 7 1-4, A. M. and 12 1-4 P. M

Leave Westfield at 7 3-4, A. M. and 12 3-4, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ Barges will run in connection with the Cars, to convey passengers to and from Somerville, Flemington, &c.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 12th, 1840.

**Dissolution.**

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS B. AYRES.
DANIEL BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders. JARVIS B. AYRES.

**Notice.**

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, before this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said person within said time.

*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

**House to Let.**

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, a good House, Barn, and well-bank, owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dunn. Attached to the premises is a barn, which will be let or not, as the applicant may will. The house will be let immediately, is made soon. Apply to Mr. Manning Vermeule near the premises, or to the subscriber at Boundbrook.
Feb. 2d, 1840. JOEL DUNN, Jr.

**Oats! Oats! Oats!**

THE Subscriber making a change in his business will exchange his Stock consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, China and Earthen Ware, &c. for Oats at 35 cents.

Dry Goods at very low prices as his Stock must be reduced by the 1st of March.

Groceries at his former prices, which are as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

A Few sets of Fine China, and a good assortment of Crockery, which will be sold very cheap as he intends to close this branch for the present.

Also, A Great variety of Shawls, Dress Hdkfs, Prints, De Laines, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Blankets, Glasses, and Looking Glasses.

Corn, Butter and Eggs taken at the market price.
Jan. 20, 1840. D. LENOX.

**HOUSE & LOT,**

**For Sale.**

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in the upper part of the Close. Possession it will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.
Oct. 29th. DANIEL OSBURN.

**Furs! Furs!**

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now dealing his business, from furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices.

**Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,**

Dark Prints, Black cotton Hose Ribbed, Super Crossed mast Suttinetts, colored Cambric and a few pieces English Merinoes, double fold, at 3s. 6d.
DAVID LENOX.

**Houses to rent.**

THE subscriber has a house to rent in South Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1839. 2t ly

**Prices Celebrated Varnish**

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1839.


*To the Members of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.*

The Board of Directors met on the 20th inst. and adopted the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That no interest in advance be collected on the 4th of March next on the notes of members given for Insurance, unless a loss should occur previous to that time.

Members, therefore, who are not in arrear will not be required to renew their Insurance next 4th of March, unless a loss by fire should occur previous to that time, on which notice will be given. All those members now in arrear, and from which interest was due on the 4th of March last, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and their Insurance is void until such payment is made.

☞ The annual meeting of the company for the election of fifteen directors will be held at the Hotel of Wm. L. Craig, in Plainfield, on the second Monday in March next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. A report of the affairs of the Company will then be laid before the members as usual.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Sec'y.*
January 27th, 1840.


**Wide Awake!**

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them as cheap as few as can otherwise be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—5s.—6s. 6d. and 8s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 1s.—Molasses, 2s. 3d. & 3s. 6d

Lard, 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13c. and 18d.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

☞ The New Brunswick Times, one of the oldest newspaper establishments in the State is offered for sale. It now receives a good support. Persons desirous of entering into this business, will have have a good opportunity.

Letters of inquiry, post paid, to be addressed to *Lewis R. Stelle*, New Brunswick, N. J.

**ATTENTION!**

ALL PERSONS having *any claims and demands* against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Joiner's, Doctor's, or Butcher's bills, Freight, Lumber Feed, Harness-making, Tavern bills, Taxes or Interest money, Printing, Board bill, Groceries or Dry Goods sawing lumber,—for hay, corn, oats, wood, Carpenter bills, Wagon-making, Insurance, or against Jackson Pound, are requested to call and get their pay, as the year 1839 is almost done.

ALSO—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle their accounts before the end of this year, as Samuel Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.
Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 158 5w

**Notice.**

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel P. Randolph, deceased, request all indebted to said estate, to call on either of them and settle the same between now and the *1st of April next*. Also, All having any claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same for payment, within the same time.

JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH.
PHOMAS P. RANDOLPH.
SAMUEL F. RANDOLPH.
Executors of the estate of
Jan. 13, 1840. (56 3t) Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd.

**Youth's Cabinet.**

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of Vol III. Commencing Jan. 2, 1840.

THIS Paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of about of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "It would be a great thing for you to have a reading book in common schools," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our Children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children were so deep an interest," says the Wilde (Maine) Gazette.

We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity, amusement and sound principles." says the Bristol, R. I. Phenix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

Its engravings, which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but to illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is conducted expressly presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it will be found a powerful auxiliary in the immediate extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties, is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9 Spruce street, New York, at only $1 per year in advance: 10 copies for $9. 20 copies for $14. 30 copies for $18.

**Job Printing.**

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Print ing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested. M. F. CUMMING.
June 15th, 1837.

☞ The public are hereby cautioning the use of a popular medicine advertised by the Doctress Goelicke of this city, as it is calculated to do a deep and lasting injury to the human constitution.

*Translated from the German.*
LOUIS OTTO GOELICKE,
of MAYENCE,
*The Celebrated Botanic Practitioner.*

Citizens of North and South America.

To Louis Otto Goelicke, M. D., of Physicians, (Therapeutic) belonging to the Academy of Medicine in NEW and PRACTICAL DOCTRINE of the Healing Art.

Having discovered by the most extensive and laborious researches of many years, and by the most profound study of the Science of Medicine, and the Laws of the Animal Economy, and of the Nature and Principle of the Human Body, and of the Causes of Disease, and the Principles of Life, and the Laws of Health, and the Nature and Principle of the Healing Art, and the Principles of the Science of Medicine, and the Principles of the Science of Medicine, and the Principles of the Science of Medicine

# Plainfield Union.

**Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.**

**Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1840. Number 162.**



**The Plainfield Union.**

*PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.*

EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

*MILTON F. CUSHING,*

**EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OR SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum; if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive this paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements



## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the "Reverend Imposter." This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a pretended assistance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless imitation of the Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is no danger of their being deceived by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—☜ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give an immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in these towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that he can put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,

General American Agent, Depository

Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 138 Washington st



## HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Spiders
Sad Irons and Cradirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andiron brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 ly



## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 5s. 8s.

Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6s. for 7 lb.

Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase of the goods suitables. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.



## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. '13 tf.



## JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.


## VARIETY.

From the New York Observer.

### A Corpse Going to a Ball.

Those who read the thrilling 'passages from the diary of a London Physician,' that were published a few years since, will remember one tale under the title of 'Death at the toilet.' Although it was asserted by the writer that those narratives were the records of facts, few I presume were willing to believe that real life could furnish matter of such romantic interest. Especially did the one alluded to strike my own mind as quite unnatural, and I read it, as others admiring the genius more than the veracity of the writer.

Perhaps some who have seen the words at the head of this article may imagine that they are about to be treated to a passage from the *dreams of fancy*: but they are *mistaken*. I have a sad and solemn tale of Truth to relate and when it has been read, there will be no hesitation in believing that 'truth is stranger than fiction.' No coloring has been laid on the story no art of embelishment shall heighten its interest; it shall be told to others as it was told to me, and you shall be convinced that there is nothing more than truth in the story of a corpse that went to a ball.

You recollect the first day of January 1840. It was a bitter cold day. It was cold as far south as the city of New York, and up here in the country where I am writing it was terribly severe. You could not ride far against the wind without being exposed to freezing. I have heard of two cases of death by cold on that day in this region, and of another case in which the sufferer was saved by great exertion, when at the point of perishing.

The night of that day was to be observed, as is usual here, by a New Year's ball. Invitations had been circulated for many miles around, and a great gathering of the young, and gay, and thoughtless, was expected. Extensive preparations had been made for an evening of merriment and glee, and merry hearts beat quickly in anticipation of the pleasures of the scene. None was happier in the thought of coming joy than Miss ——, who took her seat in the sleigh, by the side of her partner for the evening, and set out for a ride of some twenty miles to join the dance. She was young and gay, and her charms of youth and beauty never were lovelier than when dressed for that New Year's ball. Of course too thinly clad for the season, and especially for that dreadful day, she had not gone far before she complained of being cold, very cold; but their anxiety to reach the end of their ride in time to be present at the opening of the dance, induced them to hurry onwards without stopping on the way. Not long after this complaining, she said that she felt perfectly comfortable, was now quite warm, and that there was no necessity of delay on her account. They reached, at length the house where the company were gathering; the young man leaped from the sleigh, and extended his hand to assist her out; but she did not offer here; he spoke to her but she answered not; she was dead—stone dead—frozen stiff a corpse on the way to a ball.

But the most shocking part of the tale is yet to be told: THE BALL WENT ON! The dance was merry, and the music as sweet, as if one of the invited guests had not been called into eternity.

*The Pattern Steamboat Captain.*—The Albany daily Advertiser, in referring to the fatal want of some commanding mind on board the Lexington, relates the following case which occurred a few years since, where all the passengers of a burning steamboat were rescued at midnight through the decision of the Commander.

One stormy night, as the steamboat Phenix, with a full load of passengers and freight, was ploughing her way through the waters of Champlain, a fire broke out at midnight, and soon raged with irresistible violence. The passengers, roused by the alarm from their slumbers, and waking to a terrible sense of impending destruction, rushed in crowds upon the decks, and attempted to seize the small boats. Here, however, they were met by the captain, who, having abandoned all hope of saving his boat, now thought only of saving his passengers, and stood by the gangway of his vessel with a pistol in each hand, determined to prevent any person from jumping into the boats before they were properly lowered into the water, and prepared to receive their living freight. With the utmost coolness and presence of mind he superintended the necessary preparations, and in a few minutes the boats were safely lowered away, and the passengers received safely on board. They then moved off and pulled through the darkness for the distant shore. As soon as this was reached and the passengers landed, the boats returned to the steamboat and took off the crew, and, as the captain supposed, every living soul except himself. But shortly after the boats had left the second time, he discovered under a settee the chambermaid of the Phenix, who, in her fright and confusion, had lost all consciousness. Leading her to the plank which he had prepared for his own escape, this gallant captain launched her towards the shore; and was thus left alone with his vessel, now one burning pile. Having satisfied himself that no living thing remained on board his boat, and with proud consciousness that he had saved every life entrusted to his care, he sprang from the burning wreck as it was about to sink beneath the waters, and by means of a settee, reached the shore in safety.

The above is no exaggerated story. It is simple narrative of one of the most heroic acts on record. We have only to add that the captain who so faithfully and fearlessly discharged his duty on this trying occasion, is still in command of a boat on Lake Champlain, and is known to every traveller as captain Sherman of the steamboat Burlington.

*A Madman's Frolic.*—Michael Kelley, in his 'Dramatic Recollections,' relates with great effect, a story that Mrs. Mattocks, the actress told him. She went to Bedlam with some friends, and the keeper pointing to one cell which they had not seen, said "Here's one who is perfectly quiet so long as you don't contradict him." Accordingly they entered the cell, and saw a pale, fiend melancholy looking man, with dark eyes, which had a penetrating brightness peculiar to madmen. He was in deep thought as they entered. The party having satisfied their curiosity were about retiring, when, said Mrs. Mattocks, he seized me by the wrist, shutting the door, and placing his back against it, and held me in his firm grasp.

'Well young woman,' said he, 'you are in a comical situation here, shut up with a madman.'

'Sir?' said I.

'But you needn't be alarmed—you are perfectly safe; they told you I was harmless didn't they? You needn't answer. Are you fond of drawing? I know you are. What is this?" he cried, holding up a bit of paper.

'A ship,' said I.

'A ship is it? You call my tree a ship do you?'

'Yes, yes,' said I, 'it is a ship.'

'Oh, and pray what is this?'

Obliged to say something, and not knowing what he thought it was, I answered, "A house," which it was.

'A house, eh?' So saying, he pulled a sharp knife from his pocket, and opening it with his teeth, at the same time swinging me round the cell with his huge arm, said, "Now, is it a house or not?"

'It is, it is.'

"Then I'll tell you what it is then—this is a dolphin.'

Then holding up his knife and gnashing his teeth, 'Can you tell me what this is, and no mistake?'

'A knife,' I answered.

'Right for once,' said he. 'And can you tell what I shall do with it?'

I trembled and shook my head in silent negative.

'I'll tell you what I shall do with it; I shall *scrape my charcoal!*'

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An editor in one of the county towns in the western states, makes a most strange apology for the non-appearance of his paper on the regular day of publication. These are his own words: "I feel ashamed to own the fact, but 'murder will out.' The plain reason was, my readers, that my dear wife said I must stay at home and take care of the children while she went to camp meeting; and as I am a peace-making sort of a man, I did as I was bid, which is the only apology I have to make."

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A merchant advertised a commodity for sale, and gave notice that he would take in payment all kinds of *country produce* except *promises*.

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*Extraordinary Pet: Cats Superseded.*—There is a gentleman at Christchurch who keeps a pet oyster, of the largest and finest breed; it is fed on cat-meat, for which it regularly opens its shell and is occasionally treated with a dip in its native element; but the more extraordinary trait in this amphibious pet is, that it has proved itself an excellent mouser, having already killed 5 mice, by crushing the heads of such as tempted by the odoriferous meal, had the temerity to intrude their noses within his bivalvular clutches. Twice have these little marauders suffered together.—*Salisbury Journal.*

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A very worthy youth once sent his album some hundred miles per coach, for the honor of a contribution from the English poet Laureate His contribution was given thus:

Robert Southey is my name,
And England is my nation;
Keswick is my dwelling place,
And albums are—
My very great detestation!

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*Something Singular.*—We conversed yesterday with a little girl of 5 years, who has a mother of 25, a grandmother of 45, a great-grandmother of 65, and a great-great-grandmother of 85, all living!—It adds to the singularity of the event, that each of the parties, from the youngest to the eldest, is the "*only daughter*," of her parents.—*Transcript.*

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Steel may be made three hundred times more costly than standard gold, weight for weight; six steel pendulums, weight one grain, are worth 7s. 6d. sterling.

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*The Tallest Yet.*—One of our exchange papers tells of a man who had grown so tall that he had got quite out of the reach of his creditors. We know a number who would like to be just about the same height.

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*Christian Joy.*—Happiness is one of the elements of life. Hope and joy are twin daughters of Piety, and cannot without violence and injury be separated from the parent. To rejoice is as much a duty as it is a privilege.—*Hodge.*

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From Blount's History of Elisha.

### Retirement and Prayer.

Elisha having paid his visit to the school of the prophets at Jericho, went up thence unto Bethel, where was established another of these valuable seminaries; his object, in all probability, was to communicate the translation of Elijah, and his own appointment as his successor. Having fulfilled his intention, the prophet withdrew to Mount Carmel, a mountain in the tribe of Issachar, about 56 miles distant, situated close to the sea shore, abounding, as travellers tell, with vines and olives, and covered with shady groves, and sweet-scented shrubs. This was once the favorite resort of Elijah. Here he had miraculously consumed the burnt-offering, and destroyed the prophets of Baal. Here, also, he had withdrawn to pray for that rain, which, after 3 years' drought, in answer to his petitions, again *refreshed the face of the earth. Thither now* did Elisha retire, that, amidst its solitudes, he might commune with his spirit, and fit himself for the trying and difficult intercourse with kings and princes, in which he was shortly to engage. Like our divine Savior, Elisha prepared himself for the more public and ostensible portions of his ministry, by absolute solitude, and the most secret intercourse with God. Had Elisha never retired to Mount Carmel, he would in all probability, have been utterly useless in Samaria.

"A ministry of power," it has been well said, "is a ministry of prayer." While the Providence of God directs the word spoken, it is the breath of prayer which fills its wings, and carries it to the heart of the unbeliever, "quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword."

If I may be allowed to speak practically upon this point, as one who for a series of years occupied a post—God only knows how unworthily and imperfectly—of most incessant employment, I would humbly and affectionately assure my younger brethren in the ministry that unless there be a resolute appointment of a certain time every day for entire seclusion and communing with God, and private devotional dwelling upon his Holy Word, not with a view to others, but for ourselves, there never can be much of real and spiritual nourishment in our ministry, or much of unction in our ministration, or much of Christ in our souls.

And, brethren, is not this great duty of temperate *private devotion* equally necessary to yourselves? The fault of many professing Christians in our day is, that they live too much in public. We do not mean that they are dissipated or particularly worldly in their habits and associations, although it is true, alas! of some, but that the work of the heart is postponed to work of the head; committees, schools, charitable meetings, occupy the time and fill the thoughts, and especially a devotional solitude is a thing almost unknown. Half the errors of the present day may probably be traced to this source; the facility with which Christians are carried away by every wind of doctrine, the low standard of personal holiness, the small amount of self-denying charity; for these and such as these, brethren, there is no remedy but by walking like Enoch, very closely with God.

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*The Theatre.*—A correspondent of the New York Observer gives a piece of information on this subject that will be quite new to many, viz: that this school of wickedness is supported by visitors from the country, not by inhabitants of the city; and that if those who come in from the country were to cease their patronage, the theatre would soon have to close its doors. No great compliment to the country certainly. Country people are more noticed in their movements than they imagine.

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*A man rescued from a tiger by a lion.*—A Birr correspondent of the Dublin Post, dated Friday, says:—

Since I came here I have heard an anecdote of one of Batty's lions, which shows the sagacity of that noble animal in a remarkable point of view. Those who visited Batty's menagerie in Dublin, will remember that he had two lions and a tiger tamed together in the same cage, and while exhibiting at Roscoe a few days since, the keeper of these animals, while in the cage with them, missed his foot and fell upon the tiger, which was asleep at the time. The animal became enraged, and jumping up, caught the unfortunate man by the thigh. A thrill of horror pervaded the hundreds of spectators who were visiting the exhibition at the time, and the man's destruction was deemed inevitable, when to the inexpressible joy, as well as amazement of all present, the lion seized the tiger by the neck, and caused it at once to relinquish its hold while the man was dragged out of the cage, bleeding in a dreadful manner. He was immediately placed under the care of Dr. Tynman, of this town, and is now quite recovered.

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*Manlike and Godlike.*—A gentleman who had filled many high stations in public life, with the greatest honor to himself and advantage to the nation, once went to Sir Eardly Wilmot, in great anger at a real injury that he received from a person high in the political world, which he was considering how to resent in the most effectual manner. After relating the particulars to Sir Eardley, he asked if he did not think it would be necessary to resent it? 'Yes,' said Sir Eardly, 'it would doubtless be manly to resent it, but it *would be godlike to forget it.*' This, the gentleman declared had such an instantaneous effect upon him, that he came away quite another man, and in a temper entirely altered from that in which he went.—*Eng. Mag.*

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*Religion in the World.*—I have often seen a little child following his parent in the field, and stooping down now and then to gather a few flowers. He looks up and sees him at a distance, the little child runs and gets up to him again, afraid he should go too far away. So the Christian, while gathering a few flowers from the world, suffers his God to be often at a distance from him, but the instant he perceives that he is alone, he runs to reach again his Father, Protector and friend.—*Rowland Hill.*

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'I say, mister,' said a little urchin to a squint-eyed man, "warn't you born in the middle of the week?" 'No, you little rascal, why do you ask me that?' 'Cause I didn't know but you must have been, seeing you are all the time looking both ways for Sunday.

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*Providence.*—That is the best thing for a man which God sends him; and that is the best time when God sends it.—*Marcus Antonius.*

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*Wicked Old Age.*—'Tis a thousand pities, that some who have one foot in the grave, should live as if the other were in hell.—*Plowel.*

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He that would be happy for a day, let him go to a barber: for a week, marry a wife: for a month, buy him a new house: and for all his life time, be an honest man.

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He that does no good will get none. Nobody will care for him who cares for nobody.

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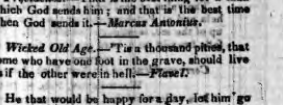
## POETICAL



From the New York Mirror.

### The Poor and Godly Man.

'Twas where an ancient forest waved,
And ink-black waters rolled,
There lived within a lonely hut
A pious man and old;
And demons came to him by night,
And tempted him with gold!

The poor old man was coarsely clad,
And, in that dreary spot,
'Midst wasting poverty he lived,
By all the world forgot;
Yet well he knew a godly life
Would sanctify his lot.

And there at quiet eventide,
When all was dark and still,
And evening shades and twilight mists,
Slumbered on lake and hill,
Thick clouds of grim, unearthly smoke,
His lonely hut would fill!

And through the smoke a shapeless form
Moved darkly too and fro:
"I will show these caves of buried wealth,
Which are mine if thou will go!"
And the stranger offered him countless gold;
But the poor old man said—"No!"

Then did the demon's blasted brow
Grow black with fearful blight;
His eyeballs glowed like coals of fire,
And shot out sulphury light;
The very fiends might stand aghast,
Before so dread a sight!

Then the old man took God's blessed book,
With meek and reverend air,
And read of Jesus on the tree,
Before his children there;
And with a calm and pious trust,
They knelt in solemn prayer.

And as they prayed the demon quailed,
And his gaze became less wild;
His arm hung palsied at his side,
And his fiery eye grew mild,
Till he stood amid that holy scene,
As powerless as a child.

And when they rose from off their knees,
They stood in the room alone;
For that meek prayer in Heaven was heard
And the tempting fiend had flown;
And a faint, sweet light, like the smile of God,
Throughout the dwelling shone!

Thus day by day, and year by year,
The old man watched with care,
And at the stated twilight hour
The shapeless form was there;
But the poor man girded himself with truth,
And conquered the fiend by prayer.

And day by day, and year by year,
The prayer worked with new might;
For every time the demon came,
His form changed to the sight,
Till at length, instead of a wicked fiend,
He became a child of light!

And when at length the old man died,
And the angels bore his form was passed,
His soul had treasures in Heaven laid up,
*And his spirit in Christ found rest;*
While the angels of God all welcomed him,
And numbered him with the blest!

*Mackerels arte.*—We were a little surprised to see it stated by Mr. N. Biddle, at the recent celebration of the successful application of anthracite coal to the fusion of iron ore at Pottsville Pa., that this truly invaluable discovery consists in nothing more than the use of what is known as the "hot blast." *The hot blast in the application* of heated air to the burning coal, instead of cold air, as is used in burning charcoal in an iron furnace. The apparatus for heating air to be used in combustion is very simple, and can be turned to a valuable account in common blacksmiths, whether they burn pit or wood coal. A large portion of the heat generated in the forge of a blacksmith is entirely lost. Much of this extra heat can be saved by throwing it into an air chamber supplied by the bellows. The blast issues from this chamber, and being hot it does not cool the iron, and hence far less fuel is consumed to bring it to the required temperature.

*Effects of the Freshet.*—On the Columbia Railroad the thaw has loosened the sills to such a degree that when a heavy train sweeps rapidly along, the rails are thrown apart so that the wheels *slip off. The streams near Norristown and Germantown* have all been greatly swelled by the freshet, but no serious injury had occurred in consequence. On the Brandywine the water also rose very high, but subsided after deluging the lower floors of the mills and suspending their operations for a short time.

The long bridge across the Potomac, (D. C.) gave way. About 200 yards including the draw, and the building on the Virginia side, occupied by the bridge-keeper, were swept away.

The chain bridge above Georgetown, was also seriously injured.

The value of coal boats lost on the Monongahela and at Pittsburg during the late breaking up of the ice, is estimated at $30,000. The loss falls heavily on a hard working class of men.

*Correspondence of the New York American.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1840.

It is understood that, as soon as practicable, a select Committee will be appointed to visit your city and other large ports of entry, for the purpose of investigating facts in relation to alleged frauds in the importation of woolen goods. It *appears that while the laws have been carried* into full effect with regard to the importation of the raw materials, thereby keeping up the prices of wool in particular very much above the price paid by foreign manufacturers, manufactured goods have been coming to this country in large quantities, invoiced at much less than their cost or value, thereby evading the laws, and placing the American manufacturer upon worse ground than if no tariff existed. This has been done, almost, if not entirely, by foreigners, who have been thereby enabled to undersell the honest American importer; and this has increased *within a few years to such an extent as to drive* from the importation of woolens nearly all the American importers, and it is now estimated that seven eighths of all the woolens imported, come into the country on foreign account. It is believed that under a proper execution of the tariff laws, the manufacture of wool in this country would necessarily become an extensive and useful branch of industry.

## Slave trade and debt of Mississippi.

The extraordinary and important communication which follows is from the U. S. Gazette. The statement of the effects of the late judicial decision concerning debts contracted for slaves, has a special interest for the manufacturers of this city, and will be read with interest by reflecting readers of every class.—*Newark Daily.*

Permit me, through the medium of your Gazette, to make a few remarks in regard to the present debt of Mississippi. In 1833, from September to December, there were several thousand slaves carried to, and sold in that State. The success with which the traders met induced a number of keen, enterprising men to embark *in that unfeeling traffic the succeeding fall.* In the fall of 1834 the trade was tripled. The traders sold out, at fine profits, for bills on New Orleans at four month's time. Previously they had required cash in hand. The trade had now been universally profitable for two years.

The speculators from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Missouri and Maryland, directed their attention to it to the neglect of other important enterprises. In the fall of 1835, slaves, in great numbers were driven to the state, quadrupling any previous year. The demand abroad advanced the price. The competition forced the traders to give from twelve to fifteen month's time, adding ten per cent. interest, but the prices advanced from $700 to $1000, and at the close of the sales to $1200, average. So soon as the planter learned he could purchase on time, by bills on New Orleans, the *advanced price ceased to be* an objection, and he bought liberally. The traders now soon sold all they had, returned home with the accepted bills, cashed them in bank, and not only embarked in it again more largely themselves, but induced their friends and acquaintances also to engage in it. Every corner of the slaveholding states was now ransacked, and every dwelling visited by the trader. Prices advanced still higher and higher. The fall of 1836 is long to be remembered.—All the public highways to Mississippi became lined—Yes, literally crowded—with slaves. *When they arrived*, the immense number (swelling the *rise of 40,000*) made the callous hearts of all the traders ache. They pitched their tents upon the brow of every hill, surrounding each town and village in the state, awaiting the call of purchasers. None came. The winter of 1837 ap*proached, and but few, very few, sales were yet* effected. At last they advertised they would give one and two years time, by bills on N. Orleans, adding ten per cents. interest to account.

The terms were accepted by the planters, and many were induced to purchase a second, and even a third supply at from 12 to $1800 each. All the slaves were soon sold. But by this time the merchants began to give way. Nearly all the bills made by the planters in the fall of 1835 and spring of 1836, at from twelve to fifteen months time were protested for non-payment. The negro speculators became alarmed. They went to work in February and March, and in three month's time had secured their debts by deeds in trust and mortgages upon nearly the whole property of the State. In three years the slave property of Mississippi increased from 70,000 to 198,000 slaves! at an average cost of at least $1000 each; making the debt for slaves alone, in three years, swell to $90,000,000!! From 1833 to 1837 cotton bore an exorbitant high price. This, together with the increased force, induced the planter to devote all his energy to its cultivation, relying upon purchasing every article of consumption. He neglected to raise his corn and pork; he had to purchase more mules, horses and ploughs, open more lands, and increase his bills with the merchants, whom he totally neglected to pay. When the crash came in May 1838, all the paper held against the planter by the merchant or nearly all was transferred to the banks, or sued upon by the merchants. The crowd of business in the different courts delayed judgment, and when judgement was at last obtained, the sheriffs and marshall could find nothing scarcely to levy upon.—Bankruptcy and ruin among some of the *merchants were inevitable; and in their fall they* crushed the banks. The negro traders stood by with cold indifference, and beheld towns depopulated and large plantation after plantation laid waste, growing up with thorns and briers, without feeling one pang of remorse for the ruin and wretchedness they had brought upon the country, laughing at their own safety and security.

A change has taken place. By a late decision in the Federal court at Jackson, it was decided that according to the amended constitution of Mississippi, which took place in 1832 and winter of 1833, all contracts for slaves bought since May 1833, are made null and void, the constitution forbidding the introduction of slaves for sale. Two thirds of the present debt of the state is for slaves bought since May 1833. The mortgages to the negro traders are now all laid aside and cease to trouble the minds of the planters. *Millions of dollars, that were considered hope*lessly lost, will now be made. Banks that had encumbered the planters property with second liens, will now obtain their money. Merchants that had obtained judgements, have once more set the sheriff to work: and the planters instead of applying all their means to the liquidation of the negro debt, feel themselves able to pay banks and merchants. When the crop of 1841 has gone to market, you and the whole world will be astonished to find exchanges turned in favor of Mississippi. Nevertheless it will be so. She is now less legally involved, for her resources, than *any state in the Union; and will, in two years*, number among the wealthiest states of the Union.

Jan. 28, 1840. A SPECTATOR.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Plainfield Union.

*Mobile, Feb. 7th, 1840.*

*Mr. Editor:*

In looking over a late number of the Union, I was gratified to see its columns enriched by the favors of many valuable correspondents. Flattering myself that I might afford something interesting to a part of your readers, I have concluded to furnish my "jottings down," as many peculiarities of the south will be new to those who have never travelled in this section.

As usual I commence by informing you that business has never been known to be so dull in Mobile before,—every thing appears to be at a stand. As those planters who are not obliged to sell their cotton, are holding on in hopes that the *price may improve; and cotton speculators are* no ways anxious to buy at the present low prices as they expect it yet to fall, owing to the recent abundant crops. The pecuniary embarrassments of the mercantile community here are truly *alarming*, as the interest of all here depends upon the cotton trade. The banks have all suspended specie payments, with one or two exceptions, and the legislature has granted them the privilege of issuing 12 months' post notes to a large amount, in order to ward off the impending danger of a general crash among the merchants. This step may produce a temporary relief but it will only defer the curse,—it is "putting the evil day afar off," as pay day must come, and then the resources of the banks will be limited in comparison with their issues much more than at present.

It is my opinion, judging from personal observation, that the nomination of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, does not go well with the Southern whigs, generally.

Nearly one-third of this city lies in ruins, caused by the great conflagrations that produced so much excitement a short time ago. The incendiaries have not yet been apprehended, and the officers are yet very vigilant in their searches. Some three or four young men from New York were arrested the other day on suspicion and committed for trial.

The manners of the Southerners differ much *from those of the northern people, and we would* be constrained to declare the north with all its rice comparatively free from vice, when we see the sway that vice has in the South. The Sabbath here is not considered a day of rest, but is *made subservient to business purposes. Nearly* all the stores of the city transact business on that day, and regard it not as the author of good intended it should be regarded, when he set it apart from the rest of the week and called it holy. No people can prosper in open guilt, trampling without compunction of conscience on the laws of the king of nations.

The Indians have nearly all been removed from this state to the westward of the Mississippi, but a small remnant of the Choctaws remain in the vicinity of this city. I visited their camp a few days since, and found them living in little bark huts in a state of almost perfect nudity. They are very indolent and filthy and present the most degraded appearance of any tribe I ever saw. *A wedding occurred among them the oth*er day, which was truly a novel affair. The ceremony consisted in the whole tribe forming a circle and sitting upon the ground.—a little corn bread was passed around. After they had all eaten, one of the principals made an incision in the bride's ear as the matrimonial seal, and thus ended the Indian wedding. This cutting the ear of the bride is an old custom of theirs, and by it one can distinguish between the married and unmarried without asking questions. I doubt much that the northern ladies would approve of this mode, yet were it the custom among us, I am inclined to think every young lady from Dan to Bershaba would be anxious to have her ear cut.

Dame Fashion rules the ladies here with unlimited sway. Her government is arbitrary, and many, very many are receiving grievances from her rigid laws that renders it presumptious to suppose that her kingdom will long be perpetuated. Oh when will the ladies of this happy land become republican and revolutionize that system of government that is daily destroying them and inflicting wrongs that are more intolerable than death itself.

I leave here in a few days for New Orleans, and from thence to Texas. If any thing of interest occurs in that young republic, I will forward you another communication.

I have collected many important facts upon the question that now agitates the north and south, *which it will not be prudent to submit to your* columns before I return. Yours, V. N.

*Opening of the Navigation.*—The Passaic is clear of ice. The North River is open to Sing Sing. The navigation of Long Island Sound is clear. The Susquehannah river is open. The navigation of the Delaware is also entirely free. The river Potomac is opened, and the mail steamboats are again on the route.—*Newark Daily.*

It is said that Michigan has been united to Canada, *by ice. A cold connexion* that.

*Distress.*—The immense suffering existing in our city may be known from the fact that not a day passes but several applications are made by persons, to the police justices, praying to be sent to the Penitentiary, to keep them from starving or from crime. It had been hoped from the abundance furnished by Providence the last summer, that the present winter would have been an easy one, but the contentions of man has marred all. The suffering among mechanics and other working men the last two months, has been unparalleled in the city of New York.—*Era.*

*Advantages of Advertising.*—A sale of personal property took place in Mannington township week before last,—the owner not thinking it worth while to pay a dollar for printing bills, *stuck up a few written notices, which nobody* saw. The day of sale came, a dozen or two persons attended, and his stock cows brought from 9 to 12 dollars. Another sale took place in the same township last week, but this latter owner could afford to take advantage of the art of printing, had his bills printed and advertised his sale in this paper; the result was his cows brought from 20 to 82 dollars each.—*Salem Banner.*

*Le National*, a French paper says that the four millions of francs lately paid by Mexico were not in the legal coin of that country, and that their deficiency in the precious metal occasions a loss to France of 1,300,000 francs.

*Extra Compensation.*—A member of the Ohio House of Representatives, named Jenkins having *made himself very conspicuous on all occasions* during the session, and continually displaying his ignorance, Mr. Flood, chairman of the committee on the Judiciary, while some bill was under discussion offered the following to it as an amendment. That $3 per day extra be paid to Mr. W. Jenkins, member, &c. for his zeal in advancing the business of the House, as manifested by his enlightening the house on bills in which he has no interest, and knows nothing about—in aiding by his legal knowledge, the committee on the Judiciary, settling points of order, deciding constitutional questions, smoking his pipe within the hall, and calling for the yeas and nays on all trifling occasions." The report does not say whether the amendment was adopted or not.

Col. Ethan Allen was a bold officer of the American Revolution. He could face the enemies of his country with the most undaunted bravery, and in the field of battle he never shrunk from danger. But he was an opposer to Christianity, and gloried in the character of an infidel. His wife, however, was a pious woman, and taught her children in the ways of piety, while he told them it was all delusion. Butchers were an hour coming, when Col. Allen's confidence in his own sentiments would be sorely tried. A beloved daughter was taken sick—he received a message that she was dying; he hastened to her bedside, anxious to hear her dying words.

"Father," said she, "I am about to die; shall *I believe* in the principles which you have taught me, or shall I believe what my mother has taught me?"

This was an affecting scene. The intrepid Colonel became extremely agitated, his chin quivered; his whole frame shook; and after *waiting a few moments, he replied: "Believe* what your mother has taught you."

The Branch Mint at New Orleans has, since last December, coined 160,000 half dimes, 18,000 half dollars, 130,000 dimes and 9,396 quarter eagles, making, in all, 317,396 pieces.

*Railroad Celebration and Accident.*—At Bridgeport, Con. on Friday, the 14th inst. a celebration of the completion of the railroad to New Milford, took place. On the return of the cars to Bridgeport, the brakeman neglected his duty, and the cars, 12 or 14 in number, at full speed, ran off the end of the track against a pile of rubbish. Several of them were smashed, as were the limbs of some of the passengers. The Journal of Commerce gives these particulars:

One brakeman had his thigh broken, another was injured very badly. Mr. Peck, of Newton had his thigh broken, and one finger cut off. *Mr. Kellogg*, of Canaan, had a thigh, arm and wrist broken. Several others were more or less injured. Eight doctors were in attendance, who were occupied four hours in doing up the wounds. The wounded men are none of them considered dangerously hurt. The disaster, of course, de*stroyed the hilarity of the occasion.*

The Pittsburg Advocate of the 10th inst. says

"Since our last notice of the river, it has risen ten feet. We have now 16 feet in the channel, and the swell continues. We can now announce *with entire safety, that navigation is fairly open*ed for the season. No further interruption need be feared until we have the low water of summer.

*Massachusetts Railroad.*—The Western Railroad designed to connect Boston with the Hudson river, and thus with the Great West by the means of the New York improvements, promises to do for Massachusetts what the Erie canal has done for New York. At least the Bostonians regard it in that light. The total profits on the State's investment thus far made in the work show a return of more than 11 per cent. The whole resources provided for the work amount to $4,500,000. According to the company's report of Jan. 21st, the rails can be laid the entire length of the road in the spring of 1841, excepting ten miles of the summit division. The stock is now selling at 80 dollars and a half for 30 dollars paid in.

The N. York correspondence of the National Intelligencer, under date 13th inst. says:

The indications of the money market are a greater plentifulness of money. There being little *or no demand the banks probably are more* disposed to take weaker securities than they would have taken all along, and, consequently, in the street, good paper can be cashed for about the lawful rate of interest.

The Catholics in New York have lately formed a Total Abstinence Society, at the Chambers street Church—the Very Rev. Varela, President.

New Orleans, in the three months ending Jan. 1st, exported over 312,000 bales of cotton, and for same period last year only 145,536 bales.

The rains, Feb. 1st, had been plentiful in Ala. and the rivers had risen several feet so as to become navigable.

*Robbing a Cathedral.*—The cathedral at Baltimore was entered on Monday night, the 10th inst. and robbed of a number of articles. The thieves carried off a ciborium, used in the elevation of the host, and a silver chalice. They also tore the images from the crucifixes. The greater portion of the sacred utensils of value were locked up in another part of the Cathedral, and the thieves had not time to get at them, as they were disturbed by the entrance of the sexton, when they immediately fled.

The State Bank of Illinois, whose charter had become voidable by reason of a suspension of specie payments, and which it seemed the intention of the Legislature to wind up, has been revived and protected by l gislative enactment, and is now it is believed, on a better basis than ever.

*It is a false and indolent humidity, which* makes people sit still and do nothing, because they will not believe they are capable of doing much, for every body can do something. Every body can set a good example, be it to many or to few; every body can in some degree, encourage virtue and religion, and discountenance vice and folly; every body has some one whom they can advise and instruct, or in some way help to guide through life.—*Miss Tullot.*

*Croton Water Works.*—We are gratified to learn, by the annual report of the Commissioners, that this great work will be completed for use at the coming year. The cost will be about *nine millions*, which is three millions less than the estimate of the Legislature. Near four millions have been expended, of which 1,200,000 were expended the last half of 1839. There are 97 sections to the aqueduct, of which 54 are completed. About 26 miles are arched complete. There remains to be completed 61 miles in Westchester county, and 7 miles with the water pipe on the Island of New York. The whole length from the Croton river to the distributing *reservoir at Murray's Hill, (42d street,) is 40* miles. The crossing at Harlem river will not be completed until 1843. Should however, all the rest be completed in 1842, the commissioners will erect a conduit pipe over the Harlem until the high bridge is finished. The height of this bridge, from its base at the bottom of the river, to the top of the parapets, will be about 136 feet, as length, about 1440 feet. There will be 16 piers as supporters to the bridge, viz. 6 in the river, (which is 620 feet wide at this point,) and 10 on land. Those in the river are to be 20 feet by 40 at the base, and about 84 in height to the spring of the arch, diminishing in their dimensions as they rise. The estimated cost of the bridge is $443,482.—*Exc. Star.*

The Hon. Rice Garland, now a member of Congress from Louisiana, has been appointed a *Judge of the Supreme Court* in that state.

*Queer Request.*—Some citizens of Tennessee have sent a petition to the Legislature of that state, requesting that body to remain in session no longer doing nothing, but to adjourn immedi*ately, if not sooner!*

*Pause before you follow example.*—A man laden with salt, and an ass laden with wool, crossed a brook together. By chance the mule's pack became wetted; the salt melted, and his burden became lighter. After they had passed, the mule told his good fortune to the ass, who, thinking to spead as well, wetted his pack at the next water, but his load became the heavier, and broke down under it.

Quite a religious enquiry and excitement is at present prevailing in the Baptist and Methodist Societies of Camden. Protracted meetings have been held for weeks past, and are still continued where large congregations are drawn together every evening after evening, and many persons are attaching themselves to both societies.—*Mail.*

*Sculping and Schooling.*—Among the appropriations in Michigan for the present year, are 1,000 dollars for libraries, and 1,500 dollars for wolf scalps.

*Children.*—Of all sights which can humanize and soften the heart of man, there is none that ought so surely to reach it as that of innocent children, enjoying the happiness which is the proper and natural portion.—*Southey.*

The Philadelphia banks have agreed on the 1st day of February 1841, as their day of resumption, and sent a deputation to Harrisburg, to persuade the Legislature that an earlier day would be ruinous.

*Maxims.*—1. Take every thing by its smooth handle.

2. How much anxiety have those evils cost us, which have never happened!

3. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

*A Frenchman's Definition of a Broker.*—Le dat is de raison vat for de peepelle coll de agent *Brokair*—it is because venne de parronne have bizzeeneese vid him he become *broke!*"

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. dis. |
|---|---|
| MAINE. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| Wolf borough, | no sale |
| VERMONT. | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 6 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Burlington, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | brok |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | 1 |
| Eagle bank of Newport | 1 |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | do |
| All the others | 1 a 2 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| All | par in |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fro |
| do Exchange Association | sto |
| Commercial bank Tolland | brok |
| Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby | do |
| NEW-YORK CITY | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Bank, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chemung bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumberman's association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mohawk Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. York ex. co.—Tradesmen's bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all frauds broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| NEW YORK STATE. | |
| Safety Fund, none the city and river | par |
| do in the West | 1 a 1 |
| Red Bank | par a 1 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 34 |
| Lansingburgh bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | 1 |
| Bank of Utica, | 34 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 1 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 1 |
| NEW JERSEY | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farm & Mech. Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—Is county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | par in |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 a 1 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| All the good banks | 6 a 1 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | 6 37 | 6 |
| Rye Flour, | 4 00 | 4 |
| Indrian Meal, | 3 87 | 3 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | 57 | 58 |
| Do. white, L. I. & Jersey, | 56 | 57 |
| Do. southern, | 55 | 56 |
| Barley | 60 | 70 |
| Oats, | 33 | 36 |
| Peas, white dry, | | |
| White Beans, | 15 00 | 18 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | 27 | 30 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | 23 | 25 |
| Provisions.—Beef, cargo, | 12 00 | 13 |
| Do. prime, | 8 50 | 9 |
| Butter, dairy | 14 | 16 |
| Do. shipping | 6 | 10 |
| Hog's Lard, | 9 | 10 |
| Pork mess, brl. | 14 00 | 16 |
| Do. prime, | 10 00 | 12 |
| Cheese, American, | 9 | 10 |
| Hams, | 10 | 12 |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 | 3 |
| Candles.—Mould, | 90 | 12 |
| Dipped, | 10 | 11 |
| Sperm, | 41 | 50 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | 10 | 12 |
| Java, | 12 | 13 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | 13 | 16 |
| Upland, | 10 | 12 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt; | 3 50 | 4 |
| Pickled Cod, brl | 3 | 3 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | 11 50 | 12 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | 9 43 | 10 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | 6 25 | 7 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | | |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | 1 75 | 2 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 | 1 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | 8 | 9 |
| New Orleans | 7 | 8 |
| Lump, | 14 | 16 |
| Loaf, | 15 | 17 |
| Tallow.—American, | 11 | 12 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | 1 | 1 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | 37 | 50 |

# THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, February 24, 1840.


For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We have received a short communication intended for the Union, dated at Somerville, and signed 'Somerset.' As the postage was not paid we of course shall take no further notice of it.

☞ We have received two other communications from the same place, postage paid, which are under respectful consideration.

☞ We learn from the New Brunswick Fredonian, that the navigation between that city and New York is now open, after a much shorter suspension than usual, and that there is no danger of its being suspended again this season. The steamboat Raritan has advertised to re-commence her regular trips to-day, (Monday, 24th,) leaving New Brunswick at half past 7, A. M. and New York at 3 P. M. daily.

George W. Gilmer has been elected Governor of Virginia, for three years from the 31st of March next, by the Legislature of that State, by a majority of one vote. On the eighth ballot the vote stood, for Gilmer 83, McDowall, 68, Nicholas 21, scattering 2. 83 necessary for a choice.

## *New Jersey Legislature.*

In still in session, and it is believed will not adjourn until the 28th.

A good deal of business has pressed upon them during the past week, and a corresponding activity in despatching it, has been manifested. The rage for incorporations for various purposes—good, bad and doubtful—has not quite subsided, and we find applications in abundance. Among those seriously entertained, and which seem to have claims on the ground of public policy, are for a single track Railroad in Monmouth county to the mart pits, we believe—and the incorporation of a State Agricultural Society, and of the Somerville Water Power Company, both of the latter useful enterprises.

There is also an application of the Morris Canal Company for a million of additional capital, with power to enlarge the canal to the width of 50 feet. As a preliminary step, and to ascertain the company asked for an examination of its affairs: which investigation was refused by a large majority, thus virtually rejecting the principal application.

We do not know, certainly, that the Legislature is about to introduce the Sub Treasury system into the State, but they have authorised the Treasurer to buy a large Iron Safe for some purpose or other.

There is a powerful objection, and some what novel, urged to the erection of the new county of Hudson—which is, that so large a portion of it would be occupied exclusively by Musquitoes, that the remaining inhabitants in other portions would be in danger of being carried off badly being too weak to defend themselves. This should be looked into.

The Election Law has been amended, so as to apply the provisions in respect to the taking of testimony in disputed cases of election, to the Congressional Election.—*Fredonian.*

On Wednesday last, the 19th inst. the bill for the erection of a new county from *Bergen*, to be called Hudson, passed the Assembly.

## Congress.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

*Washington City*, Feb. 14.

It is understood that the Committee on elections have determined to postpone all further proceedings in the case until the middle of April, and to allow the commissioned members time to take evidence in New Jersey for the purpose of proving that illegal and fraudulent votes were given at the election; and that the commissioned members were, in fact elected. Should this fact come before the House, in any formal way, as it may, it must produce a very excited debate. The Committee it is said, will not make any reports as to their proceedings so far. If rumor is correct Messrs. Vroom, Dickerson, &c. wished the case to be decided upon the evidence of election that was placed before the Governor and Privy council, i. e. upon that evidence on which the Governor and a majority of the Council concluded to give the return to Messrs. Yorke, Halsted, &c. I always supposed, however, that the Committee would go beyond all the returns.

It follows, that whatever may be the ultimate report of the Committee, it is certain that New Jersey will not be represented through this session. The Committee could, if they choose, decide upon the returns first, and give the return and the seat to Mess. Dickerson, Vroom, &c. leaving the merits of the election for after consideration. But it appears they have taken the other course. The case may possibly end in referring the election back to the people.

Nothing of special interest occured until Tuesday last, when the New Jersey question came again before the House. Mr. Cave Johnson offered the following resolution, in lieu of one submitted by Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the Committee on Elections, to have some papers printed, in relation to the New Jersey election;

"That all the proceedings and papers before the committee of elections in relation to the New Jersey election be reported to the house by the committee, with a statement of the names of the individuals who received a majority of all the votes given at the election for members of the 26th Congress in that state, and that the same be printed for the use of the house and the committee, and that said committee have leave to have such other papers and documents in relation to other contested elections pending before them printed by the public printer of Congress."

Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the committee, entered at some length into a statement of the proceedings of the committee; speaking especially by vindication of his own course as a member of that committee. He spoke until one o'clock, when the house went into consideration of the pension bill.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the debate on the New Jersey case continued, and took a turn which looks a little as if the administration members were to be forthwith admitted.

*Census for* 1840.—The census of the United States to be taken during the present year, will be upon a more comprehensive plan than usual, hitherto it has been customary to enumerate the inhabitants only, under the several classifications of sexes, ages, colors, &c. By the late act of Congress for taking the census of 1840, the President was directed to cause the statistics of the country, relating to Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines, Commerce, &c.—to be collected, and also statistical information in reference to Education.

The next census therefore will exhibit not only the amount of our population, but also a complete schedule of the aggregate property of the nation, ranged under different heads, and presenting at one view an accurate estimate of the vast resources of the United States, in all the various departments of industry and including the numerous items of national wealth. Interrogatories, adapted to elicit information on all the topics embraced in the new plan have been prepared to serve as formulas of statistical tables.—*Balt. Amer.*

Nineteen persons were murdered by the Indians in their beds, about 20 miles from Tallahassee, (Fa.) on the 30th. ult. A government waggon and the mules were burnt. The army under Gen. Taylor has scoured swamps, hammocks, everglades &c., and come upon the very heels of the Indians, without catching any of them. So close has he followed them as to have surprised their encampments, and captured all their packs, cooking materials, arrow root &c. A letter in the Evening Signal says—

You can form no idea of the hardships of the troops; sleeping in swamps, wading waist-deep in muddy water, cut and scratched by thorns, and eating their rations uncooked, is their usual fate in this villanous country.

The steamboat Independence, Capt. Shultz, on her way from Amboy to this city yesterday afternoon, in the thick fog, went ashore on Governor's Island. The steamboat Hercules went to her assistance, took off the passengers, mail, &c. and brought them to the city. The Independence was got off, and came to the wharf leaking badly. It will be necessary to take her upon the Dry Dock in order to repair damages. —*Jour. of Com.*

For the Plainfield Union.

A gentleman purchasing a rectangular garden whose perimeter is to be 100 yards, agreed to pay one dollar for every yard of the length of the ground, and four dollars for every yard of its breadth. It is required the *minimum* price of a square yard of the ground? SOMERSET.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. Manning, Esq. 64,50; J. B. Ayres, 3,50; Stephen Vail, 2,24; D. L. Dodge, 2,00; Teets & Co. 1,62; S. S. Pound, 1,31; M. Hatfield, ,98; M. Sweney, ,63; Wm. Laing, ,75; C. Boice, Esq. 5,00.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

## MARRIED.

In Piscataway, on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. S. J. Drake, Mr. Augustus Stelle, to Miss Maria, daughter of the late John Stelle.

## DIED

In Warren township, the 14th inst. Mrs. Eunice Drake, widow of Andrew Drake, in the 80th year of her age. She had been a member of the Baptist Church over 40 years.

In New Brunswick, the 12th inst. Mrs. Ursula, widow of James Dunham, aged 70.

At the residence of his son in Middlebrook, recently, Uriah Sutton, in the 99th year of his age—a veteran of the Revolutionary war.

At Pluckamin, on the 14th inst. the Rev. I. M. Fisher, late pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Bedminster.

At Washington Valley, the 12th inst. David Appleman, in his 85th year, long a respectable citizen of that vicinity.

At Elizabethtown, the 13th inst. Mrs. Mary Hatfield, aged 54.

At Elizabethtown, 14th inst. Mrs. Martha, wife of Henry Necker, aged 27.


## Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Spicer, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 14 to 18 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, it is a fine falling situation of land, through the same. Situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Cider Mill and Store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JONTH WOODRUFF, }
DENNIS COLES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON ROSS, }

Feb. 23d, 1840. 102 3w

## Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of Boice & Caulfield, is this day dissolved by mutual consents. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and all having accounts against them to present them for payment, as one of the firm is going to leave the place.

☞ The books will be left in the hands of Alvah Gardner. PETER N. BOICE.
ALVAH GARDNER.

Plainfield, Feb. 21st, 1840. 102 3w

## WANTED,

BY the Subscriber, 1st of April next, an able-bodied FARMER, of some little property, to cultivate a farm for half the product. Stock and tools can be furnished on reasonable terms, and House and Garden free from rent.

Also, wanted, either a steady man or a lad 16 or 17 years of age, to work on or about the premises, one who is accustomed to the work of a farm.

Good recommendations will be expected.

DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield. Feb. 24, 1840. 97 3tpd

## Chesnut Rails!

THE Subscriber has for sale 7 or 800 good Chesnut Rails, at Green Village, Warren township.

Feb. 24th, 1840. EDWARD DRAKE.

## Farm, Timber & Wood, at Public Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue,

on Tuesday the 4th of March next,

A heavy lot of Timber and wood, Standing on the Terril Farm, in lots to suit purchasers consisting of Chesnut, white oak, yellow and Rock oak, hickory, &c. Large trees sold single. Also a lot five acres of as heavy Timber as can be found on the farm.

Also at the same time will be offered

The Terrill Farm,

Containing 130 acres, with a plenty of Timber and wood for the farm. The land is generally good and well watered. The buildings are a ,wostory house, good barn, wheel-wright and blacksmith shop, with a great variety of fruit. The fences are white oak and chesnut.

It is a good stand for a blacksmith and wheel wright or Store. Situated in Warren, Somerset county, N. J. about 5 miles from Plainfield, and the same distance from Boundbrook.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms for the farm one half cash. Conditions made known, and attendance given by STEPHEN VAIL.

Feb. 24th 1840.

Any one wishing to view the farm previous to the day of sale, will please call on the subscriber at Plainfield. S. V.

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, as other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Also, the building known as the Masonic Hall—All which will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THEY Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
Davis's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry.
McVicker's Political Economy.—Slates.
Dabold's Arithmetics—Websters Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do

And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th. 1840.

## Dissolution.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS B. AYRES.
DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 16th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders. JARVIS B. AYRES.

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said person within said time.

*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

## Oats! Oats! Oats!

THE Subscriber making a change in his business will exchange his Stock, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, China and Earthen Ware, &c. for Oats at 25 cents.

Dry Goods at very low prices as his Stock must be reduced by the 1st of March.

Groceries at his former prices, which are as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

A Few sets of Fine China, and a good assortment of Crockery, also will be sold very cheap as he intends to close out the whole of his stock.

Also, A Great variety of Shawls, Dress Height, Prints, De Laines, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Corn, Butter and Eggs taken at the market price.

Jan. 20, 1840. D. LENOX.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. F. CUSHING.

## More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 15tf

## Comstock's School Philosophy,

For Sale at this Office. Feb. 17.

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*FALL ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella;

Leave New York, from the foot of Market[field] st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabethport at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 40 minutes past 9, A. M and 10 minutes past 5, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 10 A. M and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 10 1-4 A.M. and 5 3-4 P. M

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave New Market at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.

Leave New Market at 6 3-4, and 11 3-4, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 7 1-4, A. M. and 12 1-4 P. M

Leave Westfield at 7 1-2 A. M. and 12 1-2, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ Stages will run in connection with the Cars, to convey passengers to and from Somerville, Flemington, &c.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 13th, 1840.

*NEW ARRANGEMENT,*
*Commencing February 14th, 1840.*

## New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.;*
*—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—Railway, 50 cts—New Brunswick, 75 cts.*

*Brunswick Trains.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.
Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

## Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, & 4 3-4, & 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day they are purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and as New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

☞ For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or $50 for 6 months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

Feb. 14th, 1840. tf

## House to Let.

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, large and new, and well-built, owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dane. Attached to the premises is a barn, which will be let or not, as the applicant may wish. The above will be let low if application is made soon. Enquire of Mr. Manning Vermeule near the premises, or to the subscriber at Boundbrook.

Feb. 24, 1840. JOEL DUNN, Jr.

## Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Julia Ann, has left my bed and board, on the 31st of January last, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting said woman, under penalty of the law, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date. THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Warren township, Feb. 7th, 1840. 100 3t

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payment will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 20th, 1839. 150 tf.

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 30, 1839. 54 2m pd.

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

## HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his House and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 29th, tf DANIEL OSBURN.

## Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business, I can furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices.

## Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prints, Black cotton Hose ribbed, Super Quilted mixt Petticoats, colored Merino and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s. 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

*To the Members of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.*

The Board of Directors met on the 20th inst. and adopted the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That no interest in advance be collected on the 4th of March next on the notes of members given for insurance, unless a loss should occur previous to that time.

Members, therefore, who are not in arrear will not be required to renew their insurance next 4th of March, unless a loss by fire should occur previous to that time, of which notice will be given. All those members now in arrear, and from which interest was due on the 4th of March last, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and their insurance is void until such payment is made.

☞ The annual meeting of the company for the election of fifteen directors will be held at the Hotel of Wm. I. Craig, in Plainfield, on the second Monday in March next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. A report of the affairs of the Company will then be laid before the members as usual.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Sec'y.*

January 27th, 1840.

## Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them upon as low terms as otherwise can be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—5s.—6. 6d. and 8s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 1s.—Molasses, 3s. 6d. & 5s. 6d

Lard, 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 12s. and 15d.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as mix'd other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to call and settle their same before the end of this year.——Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible. POUND & LAING.

Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 153 6w

## Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd. request all indebted to said estate, to call on either of them and settle the same between now and the 1st of April next, and all having any claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same for payment, within the same time.

JOPTHA F. RANDOLPH,
THOMAS F RANDOLPH,
SAMUEL F. RANDOLPH,
Executors of the estate of
Jan. 12, 1840. (56 3t) Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.


## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
*Bonds, Deeds*, all kinds of *Legal Blanks*, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and of the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested. by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

## Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of Vol. III. Commencing Jan. 2, 1840.

THIS Paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "It would be a great thing to introduce as a reading book in common schools," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Wesleyan Journal.

We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity, amusement and sound principles," says the Bristol, R. I. Phenix.

Its object is to be the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it every aid and interest.

Its engravings, which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but to illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen a good impression.

While it is confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the total extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties, is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9 Spruce street, New York, at only $1 per year in advance; 10 copies for $8. 20 copies for $14. 30 copies for $16.

☞ The article published below, concerning the use of popular doctrine advocated by the illustrious Goethe of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

*The Greatest of Living Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America!*

*To Louis Otto Goelicke*, M. D., of Germany (Europe) belongs the PRECIOUS HONOR of adding a NEW and GLORIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which it is a valuable acquisition) by the power of truth, is founded in truth as any doctrine can be; a doctrine upon the verity of which my lifelong study and experience, and the experience of thousands of the first physicians of the age, are ready to unhesitatingly challenge the most searching investigation. This doctrine is the result of a disordered stomach being the cause of nine tenths of all the diseases of the human body: *which of the Five Vitae or Life Principle* of the human body? often needlessly laboring at the expense of the general system to do the least considerable part of the work which may be as well performed by a specially cared, as a common cold or irritating cough, by the simple balsamic medicine.

An apparently unimportant lesson to the apparently learned, but of boundless importance to that vast majority of the world's people, who have been accustomed in most of their "dreary houses," even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, to suffer them to be ravaged by the fell tyrant, Dyspepsia, treating them with the *Art of Physic*, instead of the *Science* which is to be found in the closest study of the human structure, and not exist in the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided attention for the gratitude of a world for the possession of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title since it has so signally triumphed over the most malignant forms of CONSUMPTION, both in the first and second stages of the disease which has thoroughly filled the profession of Medicine, and thereby proved a curse instead of a blessing to the suffering people for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed by the pens of the most learned and able men of the healing art, whose talents to the sick is abundant, by which means they often become the happy instruments of charging despondency into hope, and joy into tears, and sadness and fruitless sighs into smiles, and songs of thankfulness!

## GOELICKE'S

## MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus presents a unique remedy—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system, which language cannot be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of sinus, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the insatiate grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for children, one drop: for children, from 7 to 14 years, and for infants, a quarter drop: the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per half ounce.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well convinced, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not our its benevolent members, who are above flowed by selfish and mercenary motives, we will refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his discovery valuable not to be generally known for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be an impostor and the prince of quacks; but, on hearing so much and about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of it, we repeated experiments upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-esteem) publicly to acknowledge that we have, during not only ourselves but other fearful maladies, which we in vain have sought to cure by the most learned methods of the profession, we have become fearlessly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The above adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needs not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WELSER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 18—

*CERTIFICATES.*

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Reaser was given over by physicians to die with consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed: has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own harvesting last summer.

J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with no *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he began to take the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery Lane, opposite Prince street, various Goods that most will seek cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wool.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free labor sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, rice, ginger, cloves, chocolate, allspice, pepper, nutmeg, saleratus, starch, salt petre, indigo, tobacco, Salt, gum arabic, butter, lard, beef, hams, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal.—Also—Parregoric, oil apike, castor oil, salts, B. drops, spoodidee, Essence of Cinnamon and Lemon, peermint, British oil, balsam of honey, soda, bear's oil, Boots and shoes—Crockery, Glass and China ware, —Blacking, segars,—nails, hardware, brushes, looking glasses, scythes, rakes, brooms, ropes, baskets, butter-trayes, buttons, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor straps, hooks and eyes—Patent thread, sewing silk, cotton,—Crackers—Sand.

GEO. FOX POUND.
SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, Sept. 3d, 1839. 37 1Apr, 1

## WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of the best and latest articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 7tf

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the second department of this design, great care is taken that efficient teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and no religious instruction is given without including the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Each boarder must furnish a napkin, and a silver table spoon.

Tuition, without board, is $60 a year. Extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

The school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS*

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disease is banished that long may be the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the active agent of such a novel and potent influence, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself ant directly upon the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow, and more active when so taken. As they have been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pillas day. Every pill is weighed by hand, and then placed in the machine, which, being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having used my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my own practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be effected by any ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Ander son's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are unsurpassed and deserved—their utility in affections of the bilious coast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

*Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.*

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

## Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offers for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles, many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at the cheapest rate, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and public generally with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

### At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

## New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls. Dress bdkfs De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Long Shawls—Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Lace Kabyle, 8-4—Large Light and dark Brochs,—Large Embroidered Germap and Dunkin Shawls—Large Embroidered Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De Laine Shawls and bdkfs.—Dark Valencia dress bdkfs —Prussian and Grecian de—Silk Laces and Cotton do.

### Hat Ribbons.

A Few peeces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

### Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

### Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14



## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTEAD, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Pearse streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

*Plainfield*, Oct. 23, 1838. 22 1y

## Once More!



## STOVES AT HALF PRICE!

THE Subscriber has about 30 Stoves which he will sell at very reduced prices, consisting of Postleys celebrated Union Cook Stoves of different sizes; also Philadelphia Nine Plate Cook stoves of all sizes. Cool Stoves of various patterns; Also, Six plate Stoves for shops, school houses, &c. Large and small Franklins

Persons who are in want of Stoves will do well to call, as the subscriber intends closing his business in his place. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 52 tf

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Bdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale a this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save consider able. Try it. June 15th.

## Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Brittannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, 1839. M. HATFIELD.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 26th, 1839.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, completed, comprising the first volume, is a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact has been established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in mulberry multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children of every farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted: and therefore, the entire whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the Journal of the American Silk Society" contains full and plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information, that can be desired, to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist a work by procuring for his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, which will be paid for the work in advance. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

## Stoves for Sale.

1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Coal Stove, For Sale by H. A. CORY.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

## Hat Tips! Hat Tips!



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

## New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's Office where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles: Old Hyson; Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havanna lump and New Orleans Sugar; Rice, cheese, Mackerel, Herring, smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, soda, saleratus, chocalate, alum, Sal Æratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, cloves, nutmegs, powder and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash or articles can be had elsewhere.

Callers see WM. WILLIS.

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found useful in every family, and will be found to suit the constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver, Costiveness, Headache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*. In my family, as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others suffered, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

## For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 6?2*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpe to from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will an swer. J. D.

April 23d. 1?04*

☞ The New Brunswick Times, one of the oldest newspaper establishments in the State is offered for sale. It now receives a good support. Persons desirous of entering into this business, will here have a good opportunity.

Letters of inquiry, post paid, to be addressed to *Lewis R. Stelle*, New Brunswick, N. J.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. For Sale at this Office, January, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 8c. per quire,—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

WRITING, all sizes and prices.

Watt's Psalms and Hymns,—Methodist Hymns, Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Legers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 6 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 18 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax, —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches, Patent Lucifer Matches,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

## School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Fowler's Exercises, and common Copy Books,

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

" English Reader.

Mitle Resource,—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar, Vince's a. b. c. ions, and other second-hand Classical Books.

## *Miscellaneous,*

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 30 shillings,

American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,

Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick

Edgar Huntly, or Memoirs of Sleep Walker,

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,

Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,

Bunyan's Holy War, The Golden Spell Bound,

Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time,

Hannah More's private Devotion—Alfeine's Alarm

Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man

Abbot's Mother at Home—Child's Book on the soul

Bock's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress

Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness

Book on Geography—Bible Atlas

Work of the Holy Spirit—Robert Hall

Life of David—Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers

Grimshaw's France—Greece—England

Song Books, several kinds—Parley's Own Book.

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.

The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many others.

THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the best Novel, by Capt. Marryatt.

The Waverley Novels, new uniform edition, 22 volumes, for sale separate, or together.

Thatcher's Indian Biography—Miller's Sermons,

Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates

Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems

Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables

Baxter's Saint's Rest—Young Husband

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps,

Moore's Lalla Rookh—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts—Romantic Tales

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Moore's Melodies,—Thompson's Seasons,

Routes between New York and Washington.

Alonzo and Melissa,—The Guilty Tongue.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Baron Munchausen,—Providential Care.

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

Fernside Tales, by Mrs. Sherwood,—Hieroglyphic Bible,

Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters.

Daily Food,—Primers and Juvenile Books.

Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

## *Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Garrison, with plates,

Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,

Slave's Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,

Thome and Rimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound.

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Buxton on the Slave Trade,

Jay's Review.

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Liberties and Anglican Slavery, by *S. B.* Treadwell, of Rocaester.

Poems, by a Slave, an acquaintance of Washington.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to list, at the usual prices.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Looker on the Lot, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte a Lecturer, or Book of Fate.—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Protest from Rahway.

The Approved RECIPE BOOK,

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

## Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills to let houses.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

*PAINTING BUSINESS.*

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

# Plainfield Union.

'Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1840. Number 163.



**The Plainfield Union.**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

**EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months Paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper, &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements


## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imp ster.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the first lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—

☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed by the Proprietor to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative. (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give an immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns, so that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent. Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington-st


## HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles,
Griddles and Tea Kettles,
Sad Irons and Cridirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
" Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass top,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Hooking, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 2l ly



## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 6s. 8s.

Sugars, at 6s. 6s. 6s. for 7 lb.

Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase, if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.



## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with ten and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 3l tf.

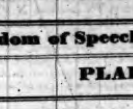


## JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.


POETICAL



From the Christian Watchman.

### The Loss of the Lexington.

A fearful cry was heard,
It rent the evening air,
The mighty deep was stirred,
Up rose the anguished prayer;
The firmest heart grew sick and faint,
As onward rolled the wild complaint.

The mother of her child
Was suddenly bereft—
The sire in agony, and wild,
Prayed for dear ones he'd left;
The scorching fires—the chilling waves,
Op'd widely for the traveller's grave.

The husband, faithful—kind,
Was lost in keenest woe,
He thought of *one* behind,
Whom he had cherished so,
And looked upon the fearful sight
With trembling heart that fatal night.

The child who'd gone to rest,
Soon found a troubled bed,
Without a mother's breast
To lean its aching head,
And clasped its little hands to say
"Our Father," 'hear an infant pray.'

The sister's friendly heart
Thought of a brother's love,
And wept that they must part—
Meet but in worlds above,
And sighed to press his hands once more,
But soon her struggling sighs were o'er.

The little ones there found
A fearful place of rest,
With coral reefs around,
Beneath the ocean's breast,
The boding sea, their early grave,—
No parent's trembling hand could save.

Sad was that happy hearth
When the dread tidings came—
The messenger of death—
The record of the flame.
Expectant souls were stricken sore,
And dearest earthly hopes were o'er.

The mother mourns her child—
The sire an only son,
The maiden in delirium wild,
Weeps her betrothed one;
The husband—brother—sister—friend,
In mourning will together bend.

The deep—the mighty deep
Will rest the sufferer's head—
The ocean's roar their vigils keep,
And sea-weed crown their bed,
The foaming surge their funeral pall
'Till the archangel's trump shall call.

The spring flowers soon will come
Around the new made graves,
But ah! no flow'rets bloom
Beneath the chilling waves,
Save these blest ones to memory dear,
And nurtured by affections tear.

Deep—deepest grief will seize
Reft hearts, from that sad hour,—
Will Jesus kindly please
To lend his sovereign power,
Send healing balsam from the skies—
Some angel hand to wipe their eyes—
For every providence prepare.

Afflictions from above
Come from a FATHER'S hand—
His chastisements are love,
And just is his command;
He can subdue the raging sea,
Or bid the wintry tempest flee,
His hand can quench the raging flame—
Write on the burning cloud His name.

Hartford, Jan. 1840 JUSTITIA.

VARIETY.

### George Monson.

*By Mrs. B. W. Ball.*

Shrill gusts of wind blew the pattering raindrops against the casement of a neat and comfortable dwelling on a cross street. Two old Lombardy poplars that grew before the door swayed their leafless heads to the moaning night wind, and occasionally shivered in the flaw as it broke over the gable end of the building. The streets were deserted, save here and there some miserable, houseless creature, kicked from one receptacle of vice to another, in search of the deadly poison, that kills body and soul, none were abroad.

"Throw on a handful of chips, George," said a pale, wo-begone looking woman, as she hushed the restless infant that was trying to drew nourishment from its mother's flaccid bosom.

"Had we not better save them for morning, and go to bed?"

"I can't go to bed yet, I must mind poor little Fanny's frock, or she cannot go out to get more chips in the boat yard, poor child," said the mother with a deep sigh. The father glanced back at the little bed where lay three, innocent, helpless little sufferers; then at his wife, who held the fourth at her bosom, and a flood of bitter anguish swept over his soul. He groaned aloud as he leant his manly brow against his wife's shoulder, and when one unfledged one arm from the babe, and folded it tenderly around him, and leant her cheek upon his head. George Monson mentally vowed that from henceforth he would be an altered man, and that the vice that had so long fettered his reason should be shaken off, and he would work for those dear beings whom he had thus reduced to the last stage of poverty. Once he had been an industrious mechanic and a respectable young man, and then he married a pretty delicate girl who loved him tenderly. But times became dull, an increasing family pressed heavily upon him, his wife's health grew more delicate, and her languid smile and tearful eyes were painful to the feelings of the young man, who was of a gay and vivacious temperament. He began to dislike home, or rather to avoid the silent reproaches of his wife's pale cheek and humid eye, for her lips never uttered reproach to *him*, and the cold world seemed doubly cheerless to one accustomed, allured him by their light and comfort and apparent gaiety to spend his evenings there instead of listening to the crying of children that this feeble and worn down wife could not control. At first he did not drink, but the rest laughed at him for a loafer, and then of course he had to spend part of his wages.—Presently he got used to the excitement of liquor, and fancied he could not do without it, and finally he settled down a regular sot. Work was irregularly charged him from work, others tried him, and at the first frolic turned him off to hunt a new place until at last every one lost confidence in him, and he could not get a single person to employ him as workman.—Gradually sinking as the debasing appetite grew on him, he did little jobs about groceries, piled wood, and was at every porter's luck to earn the means of gratifying the burning thirst that was consuming his manhood. But this could not last always. One day he fell down in a dreadful fit, and ere his senses returned was conveyed to his wretched wife an inert mass of brutal suffering. Tenderly and carefully as her slender means permitted, did she nurse the recreant being who had so betrayed all his vows to her, all his duties to God and himself. She took in sewing from a slop shop, and thus kept soul and body together. The little girl instead of being at school, had to carry home the bundles and chips to keep up a little fire to cook their scanty meals, and one of the little boys daily visited the kitchen of a hotel, where they gave him broken meat. Life was thus sustained, but what a life! Through all this unimaginable wretchedness no reproach was uttered by Mary, and when George got well enough to sit by the fire and look kindly at the poor neglected wife, she felt some approach to happiness. "O! if he would never drink again," she said fervently.

Long after George Monson slept with his child in his arms did his industrious wife sit by the little fire and feed it chip by chip so as to allow a little light, that she might mend the tattered and thread bare garments of her sleeping children.

But we will go back to a dwelling on a cross street. A blazing fire burned in a handsome Franklin grate—the sofa was wheeled back to allow the gentleman who reclined on its cushions to receive at once the benefit of the fire and the light a splendid astral lamp threw on the silk bound volume he held in his hand. His boots were drawn, and in the splendidly furnished and luxurious apartment there was every appliance for comfort and repose. On the rug lay a pretty poodle, and a Persian cat was buried in the soft cushions of a rocking chair. Opposite the gentleman who lay extended on the sofa, sat a lady in a low sewing chair with a lady's work table beside her. Her dress was a rich figured satin, and on her head a fashionable cap bore the mockery of nature to the delicate Italian wreaths that blushed on its border. Her face however was sallow and wrinkled, and the long neck was concealed by a rich cravat of silk above the French collar. Gloomy ill humor sat upon her visage, and as now and fro in an occasional complaint broke from her lips. The gentleman too seemed ill at ease, for he shifted his position, rang the bell for a pillow to be brought and added to the cushions; and finally slipping his feet into his fur lined slippers, paced the floor backwards and forwards. 'This is a terrible night, Helen,' he at last remarked, 'this wind blows a perfect hurricane. I wonder, he added, *as if a sudden thought had struck him*, I wonder where poor Mary is this cold night?' 'Mary who?' drawled his gloomy companion. 'Why, my sister Mary: poor thing, I have not heard from her for five years. She married a couple of years before I came home from South America, and having moved away from home, I never could remember where she had gone; she married decently however. Poor Mary how she used to love me when we were children; and she was so gentle and pretty.' 'Mr. Boyd,' said the lady with a tone that threw her bend almost off, "when we were married I thought it was understood I was not to be annoyed by any of your plebian acquaintances or friends; I declare it makes me nervous to think of that dreadful bore of a brother you wanted to stay a whole week, and I beg you may not annoy me at least while in such delicate health with any more vulgar people. I am sure, with such a fortune and such connexions as I had when I married, I ought to be entitled to some little consideration." "The fortune," muttered the husband for the thousandth time, between his teeth, and then pursuing the same train of thought as if nothing had happened to interrupt it, "perhaps she has children; how I would like to romp with the rosy cheeked beings—I have done wrong not to think of Mary so long; to-morrow I will write to our old village minister and inquire her out," and so saying, Mr. Boyd very unceremoniously lighted his night lamp and walked off to bed, leaving his lady to follow at her leisure.

Accordingly on the following morning he actually did so far overcome his habitual indolence as to write a letter of inquiry relative to his only sister whom he had not seen for years. Just as he was closing his letter, a party of ladies was shown into the parlor; and his wife, who was president of a charitable society, came down, dressed in excellent taste for a woman of twenty five, but her haggard visage adding at least 20 years to the computation. After much tender enquiry and condolement on her delicate appearance, her friends commenced their business; and the price of muslins, calicoes, flannels, &c. was discussed with proper animation. A gentle tap at the parlor door silenced the shrill voices, and at Mr. Boyd's "come in," a little bright eyed, clean looking child entered the room. She curtsied bashfully, and looked at seeing so many ladies, but Mr. Boyd kindly patted her on the head and asked her what she wanted. The tears came in her eyes and she hung her head until he repeated the question.

"I come, sir, to ask Mrs. Boyd if she will give me a few sticks of wood and something to cook my father's breakfast. I go every day to the boat yard, and the workmen give me chips, but last night it rained so hard that the water floated all the chips into the river."

'Who is your father?'

'George Monson, sir.'

'Can't be work?'

'No, sir; not now.'

'Why?'

The little girl blushed and hung her head; this excited all the women's curiosity, and each pressed the child to tell why her parent could not work.

"Because—because he had a fit" and she burst into tears.

'A fit,' repeated they, 'what sort of a fit?'

The rich have no mercy on the feelings of the poor, however much they may be disposed to relieve their necessities.

'I expect,' says Mrs. Boyd, with great asperity, 'that your father is worthless and drinks, and if so I cannot give any thing to drunken people's house and I will send to inquire as soon as I get time, and if you are in real want the society will relieve you, but if you are drunken worthless people we cannot waste our funds on such, for there are too many good people who can't get along without help.'

May God help the wife and children of the drunkard, for a fearful curse rests upon them!

The child looked up wonderingly in Mrs. Boyd's face for a minute, and as she slowly withdrew her eyes she turned them upon the younger and handsomer face of Boyd. It seemed that something there attracted her gaze, for she looked long at him, and then, drawing her scant little cloak close around her, she courtsied and withdrew. Boyd's eyes followed the little creature to the door, and as he closed it he caught a last glance of her bright blue eyes. With a sigh he turned to muse for a minute while the ladies descended to detail to the charities they had done for the last quarter, then hastily snatching up his hat he followed the little child out. He found her sitting on the bottom step of his mansion weeping.

'What makes you cry?' he asked as he drew a handful of silver from his pocket.

'Because my dear mother is starving to death and is so cold she cannot work, and my father believe is dying for want of something comfortable.'

'Show me where they live,' said Boyd, and taking the poor child by the hand she conducted him to a low, wretched hovel, and there, amid want and privation of every kind, he discovered his long forgotten sister, the playmate of his infancy, the gentle friend of his youth. Thus it is in our country. Gold is our God, and it severs the dearest ties, and turns to stone the hearts that could cherish us. The sister or the brother may revel in luxury, while the being that was nourished at the same maternal bosom may be pining for hunger.

But the wants of Mary and her children were soon relieved. The happy brother, once more enjoying the society of his long lost sister, took her and her children under his care; and George Monson, heart broken at the misery that had fallen upon his family, still dear to his heart became thenceforth an altered man. Happiness again smiled upon them, rendered doubly dear by the misery that had preceded it.

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A certain officer a short time previous to the late election, accosted a person thus—"What side are you on, friend?" He replied, 'I am on the right side, Colonel!" "A!" said he, "I thought you was on *our* side.'

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Howard and James are manufacturing a toilet box, which Prince Albert, the intended husband of Queen Victoria, intends to make a bridal present to the 'fair Rose of England.' The cost is £4,000, being, as Joe Hume has calculated, nearly fourteen times the amount of his highness's income. However, John Bull, quiet animal, stands Samuel.—*Age.*

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The Boston Times tells a funny story of two politicians, a democrat and a Federalist, who got into a quarrel in his hearing, and called each other asses. The joke of the matter is, that, under so much excitement, they should both come so near the truth.

From the New York Evangelist.

### The Main Spring.

The times require strong faith, and among the studious, believing people of God, are able to produce it. The age is full of Him. But in order to behold Him, and realize his presence, we must listen and reflect, and have some right opinions to begin with.

We must have the opinion that he is on the throne—that he loves holy principles, and has determined their ascendency over the face of the earth. We must believe that events are all controlled by him in such a manner as ultimately to advance these principles, and work out this predestined triumph. Such is our belief. Look abroad over the earth, and consider.

What means this increase of papistical tendencies in the Established Church of England? What mean these high assumptions of Prelacy among us? What mean these movements of papacy itself in this country, and on the missionary fields, especially in the Sandwich Islands?

What means those robberies, murders, and all crime? What this dreadful stagnation of business, and distress of the commercial world? What these fires and disasters? What these ultra notions of Perfectionists, no government and non-resistance men? What this suppression of the right of petition in Congress? How can all these things be, and yet the expectation be reasonable that the States are becoming better? Are they not at evidence that the interests of Christianity, of Truth, and of Philanthropy, are more and more in danger of being utterly destroyed?

We answer, No—by no means. We say again, the times require strong faith; those who reason upon them should keep their minds well balanced. They must look at God, and his throne and his sure word;—then will they know, if they follow on to know.

If the system of Romanism is to have its fall must it not be able to attract towards it those portions of the Protestant churches which have the strongest affinities? If the Jews are to be converted, must not the nominal church be prepared for it? If a crisis, attended by the destruction of many of the ungodly, is at hand, must there not be a great gathering in of converts? If the cause of Emancipation is to triumph, must there not be much discussion? Do not the distressing providences of God produce seriousness?

Must not Emancipation be effected by the power of evangelical religion, widely diffused through the community?

Look abroad, then, and consider how these influences of God are descending. Open wide the mouth of prayer, and betake yourselves to the throne of grace. The spirit of revival descending from on high is the main spring.

Resume, then, the position that there is to be a millennium—that is drawing nigh—that Popery is to be overthrown within thirty years—that the Jews will be converted soon afterwards, and the world soon after that, and the full morning glory of the millenium be introduced by the end of the first six thousand years of time—that is A. D. 3000, and then flow on during a thousand years more or nearly, in its full moral brightness, and then give place to new generations and new corruptions, and that judgment following, in connection with the general resurrection.

Imagine such a position to be correct, and then look down and consider the real position of the world.

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*Political Manœuvering.*—When Mr. Adams was a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Gen. Jackson, a 'tremendous' Adams' meeting took place at a small village in the interior of Pennsylvania, which, no doubt, in the opinions of the getters up, agitated the whole Union. During the meeting a young limb of the law arose from his seat and addressed the chairman, an honest Dutch farmer as follows:

'Sir,' said he, displaying a Jackson paper published some four or five hundred miles off, 'I hold in my hand a violent opposition firebrand, wherein it is stated that John Quincy Adams, our illustrious candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, was married to the daughter of the King of England. I consider it the bounden duty of this meeting to settle this important question, and with a voice of thunder, to let the millions of this enlightened Republic know that it is a diabolical falsehood.'

'I dinks,' said the chairman, 'as te gentleman dinks, tat it ish a tiapolical falsehood, ant to only way to knock te scandal in to head, ish to say in te paper tat to opinious of tis meeting ish tat Gen. Shackson married two of te king's daughters.'—*Balt. Clipper.*

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*Creative Power.*—A celebrated engineer being examined as a trial where both the Judge and Council tried in vain to browbeat him, made use in evidence, of the expression, 'the creative power of a mechanic;' on which the Judge rather tartly asked what he meant by the 'creative power of a mechanic?' 'Why, my lord,' said the engineer, 'I mean that power which enables a man to convert a goat's tail into a Judge's wig.'

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A wise son heareth his father's instruction, but a scorner heareth not rebuke.

Whose loveth instruction loveth knowledge, but he that hateth reproof is brutish.

Knowledge is the treasure of the mind; discretion is the key to it; and it illustrates all other learning, as the lapidary doth unpolished diamonds.

Learning is the temperance of youth, the comfort of old age, and the only sure guide to honor and preferment.

## Geology and Botany,

NECESSARY TO GOOD PLANTING.

A late New England Farmer gives an account of a Mr. Pessmore's place at Dedham, near Boston. It contains about one hundred acres.—Mr. P. is a Botanician, and has taken it recently. The first thing he did he was rewarded by the discovery of two valuable mines, viz: One of fine granite, where stones of almost any description may be got out out for underpinning, door-steps, &c., very valuable in Dedham, as there is a deficiency of good granite for building. Secondly, a valuable mine of meadow manure, of which there is an inexhaustible supply. It is remarked that, although his farm has been cultivated probably from the first settlement of the town, this treasure has remained undisturbed. The case reminds us of a similar one, not far from the same locality, and which fell within our knowledge. A young man, well-educated, but well educated, came up from Maine, with cash in his pocket, to buy a place. He wanted one near Boston, and found one to suit him. The owner showed him over it, and among other things, extolled a little spot of green moss which in one place peeped out of ground; he thought $50 worth might be got out here as likely as not. Our young man saw to' himself, and said nothing. He bought the place very low, the owner having in fact no idea of its value; and at present receiving from his quarter-acre alone a revenue sufficient to support him, while the price of the farm is at least double what it was in the market. And this again leads us to a good story, somewhere told by Mrs. Child, of a farmer, not fifty miles from Boston, famous for the improvement he has made in the wild grape.—He found a vine in the woods, which dozens of his neighbors passed every week, as well as he: but he observed that where the oxen fed upon the vine the grapes were larger and sweeter. He took the hint. The vine was transplanted, and closely pruned. This produced the same effect as browsing had done; the nourishment that in a wild state, supported a great weight of vines and tendrils, went entirely to the body of the grape. His neighbors would have known this as well as he, Mrs. C. remarks, if they had thought about it but they did not observe."

*The Great work on Egypt*, got up by Denon, under Napoleon, after the return of the latter from his expedition, consisting of 20 imperial folio volumes of the presentation edition, with proof plates, and the only copy of that edition that ever reached this country, was sold last night at Bang's auction room to Mr. Bruce, Type Founder, for the moderate sum of $300! So precious, rare and magnificent a work ought surely to have been purchased for some public library. It is honorable to a private individual, and to the literary taste of a distinguished and enterprising mechanic, to have possessed himself of this treasure.—*N. Y. Star.*

*From the Philadelphia Gazette.*

*Unexampled Performance in this Country or England.*—The engine "Gowan and Marx," built by Messrs. Eastwick and Harrison, for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. weighing 11 tons, drew, yesterday, over the Railway from Reading to Columbia Railroad bridge, Peter's Island, one hundred and one loaded cars.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gross weight of train, 423 tons of 2240 lbs. | | |
| Nett " | 268 1-2 " | |
| Running time, 5 hours, 23 minutes—distance, 54 1-2 miles, being an average speed of about 10 miles per hour. | | |
| The coal consumed by the engine in drawing this load was 5,6000 lbs. or rather less than two and a half tons. | | |
| The quantity of oil consumed by the whole train of cars was 3 1-2 quarts, being about half a gill to each car. | | |
| The freight was as follows: | | |
| 2002 barrels of flour, weighing | 196½ | tons. |
| 450 kegs of nails | 22½ | |
| 52 barrels of whiskey | 11½ | |
| 20 bogsheads of corn meal, | 14 | |
| 6 " whiskey | 3 | |
| 7 " linseed oil | 7½ | |
| Lot of hand iron, &c. | 20 | |
| Total nett freight, | 268½ | |

Gather instruction from thy youth up, so shalt thou find wisdom till thine old age.

Children obey your parents; honor thy father and mother is the first commandment with promise.

*Nullification in Texas.*—The New Orleans Picayune relates an amusing instance of a bar to proceedings, recently interposed by the clerk of a Texas court of law. A dispute as to the disposition of some cause arose between the Judge and clerk, when the latter, finding that his legal opinion was about to be disregarded, threw the papers into the stove, saying, "I shall abrogate the whole proceedings of the court." The judge immediately entered a demurrer in the shape of his two fists, the clerk rejoined in a similar way, and their respective friends coming to their assistance, threw the temple of the blind god into a state of the utmost confusion.

Two Irish laborers being at the execution of the murderers on the new scaffold before Newgate, one says to the other, "Arrah, Pat, now! but is there any difference between being hanged here and being hanged in china?" "No, honey, no great difference: only one hangs about an hour, and the other hangs all the days of his life?"

The old American theatre at Louisville, Ky. was burnt to the ground on the 18th ult. It had just been fitted up as an amphitheatre. Loss supposed to be between 12 and $15,000.

It appears from the Vicksburg (Miss.) papers, that the terrible exhibition of mob law which disgraced that city a few years since, in the destruction of the gamblers, has not answered the purpose. Those have again returned, and resumed their occupation; and a public meeting has been called to devise means to get rid of them. The papers warn them to be off.

## Great Fire in New Orleans.

TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE,
Tuesday, Feb. 11, 9 A. M.

*St. Louis Exchange Destroyed!—Fine Raging!*—The St. Louis Exchange, with its magnificent dome, cost $1,700,000, is at the hour we write one mass of ruins. The fire broke out *this morning at half past four o'clock*, in the fifth story, from the sparks escaping through a cracked chimney. The keeper of the hotel had been shown this flaw in the chimney, it is said some days ago.

At 5 o'clock it was seen that the fire was raging between the slating and the plastering, and that it could not be arrested.

The alarm was now general, and the lodgers, many of them, barely escaped with their clothes so rapid was the progress of the flames.

About six, the great Ball-room fell in with a tremendous crash. At eight o'clock the lofty dome of the rotunda was on fire, the flames mounting to an immense height.

While we write the buildings on the opposite at St. Louis street, fronting the exchange are beginning to burn. Where the flames will bear-rested it is hard to say.

The whole cost of the exchange was $1,700,000, and it is under mortgage for $1,400,000.

The Improvement Bank, to which the building belonged, has in circulation some *$900,000* in bills, and scarcely any specie on hand. The Orleans Insurance Company of this city, and the Phoenix of London, have small risks. There may be others, but we cannot stop to ascertain.

The loss of this building will prove disastrous in the end to the first Municipality. *The Rotunda was the most magnificent structure of* the kind in the Union.

Scarcely had the fire been extinguished than subscription papers to raise money to rebuild the Hotel were handed round, and in a short time some $70 000 were raised. There was a great meeting of the citizens the same night at the Orleans Ball room, at which it was resolved to unite to raise money enough for so laudable an object.

Mr. Merte, the keeper of the Hotel, lost, we hear, upwards of $40,000 of property. His policy of insurance had only expired a few days since. A large number of beds were saved, though so rapid was the progress of the fire that scarcely one fifth of the furniture escaped.

The Improvement Bank has declared its intention of immediately rebuilding the Exchange, and in this praiseworthy enterprise that institution will not only be sustained by the community, but will be aided by the liberal conduct of the Consolidated Association and Citizens Bank, be of which have placed sums varying from $50,000 to $150,000, at the disposal of the improvement Bank. The proffer of the Citizens Bank, especially, has been most generous, inasmuch as her directors have offered $150,000, to the rock without interest. We see every reason to believe that many months will not elapse before there will be another exchange erected on the site of the one now in ruins.

Treasury Estimates sent to the House of Representatives, last week.

| | |
|---|---|
| Money in the Treasury, Feb. 10th 1840, available for general purposes, computed to be about $1,700, 000, but at the end of the month, it will probably be reduced to | $1,300,000 |
| Receipts in March, April and May, from customs and lands, | 3,600,000 |
| Receipts from banks in those months indebted in 1837, as depositories, | 200,000 |
| Now and before the 1st of June, computed aggregate means | 5,100,000 |
| Expenditures for pensions required by 5th of March | 300,000 |
| Treasury notes falling due by March 13, | 800,000 |
| Treasury notes falling due the rest of March, April and May, | 1,150,000 |
| Ordinary expenditures in March, April and May, | 4,500,000 |
| Lesat balance usually proper to have on hand at various points, | 2,000,000 |
| Add for the 1st of June, to meet what is unpredately due under the many new appropriations passed near the close of the session, | 500,000 |
| Deduct the computed means, | 9,850,000 5,100,000 |
| Amount of additional means appearing expedient now and before the 1st of June, | 4,750,000 |

*The Bloodhound.*—We find in the Washington Globe the following description of the animal, taken from a note in "The Annals of Jamaica," a book written by the Rev. George Wilson Bridges, A. M., Vicar of St. Ann, in Jamaica:

"These hounds are very similar to those of *Mount St. Bernard, in the Alps, and are so trained* as to pursue, but not to injure the object of their search. When they overtake a fugitive they make the woods echo with their baleful yell, guard him with a watchful eye, but touch him not, unless he attempt to move or resist. The following is an instance of their services in Cuba:—A fleet from Jamaica, passing through the Gulf of Mexico, beat up on the North side of Cuba, when one of the ships, which was manned chiefly by Spanish renegadoes, was purposely run ashore by her piratical crew. All the British sailors on board were instantly murdered, and the assassins, armed with their booty, to the mountains, intending, to penetrate thro' the woods into some remote settlement on the south side, where they hoped to secure their treasure and elude pursuit. Early intelligence of the crime had, however, been conveyed to the Havana, and the murderers were pursued by a detachment of Chasseurs del Rey, with their hounds. In a few days they were all brought in and executed; *but not one of them was hurt by the dogs which captured them.*"

☞ The following letter appears in the last London papers:

Foreign Office, London, Dec. 23, 1839.

Sir: With reference to the memorial of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, dated the 25th of October last, on behalf of the negroes who took possession of the Amistad, and were subsequently carried to New London, in the United States of America, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to state to you, for the information of the above mentioned Society, that his lordship has directed her Majesty's minister at Washington to interpose his good offices in their behalf in order that they may be restored to liberty; and his lordship has further instructed her Majesty's charge d'affaires at Madrid to call upon the Spanish Government to issue immediately strict orders to the authorities of Cuba, that if the request of the Spanish Minister at Washington is complied with, the negroes in question may be put in possession of their liberties.

"Her Majesty's charge d'Affaires at Madrid has likewise been instructed to urge the Spanish government to cause the laws against the slave trade to be enforced against Messrs. Ruiz and Montez, and against all other Spanish subjects concerned in the transaction in question.

"I am sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
"W. FOX STRANGWAYS.
"Wm. W. Paton, Esq. &c. Glasgow."

*Burglary in Orange.*—Mr. G. Kilburn writes us from Orange that his store was broken open last night. The says—articles to the amount of about $20 were taken as near as I can ascertain, say five or six dozen skeins silk and about the same number of spools of cotton, some boxes of hooks and eyes, a few pairs of suspenders, about ten pairs back skin-mittens, five or six pieces gallon binding, about 300 cents, my over-coat, (invisible green) and a new hat. Many other small articles were taken of little consequence. The rogues regaled themselves in fine style on cakes, smoked beef, raisins and cider, and went into an investigation of my books, notes and accounts, but which, finding nothing of value to them, they left. They forced their way in from the cellar in the rear."

*If the articles are returned I will give the full* value to the person returning them."—*Newark Daily.*

Our New Jersey industry and skill was honorably represented at the last fair of the American Institute. We compile from the list published in the Journal, the following premiums:

Joseph W. Lees, Newark, for specimens of couch and elliptic springs. Silver medal.

George Dunn, Newark, for superior specimens of buggy carriages. Silver medal.

Mrs. Mary Rose, Newark, for a fine specimen of linen stockings. Diploma.

*Do. for specimens of black and white silk* stockings. Diploma.

Joanna Crane, Newark, for a worked cape. Diploma.

Mrs. Medina, Newark, for handsome specimens of shell work. Diploma.

Wm. March, Newark, for the best specimens of *couch springs. Silver medal.*

Stephen Wellstood, Newark, for the second best specimens of couch lamps. Diploma.

Wanzer Thomas, Newark, for fine specimens of grapes. Diploma.

Joseph Shinet, Jersey City, for a superior specimen of engraved glass. Silver medal.

John Sawtry & son, Jersey City, for the second best specimen of hollow ware. Diploma.

Wm. Gallerach, West Hoboken, for a fine specimen of engraved birds. Diploma.

Dennison & Kirkpatrick, Plainfield, for a model of a street and rail-road sweeper. Silver Medal.

Abijah L. Dunnell, Springfield, for an elegant specimen of hardware paper. Diploma.

S. Vail, Morristown, for a locomotive screw jack. Silver Medal.

M. Thompson, Rahway, for the second best specimen of stove and office stoves. Diploma.

Anthony Morse, Rahway, for a fine specimen of mangel wurtzel and sugar beets. Diploma.

Wm. A. Shaw, Rahway, *for a fine specimen* of Roban potatoes. Diploma.

J. G. Davenport, Middletown, for a specimen of silk stockings. Diploma.

Ward, Chesney & Brothers, Burlington, for a good silk reel. Diploma.

*Do. for a good specimen of raw silk.* Diploma.

Rev. D. V. McLean, Freehold, for the best specimen of *raw silk. Gold Medal.*

*Cattle.*

William Gibbons, New Jersey, for the best bull. (*Majesty*) *Gold Medal.*

*Do. for a bull calf.* (Marion) Diploma.

*Do. for a young bull.* (Shaffie-bury) Diploma

*Do. for the best heifer under three years of age.* (Fortune) *Gold Medal.*

Dr. John A. Post, New Brunswick, for the best cow. (Mark) *Silver Cup.*

*Do. for a cow.* (Rose) Diploma.

*Do. for a white bull calf.* Diploma.

*Do. for the best sack. Silver Cup.*

*S. P. Britton, Elizabethtown, for a cow.*—(Lily) Diploma.

*Description of a Boy!*—Hiram Barber, born in Richmond, Chesterfield County, Va.; 3 years old last May. 4 feet 3 inches high, weighing 90 lbs and every way perfect in form. His voice is *small, body large and full, and the limbs of the* size of an ordinary man, (the legs bowing out by reason of the great weight of his body.) His head is that of an adult, and thickly covered with light brown hair and a *splendid pair of whiskers!* with hair or no mustache. He is exceedingly delighted with space currency—a proof, say we, of the good sense of the child. He eats like a soldier on field duty. He talks indistinctly, and is rather diffident. He weighed 9 lbs. at his birth, and did not differ from an ordinary infant till he was 15 months old! Has whiskers sprouted at two years old. What a beauty!

An immense Tariff meeting was held in Independence Square on Saturday—from 5 to 6000 people being present. Col. Kenderton Smith presided, with some dozen Vice Presidents. They resolved that we Americans will eat neither tea, drink, wear calico or any thing we don't make; that in a high protective Tariff the government will always find ample revenue, and every principle calls upon it to provide one.

Mr. Delavan's hardware store, 489 Broadway New York, was robbed last week of a large quantity of valuable cutlery, viz.—50 dozen table knives, 53 doz. ivory handled do. &c.—$4000 worth of articles.

☞ We observe in a Philadelphia paper, that on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Coltman, a gentleman well known in Trenton and New York, went to the office of the Rail Road Company at the corner of Chesnut and Fourth street, to take passage for the West. He stepped out of the door to take his money from his pocket book, so that no might not make a display of its contents in the waiting room; and whilst he held the book *in his hand two men came up and snatched it from* him and ran off. Mr. C. followed them, but unfortunately, fell and injured himself considerably. The pocket book contained besides a number of small notes, two of one hundred dollars of the bank of New York, and a certificate of deposite for fifteen hundred dollars on the same Bank.

Fifty-one persons were baptised in the river on Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Tindall, near English's ferry.—*Camden Mail.*

There has been another death in this city in consequence of using Kreosote in order to subdue the toothache. The subject of this afflicting casualty is Mr. Erastus D. Stevens, who has for some time past kept an apothecary's shop on Merrimack street.—*Boston Times.*

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Saturday last, Mr. Jenks, of Nantucket, from a committee appointed on the subject, made a report, accompanied with a bill, providing for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, on and after the 4th of July next, in all cases not involving fraud. The report was read, ordered to a second reading, and 2000 copies ordered to be printed.

*A vein of anthracite, of good quality, has been* discovered in the neighborhood of Little Rock, on the Arkansas river.

A new Steam Frigate for Russia is to be built at Jersey City under the direction of Mr. Schuyler, according to the Commercial Advertiser. Mr. Bell is to be the builder. This frigate is for the Russian Government, and when completed, the keel of another will be laid at the same place, also for his Imperial Majesty.

The Cincinnati papers state that the Miami canal has been opened for business since the 10th of February.

The canal from Cleveland to the Ohio river, was opened for trade through its whole length on the 17th. This is an unusually early resumption of canal navigation.

Railroads are talked of in India. Late Bengal papers state that a line of railroad might be completed between *Delhi and Calcutta without a sin*gle tunnel, a cutting of any magnitude; and the low price of labor would bring the expense for within the usual cost of railroads in England.

The Baltimore American says there are five large vessels there loading exclusively with flour for Liverpool. They will take out 25,000 barrels, at $5,50 and 5,75. Large quantities are also shipped to South America and the West Indies.

The theatres appear to feel the hard times. The Tremont at Boston is closed.

The "Western Star" of Liberty, Missouri, contains an advertisement offering a reward of 1000 dollars for the apprehension of Samuel Bogart, who, while the people were assembling at a military election, deliberately shot and killed Alex. Boutlie, a young man of Caldwell county.

*Com. David Deacon, of the U. S. Navy*, died at his residence in Burlington in this State the 22d of February, after an illness of six weeks. He was among the oldest and most esteemed officers of the service.

The Housatonic Railroad from Bridgeport to *New Milford, is now in daily operation.* The receipts for the first week were over $800.

*Liberal.*—Col. Crary, of Genessee co. N. Y. has lately made a donation of $10,000 towards the establishment o a collegiate seminary for the education of common school teachers in the 8th Senatorial District.

*Another Slaver Captured.*—The British brig Water Witch captured a Portuguese schr. on the African coast, built in this country, Sept. 27th, with 427 slaves, being the third vessel, and 1131 slaves, during the four months she has been on the station.

*Slaver Taken.*—The Portuguese slave brig, Ulysses, from the coast of Africa, bound to Cuba with 529 slaves on board, was captured by H. B. M. schr. Skipjack, Lieut. Wright, Dec. 1, off the Island of Principe near Cuba. A large proportion of these slaves are females; and *the whole, with but very few exceptions are between* the ages of 9 and 16 years.

A great state temperance convention is assembled at Boston, at which are present as members Rev. Dr. Channing, Mr. Pierpont, Dr. Edwards and others. Between thirteen and fourteen hundred *delegates are present.*

*Resumption in Mississippi.*—The committee on Banks in the Mississippi House of Representatives, have reported a bill which provides that the banks generally shall resume specie payments by the 1st day of April next; and upon failing so to do, the governor shall issue his proclamation, declaring the charter of such bank, so failing forfeited.

During the conflagration of the Exchange at New Orleans as many as 10 lives are supposed to have been lost, by the falling of the walls, and from other causes. Several other persons received severe injuries.

## State from Europe.

European papers to the 9th of January are received, though their contents are not of much consequence.

All people but the Americans have been expelled from China. November letters from Canton, state that all communication between the *English and Chinese* was entirely broken off. At Macao, a collision had taken place between the Chinese, and the English and Portuguese residents, which ended in the expulsion of the English and Portuguese from the town, of which the Chinese had taken possession—with the loss of 20 men. All communication was forbidden, *except with the Americans, who were* largely profiting by these events to extend their commerce.

The French troops were completely triumphant over the Algerines.

Russia has declared war against the Khan of China, an Indian territory bordering on the Russian possessions. This will excite the British government.

The Abolition Society had a great meeting in Paris, Jan. 2d.—There was a long discussion on the progress of emancipation in the English Colonies.

Queen Victoria's marriage had been fixed for February 16th. Great preparations were in progress.

The stupendous steam packet President was receiving her engines at Liverpool, and was expected to be ready for New York the 1st of July. A bust of Mr. Van Buren is preparing to decorate her bows.

The distress among the English laborers is very great.

The North River is open to Albany, and the steamboat Mount Pleasant arrived at New York from Albany, early on Wednesday morning last, being the first trip of the season. The Connecticut is entirely open to Springfield, 20 miles above Hartford. The *Providence and Stonington* Boats commence their regular daily trips on the 1st of March.

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| MAINE. | |
| All the good banks. | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| VERMONT. | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Bergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| *The remaining banks* | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Burrilville bank at Burrilville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | do |
| All the others | 1 a 3 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank, Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby | do |
| *NEW-YORK CITY* | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mechanic Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| NEW YORK STATE. | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 2 a 3 |
| Red Back | par a 3 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| *N. Y. State bank, Albany* | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 3 |
| NEW JERSEY | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union ban at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| All the good banks | 6 a 7 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | | 6 25 to | 6 37 |
| Rye Flour, | | 3 00 to | 4 00 |
| Indian Meal, | | 3 87 to | 4 00 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | | 1 25 |
| Rye, no-thern, 56 lb. | | | 1 00 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | | 57 to | 60 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | | — to | 62 |
| Do. southern, | | 58 to | — |
| Barley | | 68 to | 70 |
| Oats, | | 32 to | 40 |
| Peas, white dry, | | | 1 88 00 |
| White Beans, | | 1 75 00 to | 1 87 50 |
| Do. | | 87 to | 99 |
| Cuba, Matanzas, | | 23 to | 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | | 12 00 to | 13 25 |
| Do. prime, | | 8 50 to | 8 75 |
| Butter, dairy | | 14 to | 20 |
| Do. shipping | | 12 to | 13 |
| Do. | | 6 to | 11 |
| Hog's Lard, | | 10 to | — |
| Pork, mess, bbl. | | 14 00 to | — |
| Do. prime, | | 10 00 to | 00 |
| Cheese, American, | | 9 to | 10 |
| Hams, | | 10 to | — |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | | 3 00 to | 3 37 |
| | 90 | 1 10 to | 1 15 |
| Candles.—Mould, | | 13 to | 14 |
| Sperm, | | 41 to | 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | 10 to | 12 |
| Java, | | 13 to | 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | 13 to | 14 |
| Upland, | | 10 to | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt. | | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, brl | | 3 50 to | 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | | 18 to | 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | | 11 50 to | 12 21 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | | 9 42 to | 10 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | | 6 25 to | 7 50 |
| Mackerel, shad, | | | 20 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | | 1 00 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | | 1 75 to | 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | 8 to | 10 |
| New Orleans | | 6 to | 8 |
| Loaf, | | 14 to | 16 |
| Lump, | | 15 to | 17 |
| Tallow.—American, | | 11 to | 12 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | | 37 to | 50 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | | 31 to | 38 |

# THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, March 2, 1840.

"Let there arise upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of Man."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ We inserted in our paper a week or two since some strong resolutions, that were introduced into the New York legislature, against the rule recently adopted in the House of Representatives in relation to abolition petitions, justly called a gag law. We rejoice to hear that the resolutions have passed both houses by overwhelming majorities. They passed in the N. Y. Assembly by a vote of 85 to 10, and in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 4,—the joint vote of the Senate and Assembly being 105 to 14. As the whig majority on joint ballot is only 28, it will be seen that the vote was not at all a party one, both parties uniting as they should do against this odious violation of the right of petition, guaranteed to us by the U. S. constitution. It is well however, to remark that the small minority of 14 is wholly from the administration ranks.

## *New Jersey Legislature.*

On Thursday, Feb. 20, the Assembly passed the bill to create the County of Hudson, 27 to 23.

On Friday, Council passed the bill to incorporate the Somerville Water Power Co.

On Saturday, 22d, Council passed the bill to create the County of Hudson, 9 to 7: so we have now one more county, making 18 in the State. The county of Hudson takes that part of Bergen which encloses Jersey City, and we I be a whig county.

On Monday, 24th, a bill to increase the capital of the Morris canal co. and enlarge the canal was introduced into Council, and withdrawn on Tuesday.

Assembly had under consideration a bill to raise a state tax of $20,000 on Tuesday.

The two houses meet at 9 A. M. and continue their sittings until 6 P. M. We shall probably be able to give a list of the acts passed during the session, in our next.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.—In Assembly, the tax bill was passed, 37 to 13.

Mr. Reeves, on petition for a modification of the license system, reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration at the present Legislature —agreed to.

Mr. Sanderson made a minority report on the same subject, recommending various modifications.

Mr. Brown, on Nos. 2 and 15 of unfinished business relative to the administration of justice and imprisonment for debt, reported by bills, which, on his motion, were postponed to the next Legislature.

Thursday, Feb. 27, was occupied in joint meeting. The following, among other, appointments were made:

*Essex.*—Isaac H. Williamson, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Elizabeth; Jonathan Woodruff, Justice, and 11 other appointments.

*Hudson.*—Robert Gilchrist, Clerk of the pleas —E. W. Kingsland, Surrogate.—L. D. Hardenburgh, Prosecutor of the Pleas.—and eleven other appointments.

On Saturday morning at half past ten the Legislature adjourned, *sine die*.

## Congress.

In another part of this paper will be found "Treasury estimates sent to the House of Representatives." In consequence of those estimates, a bill has been introduced into the House, for a re-issue of five millions of Treasury notes, to make up the deficiency.

The Pension bill—the census bill—and the presentation of petitions, have mostly occupied the time of the House. The public business advances slowly.

In the Senate, the bill to divide the public lands among the states—and the report against the assumption of the state debts have occupied attention.

Monday, Feb. 24.—In Senate, Mr. Webster presented an outline of a system he had prepared, for a general bankrupt or insolvent law, to be in force over the Union,—which comprised 14 sections. After they were read, Mr. Webster moved their reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wall, chairman of that committee, said the subject had been under consideration, and the committee would probably report in favor of a select committee. He thanked Mr. Webster for his remarks, and thought with his aid a bill satisfactory to the country might be prepared. Mr. Fillmadge also advocated it.

The House was occupied all day in the reception of resolutions. The election committee was authorized to send for persons and papers in the Massachusetts disputed election case, 183 to 80.

Tuesday, Feb. 25th.—Two hours were passed in consideration of points of order in the Kentucky case, when it was resolved, by the strong vote of 152 to 13, that the question should supersede the orders of the day. Mr. Fisher, of N. C. then took the floor in favor of compelling the committee, of which he is a member, to report the candidates who received the most votes, which would admit the administration candidates. Mr. Crabb, of Ala. followed on the other side, then Mr. Smith, of Con.

The debate on the resolution of Mr. Fisher, was also continued all day Wednesday, without coming to any decision, also Thursday.

The steamboats now run regularly between New York and Albany, every night, carrying the mail.

## The Plainfield Lyceum

Will hold its next meeting, in the usual place, on Thursday evening, the 5th inst. The exercises will be opened by an address from Rev. Lucius Crandall, after which the following question will be discussed, "Did the certificates from the Governor of New Jersey entitle the five whig claimants to seats in the House of Representatives, at the opening of the present Session of Congress?" JEAN O. MARSHAL, *Sec'y.*

March 24, 1840.

For the Plainfield Union.

*Solution of the Problem by "Somerset."*

Suppose $x$ = number of yards in length.

Then will $50 - x =$ " in breadth,

$$\text{And per question, } \frac{200 - 3x}{50x - x^2} = \text{minimum.}$$

Differentiating, and reducing the equation, we are furnished with a quadratic, which when reduced gives $x = 33\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the garden, and $16\frac{2}{3}$ its breadth. Hence the minimum piece of a square yard is 18 cents, within an infinitesimal. JUNIUS.

We have received a solution also from our old cs. respondent "X," now under the signature of "Middlesex,"—but as the manner of solving it is precisely similar to that given above, it is unnecessary to repeat the operation.—ED.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

John Sampson, $3.96.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taking on by the sick generally.

## MARRIED.

Mr. Abraham Terrel, of Rahway, to Miss Deborah Ann Williamson, of Woodbridge.

On the 22d inst. Mr. Anthony D. Trembly, to Miss Susan Allen, both of Rahway.

On the 24th, ult. Mr. Elias Conover, to Miss Jane Clark, of New Brunswick.

## DIED

In this Village on Sunday morning, February 23d, of *Inflamation of the Bowels*, SAMUEL L. POUND, aged 55. Truly in this mysterious dispensation of Providence, his bereaved wife has lost an affectionate Husband, his affected Children a kind indulgent father, our Village one of our most enterprising and obliging citizens. But severe as the affliction is, to a large circle of relatives and friends, it is greatly alleviated by the consolation to believe that their loss has been his gain.

He vanished, we can scarcely say he died—
He passed serenely with a single breath;
This moment life, the next was death.

In Rahway, on the 21st inst. Abel Shotwell, Sen. in the 62d year of his age, a respectable member of the Society of Friends.

In Elizabethtown, of scarlet fever, Feb. 13th, Charles H. aged 2 years, and on the 16th, Elias S. aged 14 years the youngest and eldest sons of Moses M. Crane.

## Vendue.

WILL be sold at publick Vendue on Tuesday the 10th inst. a large lot of

**Corn Stalks in the Sheaf,**

in lots to suit purchasers, on the Farm of the Subscriber at Bound Brook. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock. Conditions and attendance by

STEPHEN VAIL.

N. B. Two buildings to rent, suitable for Dry Goods or Grain Stores also for Cabinet Making Business or other mechanical business, situated in Bound-Brook. The subscriber would like to sell a large Crib of Corn in the ear.

Plainfield, March 2d, 1840. S. VAIL.

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Now is the time to watch and notice the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. H. A. CORY.

## Also, To Rent.

The west end of the Dwelling House, standing on the lot where the Subscriber resides.

March 24, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## WANTED,

BY the Subscriber, 1st of April next, an able-bodied FARMER, of some little property, to cultivate his farm for half the product. Such a one can be further supported on reasonable terms. and House and Garden free from rent.

Also wanted, either a steady man or a lad 16 or 17 years of age, to work on or about his premises, one who is accustomed to the work of a farm.

Good recommendations will be required.

DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, Feb. 24, 1840. 6t 3pd

## Chesnut Rails!

THE Subscriber has for sale 7 or 800 good Chesnut Rails, at Union Village, Warren Township.

Feb. 24th, 1840. EDWARD D. ARE.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. H. P. CUSHING.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber would respectfully give notice to the inhabitants of Plainfield that he intends to open a SCHOOL for the

**Instruction of English Branches,**

on the 1st Monday of April next, the 6th, in the room where John Laing formerly kept store. Next door to T. Manning's.

A share of patronage is requested.

Plainfield, March 2d, 1840. ERASTUS ENO.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*In Chancery, N. J.*

Between Wm. Hand, complainant; and Jacob Thorn et al. Defendants.

Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield on the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of Land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Butted and bounded as follows, namely; beginning at a stone in the middle of the road that leads to Townlown, in Daniel Drake's line and running with the said road 49 degrees east, 35 links to a stone and Ira Runyon's corner—thence with his line south 45 deg. east, 2 chains and 48 links and a half to a stake in John Gourd's line—then with his line and Benjamin Jennings, north 45 deg. west 35 links to a stone and Jefferson R. Dunn's corner—then with his line south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 48 links and a half to the place of beginning containing twenty-three and three quarter one hundredths of an acre of land.

JONATHAN OSBORN, *Jr.* Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 29, 1840. 6 3ds

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*In Chancery, N. J.*

Between the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Co. complainant, and David Coddington, et ux. defendants.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Tavern in Plainfield on the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises at sale, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Beginning at a stone being Hugh W. Davis' south west corner—then with his line north west 2 chains and 37 links to a stone—thence south 40 deg. and 10 min. east 2 chains 37 1-2 links to a stone being the south east corner of a lot of land purchased by James Leonard—then with the line of James Wilson's land north east 63 1-4 links to the place of beginning, containing fifteen and a half one hundredths of an acre of land.

ALVAH OSBROK, *Jr.* Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 29th, 1840.

## Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of Ayres & Gardner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and all having accounts against the same, are requested to call for payment, as one of the firm is going to leave the place.

☞ The books will be left in the hands of Alvah Gardner. ALVAH GARDNER.

Plainfield, Feb. 21st, 1840. 162 3w

## Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, the subscribers, Commissioners therein appointed, by said court, will offer for sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, on the premises all the Real Estate of Hezekiah Force, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 150 to 200 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water runs through the same. Situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, in the townships of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Cyder Mill and Shop.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JOHN WOODRUFF, }
DENNIS COLES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON ROSE, }

Feb. 22d, 1840. 162 2m

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

## HOUSE & LOT,

## For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his House and Lot for sale or to let on reasonable terms, situated in Second street, just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 26th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

## Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dresser who is now closing his business, I can furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices

## Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prints, Black cotton Hose Ribbed, Super Orford mixt Satinette, colored Cambric and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at the

DAVID LENOX.

## Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel F. Randolph, deceased, request all indebted to said estate, to call on either of them and settle the same between now and the 1st of April next. Also, All having any claims or demands against said estate are required to present the same for payment, within the same time.

DEPTHA F. RANDOLPH,
THOMAS F. RANDOLPH,
SAMUEL F. RANDOLPH,
Executors of the estate of
Jan. 12, 1840. (563t) Daniel F. Randolph, dec'd.

## More New Goods

### Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Grs de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Grs de Nap. 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 8th, 1839. 16tf

## Comstock's School Philosophy,

For Sale at this Office. Feb. 17.

## Farm, Timber & Wood,

### at Public Vendue,

WILL be sold at Public Vendue,

**on Tuesday the 3d of March next,**

A Heavy lot of Timber and wood, Standing on the Terril Farm, in lots to suit purchasers consisting of Chesnut, white oak, yellow and Rock oak, hickory, &c. Large trees sold single. Also a lot five acres of as heavy Timber as can be found on the farm.

Also at the same time will be offered

## The Terril Farm,

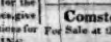
Containing 120 acres, with a plenty of Timber and wood for the farm. The land is generally good and well watered. The buildings are a two story house, good barn, wheel-wright and blacksmith shop, with a great variety of fruit. The fences are white oak and chesnut.

It is a good stand for a blacksmith and wheel wright or Store. Situated in Warren, Somerset county, N. J. about 5 miles from Plainfield, and the same distance from Bonnibrook.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms for the farm one half cash. Conditions made known, and attendance given by STEPHEN VAIL.

Feb. 24th 1840.

Any one wishing to view the farm previous to the day of sale, will please call on the subscriber at Plainfield. S. V.



## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

### *FALL ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cincerilla;

Leave New York, from the foot of Marketfield st. (or Sou. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabethport at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 40 minutes past 9, A. M and 10 minutes past 5, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 10 A. M and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 10 1-4 A. M and 5 3-4 P. M

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave New Market at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave New Market at 6 3-4, and 11 3-4, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12. M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 7 1-4, A. M. and 12 1-4 P. M

Leave Westfield at 7 1-2 A. M. and 12 1-4, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ Stages will run in connection with the Cars, to convey passengers to and from Somerville, Flemington, &c.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 13th, 1840.

*NEW ARRANGEMENT,*
*Commencing February 14th, 1840.*

## New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; —Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—Rahway, 50 cts—New Brunswick, $1.*

*Brunswick Trains.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,) At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. "

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 5 P. M. "

## Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

*Every day except Sunday.*

Leave New York at 7, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4 3-4, & 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, and 10, P. M

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delay after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At N—ark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a few rods south of the bridge.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 for 6 months, will be received at a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hudson street, New York.

Feb. 14th, 1840. tf

# To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Also, the building known as the Masonic Hall—All which will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## House to Let.

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, large and new, and well-built, owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dunn. Attached to the premises is a barn, which will be let or not, as the applicant may desire. The whole will be let on reasonable terms, and soon. Apply to Mr. Manning Vermeule near the premises, or to the subscriber at Bonnibrook.

Feb. 24, 1840. JOEL DUNN, Jr.

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of never water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 159 tf.

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 30, 1839. 5t 2tpd.

*To the Members of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.*

The Board of Directors met on the 20th inst. and adopted the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That no interest in advance be collected on the 4th of March next on the notes of members given for insurance, unless a loss should occur previous to that time.

Members, therefore, who are not in arrear will not be required to renew their insurance next 4th of March, unless a loss by fire should occur previous to that time, of which notice will be given. All those members now in arrear, and from which interest was due on the 4th of March last, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and their Insurance is void until such payment is made.

☞ The annual meeting of the company for the election of fifteen directors will be held at the Hotel of Wm. I. Craig, in Plainfield, on the second Monday in March next, between the hours of 10 and 3 p'clock. A report of the affairs of the Company will then be laid before the members as usual.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Sec'y.*

January 27th, 1840.

## Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherwise be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned Sugars, 6c.—7c.—8c. 9c. and 10c.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 1s.—Molasses, 2s. 6d & 3s. 6d

Lard, 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13c. and 15d.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand.

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would call those all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 22d, 1838. 92 tf

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
Davis's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry,
McVicker's Political Economy.—Blates.
Daboll's Arithmetics.—Websters Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Acithmetic—Colburn's do
And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

## Dissolution.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS B. AYRES.
DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders. JARVIS B. AYRES.

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said person within said time.

*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

## Oats! Oats! Oats!

THE Subscriber makes a change in his business and will exchange Oats for the cleansing of Dry Goods and Groceries, Chinaand Earthen Ware, &c. for Oats at 35 cents.

Dry Goods at very low prices as his Stock must be reduced by the 1st of May next.

Groceries at his former prices, which are as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

A Few sets of Fine Chains, and a good assortment of Crockery, which will be sold very cheap as he intends to close this branch for the present.

Also, A Great variety of Shawls, Dress Hdkfs Prints, De Laines, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Corn, Butter and Eggs taken at the market price.

Jan. 20, 1840. D. LENOX.

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*
*RECEIPTS & BUSINESS CARDS,*
*Bonds, Deeds,* all Kinds of *Legal Blanks,*
*LABELS, &c. &c.*—done in the best manner, at as low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

## Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Julia Ann, has left my bed and board, on the 31st of January inst. without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or crediting said woman, under penalty of the law, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date. THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Warren township, Feb. 7th, 1840. 160 3t

☞ The article published below, concerning the use of a popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goethe of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*
LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America:*

To *Louis Otton Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unquestionable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though veiled mostly opposed by one or two of the faculty, (of course a very valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he upholds by challenging his opponents to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ or Life Principle of the human body:* and *which never exists in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluable, yet most awfully important lesson to the *apparently* healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "*Every house*," even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to check out the cause while in the blade*' and not until the fatal grasp can.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages.—A medicine which has thoroughly tested in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benificent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderful hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderful virtues have been so gloriously portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing into hope, sick fear into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine whose virtues are obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a property of counteracting almost every disease of the human system —a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE—One Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop of the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars' ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

☞ A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or correctness of Dr. Goelicke's wonderful *theory*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We thereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine to cure it, him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks: But, on hearing so much, and about the Sanative, against itself, for, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-respect) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of the Sanative is now at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results: and, as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of the medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 30, 1838.

*CERTIFICATES.*

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and is now well and entirely free from pain. Mr. Geo. Rassa was given over by all who knew him to lie a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own having last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir,—A gentleman has taken place in my family, afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, because he was short winded and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery Lane, opposite Pease street, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wood.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free Labor sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, alspice, pepper, nutmeg, saleratus, starch, salt petre, indigo, tobacco, Salt, gun powder, shot, lead, steel, nails, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal,—Ink—Patergoric, oil spike, castor oil, salts, B. drops, spodeldoc, Essences of Cinnamon and Peppermint, British oil, Balsam of Honey, soda, Cream tartar, Brimstone, Copperas, Glass and China ware —Blacking, sugars,—nails, hardware, brushes, bellows seives, scythes, rakes, brooms, ropes, baskets, butter-trays, buttons, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor strops, hooks and eyes—Patent thread, sewing silk, cotton,—Crackers—Sand.

GEO. FOX POUND.
SAMUEL L. POUND.
Plainfield, Sept. 24, 1838. 37 1Apr. 1

## WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS F. ALBERTI.
*Plainfield, June 6th, 1838.* 72 tf

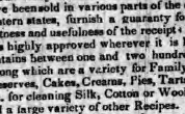
## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.



## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Pence streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.
*Plainfield*, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Ribbs. A Good Assortment.

D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article for Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

D. LENOX.
Nov. 18.

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

## Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

M. HATFIELD.
July 22, 1839.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 30th, 1839.

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

### At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.
Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

## New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the last week, a great variety of Shawls, Super Mouslin De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Large White Merinoes, 6-4—Do. Black and Figured do. Large Light and dark Brochs.—Large German and Dunkin Shawls—Large Embroidered Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De Laines Shawls and bdk. Cashmerets—Plain dress bdk'n Prussian and Grecian do—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

### Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

### Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

### Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

D. LENOX.
Nov. 18th.

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.

THOS. S. ALBERTI.
PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

*PAINTING BUSINESS,*

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

# ATTENTION!

ALL PERSONS having any claims and demands against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Tailor's, Doctor's, or Butcher's Bills, Rent, Lumber, Feed, Harness-making, Tavern bills, Taxes or Interes money, Printing, hired help, Groceries or Dry Good sawing lumber,—for hay, corn, oats, wood, Lawyer' bills, Waggon-making, Insurance, or against Jackson Pound, are requested to call and get their pay, as th year 1839 is almost closed.

ALSO—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle their accounts before the end of this year.—Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.
PlainfieId, Dec. 10th, 1839. 152 5w

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

## For Sale at this Office, March, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pot, Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

Envelopes, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Binders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax, —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

### School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Book,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments,
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacra, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates,
Mills' Rectoric—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Classic,

### School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Book,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments,
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacra, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates,
Mills' Rectoric—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Classic,

### *Miscellaneous,*

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Guill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns,—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Burritt's Olive Branch.—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time,
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Abbott's Mother at Home—Child's Book on the soul,
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Blair on Prayer, Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Josiah—Tennant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's Prance—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's own Book,
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies,
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.
The Waverly Novels, new uniform edition, 22 volumes, for sale separate, or together.
Thadeus of Warsaw—William's Poems,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Baxter's Saint's Rest—The Young Husband
Blake Garner, 2 vols. plates and cuts,
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Milton Manchester,—Providence Case
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,
Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charles Townshend, or Bradstock Farm
Fasher Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

### *Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an index bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris' Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery,
Effect of Slave Interference—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Slavery,
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Intervention and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character,
Child's Instructor,
Child's Frank Do.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonaparte's Cæsarium; or Book of Fate:—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

## Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Blanks for Writs,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

## Youth's Cabinet,

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of Vol. III. Commencing Jan. 9, 1840.

THIS Paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. It would be a great thing to introduce as a reading book in common schools, and a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our Children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Waldo (Maine) Gazette.

"We never knew so vaper expressively devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity, amusement and sound principles," says the Bristol, R. I. Phenix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

## New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's Store, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles:

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, Brown, Havanna lump and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese, and, butter, hams, smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, raisins, cocoa, chocolate, alum, Sal Æratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Castile soap, Tobacco, powder and shot, a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash or articles as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see.

WM. WELLIS.

## Stoves for Sale.

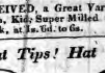
1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Coal Stove, For Sale by

H. A. CORY.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s.

D. LENOX.

*Hat Tips! Hat Tips!*



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are especially invited to try it.

April 16th.

## JOSEPH DENNISON,
## Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.
PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 65tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpe go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will an swer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

☞ The New Brunswick Times, one of the oldest newspaper establishments in the State is offered for sale. It now receives a good support. Persons desirous of entering into this business, will have have a good opportunity.

Letters of inquiry, post paid, to be addressed to *Lewis R. Stelle*, New Brunswick, N. J.

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild but effectual operations, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or *Indigestion*, Affect ons of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*. In my family, as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WIKANS,
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have tostate for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,
170 Division-st. New York.

July 2d, 1839.

## For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## PROSPECTUS of the Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains much valuable information; and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the process of raising the cocoons of silk is cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk, ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year that trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest ease, manufacture from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the mulberry trees are grown, and that the same amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to engage largely in the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical information, respecting the trees, feeding and reeling silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business of silk culture, on a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by subscribing for it himself, and inducing others to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on good type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Such restriction is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is not unwilling to receive the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the buildings are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its unremitted pursuit. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself that by all just means to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS*

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation o their great medicinal virtues. It is well known to the public, that they are all just as they came from the hands of the discoverer, and in no other way can they act not only on the head, but also on the chyle, whereon the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, who are daily in the habit of prescribing Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and unique effect, but in their efforts have all resulted in the conclusion that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, characteristic of great learning and genius, they have permitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have in this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself, so that the former has the decided advantage of the latter, as a preventive of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, is owing to a certain patby which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no ingredient, however genuine the Pills may be, are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their safety, certainty, and speedy operation—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are produced by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by counting machinery, not being touched by the hand, but steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of patenting remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in a general, to the introduction of such compounds into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now called 'Dr. Peters' Pills,' for the use of those who might wish to prescribe them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are produced by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by counting machinery, not being touched by the hand, but steel grooved cylinders.

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# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 9. 1840. Number 164.



### The Plainfield Union.

*PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.*
EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
*MILTON F. CUSHING,*
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. Additional credit will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of commcnadvertisements



*NEW ARRANGEMENT,*
*Commencing February 14th, 1840.*

**New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.**

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark,* 37 1-2 *cts.;*
*—Elizabethtown,* 75 *cts.—Railway,*
50 *cts.—New Brunswick,* $1.

*Brunswick Trains.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock A.M daily.
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

**Newark Accommodation Line.**

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

*Every day except Sunday.*

Leave New York at 9, A. M. & at 2, 4 3-4, & 7. P. M.

Leave Newark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1 2, 6, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st at 9, *A.* M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 4-40, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the days when printed.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is a the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

For the accommodation of dwellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 for 6 months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

Feb. 14th, 1840. tf



**Reverend Imposter.**

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave, by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this fiend incarnate wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing the worthlessness of the character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine.—A Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

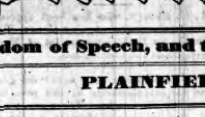
☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unparalled Villain. The fact is this:—☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agency of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give an immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter who will kindly hand all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,

General American Agent, Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 138 Washington-st


POETICAL



From the New York Mirror.

## The Death of Napoleon.

'Twas night;—upon his curtained bed,
The conqueror of Europe lay;
Not tranquilly, as when his head,
At close of some victorious day,
The battle couch in slumber prest,
With triumph flushed, and lulled to rest
By the still sentry's measured tread—
Far different now the hero's bed!
He struggles with a deadlier foe,
Than ever dealt the battle blow;
Conflicting in a fiercer strife,
Than ever met his gaze through life;
And martial forms glide round his bed,
With voices hushed, and noiseless tread,
To mark, so wildly pictured there,
The fading triumph of despair!
Around his death pale brow he clasps
The crown of nations, earthward hurled;
While, with his fevered hand, he grasps
The iron sceptre of the world!
He sleeps—a wild and restless sleep—
The hero of Titanic strife;
And thoughts that bid him smile and weep,
Brighten and dim his closing life.
He smiles—his victor-eagle sits
Upon his flag at Austerlatz,
That waves above the slain;
And echoing from shore to shore,
The deep mouthed cannon's staggering roar,
Booms o'er its blood red-plain:
He smiles again—the exulting cry—
The triumph-shout of victory,
Echoed from lip to lip, swells high,
Marengo's field is won!
Ou! ou! a conquered army's groan,
He hears o'er icy Russia moan;
Again, another lengthened wail,
And Austria's battle star is pale,
Quenched is her once bright sun!
And wildly-mingled, shout on shout,
Bursts on his ear at Jena's rout,
And Lodi's crimson field:
He sees his banner's wavy flow,
Above the Alps' eternal snow;
He sees it proudly float, where stand
Opposing ranks on Egypt's sand,
When earth with slaughter reeled!
His brow is knit;—what fires are those,
That flash like meteors on the snows?
Why, ere the battle shout his foes?
'Tis Moscow's lurid blaze!
He pales—where now the dazzling crown!
Why wears his brow, that darkening frown?
What dims his eagle gaze?
'Tis thy dread struggle strikes his view,
Lost, carnage-covered Waterloo!
Thus swiftly o'er his closing eyes,
While years of stormy conflict roll:
While on his ear the mingled cries,
And groans of slaughtered millions rise,
The curfew of his soul!
The strife is o'er, and unconfined,
Back to its viewless chaos hurled,
The quick, illimitable mind,
Whose grasping power had awed the world;
Quenched is that eye, whose eagle gaze
Was like the eagle's glance to Heaven,
That pierce undimmed the sun's fierce rays;
And monarchs quailed before the blaze,
Which to that eye was given:
And he (oh, human fate!) whose brow
The laurel bound but yesterday,
Whose voice moved millions, lieth now
A nothing—pulseless, senseless clay!
The storm raged wildly as before,
Increasing still the waves' mad roar;
The clouds that shut the sun,
Bore on their stormy pinions wild,
The death-groan of the ambition's child,
The last Napoleon! E. S. C.

VARIETY.

## Scene of the Revolution.

Stony Point is about forty miles from New York, and ten or fourteen below West Point. It is a rounded gravelly hill, of small extent, jutting into the stream, and connected with the main land by a low morass which is partially overflowed with the tide waters. It was fortified in the revolutionary war, and occupied by a small force, must have been considered as a remote outpost to the strong fortress of West Point. It was captured by the British in the year 1779, and strongly repaired and garrisoned by more than six hundred soldiers, commanded by the brave Lieut. Col. Johnson.

A few days before the sixteenth of July, in the same year, a tall commanding personage, mounted on a strong charger, was seen on the eminences above Stony point. He had a glass in his hand, and appeared to study the character of the defences, with an intensity of interest. Johnson, who was returning the gaze of the horseman, and with his spy glass, turned to one his staff, and remarked that the apparition on the hill portended no good. Rumors were afloat about the entrenchments that the same tall figure had been seen across the river, on the highest opposite eminence the day before like a horseman painted against the sky. A cow boy said that this figure was the apparition of Washington, and that it never was seen excepting just before a battle or a thunder storm. But whilst these idle rumors floated around the atmosphere of the camp, the real Washington, from observations made with his own eyes, was concerting a soldier-like plan for its surprise.

On the night of the sixteenth of July, by the twinkling light of the stars that broke over and through the clouds, two columns of soldiers might have been seen under the brow of the eminence in the rear of the fort. They were stern men—the silent, thoughtful men of New England. The eagle-eyed Wayne was at their head, and his heart was like that of the lion. The regiments of Febigez and Meigs, and their youthful Major Murphy, formed the left. The van of the right was formed of one hundred and fifty volunteers, at whose head stood the brave Fleury: one hundred volunteers, under Hewart, composed the van of the left. And still further advanced, the noblest post of all, stood the forlorn hopes of twenty men each—one commanded by Lieut. Gibbins, and the other by Lieut. Knox. Wayne stepped from man to man through the vanguards—saw them take their flints from their pieces and fix the death bayonet. At twenty minutes past eleven, the two columns moved to the bloody work before them, one going to the left and the other to the right, to make their attack on opposite sides.

The inhabitants on the eastern side of the river, first heard a sharp crashing as the forlorn hope on either side broke in the double row of abattis; the muskets of the sentinels flashed suddenly amidst the darkness, and in a moment the fortress vomited out flame and thunder, as if a volcano had been ignited, and was tossing its lava upwards. The cry of battle not to be mistaken, shrills wild and fearful, broke upon the dull ear of night. But all was in vain for the fortress. Taken unawes of grape, and fall in the red eye of battle, this two gloomy still columns, vering columns moved on, and the two vanguards met in the centre of the work. The British made an instant surrender, to avoid the extermination which awaited the deploy of the columns upon the entrenchments. Sixty-three British soldiers lay dead at their guns; five hundred and forty three were made prisoners, and the prizes were two standards, two flags, fifteen pieces of ordnance and the other materials of war. Of the sons of New England, mostly eight were killed or wounded. Of Lieut. Gibbin's forlorn hope seventeen were no more. Of Lieut. Knox's about the same number were slain.

These spots where the life blood of the free has been poured out like water, and where the traces of the revolutionary ditch and mound still remain, are alters sacred to the high recollections of freedom. Green be the turf of these departed patriots.—The bold bluff of Stony point is classical ground. Hither in future time shall the poet and sentimentalist come to pay their tribute of affection and honor, where

"Our fathers knelt
In prayer and battle for a world."

*Read and think of it.*—A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws than those of the Bible; it is so complete a system, that nothing can be added or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it affords a copy for a king, and a rule for subjects; it gives instruction and counsel to a Senate, authority and direction to a magistrate; it cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentences; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table, tells him how to rule, and her how to manage. It entails honor to parents, and enjoins obedience to children; it prescribes and limits the way of sovereigns, the rule of the rulers, and the authority of the master; commands the subject to honor, and servants to obey; and promises the protection of its author to all who walk by its rules. It gives directions for weddings and burials; it promises food and raiments, and limits the use of both; it points out a faithful eternal guardian to the departed husband and father, tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom the widow is to trust; and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for the wife, and entails the right of the first born; and shows how the young branches of a family will be left. It defends the right of widows, revenges the defrauder, overreacher and oppressor. It is the first book, the best book and the oldest book in the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever were revealed. It contains the best law and profounded mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best tidings, and affords the best of comfort to the inquiring and understand. It exhibits life, immortality, and shows the everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is past, and certain prediction of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts and eases the mind and conscience, of all scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to Him; and sets aside all other *gods*, and describes the vanity of them; and of all that put their trust in them.

A little girl who had been in the habit of begging cold victuals, called, as she had been accustomed, at a certain house in the village, and on being given the usual portion, entered her protest against it, and said there was not enough. "Why," said the lady, "is not this as much as I have been in the habit of giving you?" The girl very innocently replied, "Oh yes; but we *are taking boarders!*"

*School Books.*—We refer the reader to Taylor and Clement's advertisement of School Books, and at the same time improve the occasion to warmly commend these works to teachers and all others who take an interest in the subject of education. Mr. Taylor is a man who has had great experience in instruction, and who is in all respects capable of judging of works of this character. He has spent about ten years in examining the schools in the principal states of the Union, and qualified himself thoroughly for fitture labors in behalf of schools.

There can be no doubt of the fact that as are the teachers and the books so are the Schools. But we cannot have better teachers than we now have until parents pay better. Good books, however, not costing any more than the indifferent ones now in use, we may have—and that without delay. In this respect, schools may be materially improved. Convinced of this, Mr. Taylor set about collecting such a series of original works as would contribute greatly to this desirable result.

The important features of his books are: first, that they connect ideas and things with designs and words; second they teach the pupils that which they feel an interest in, can understand first, and afterwards apply in the practical business of manhood; third, they educate the whole man, the heart as well as the head, the faculties of reason and imagination as well as the memory; fourth, they reseach those minor morals so necessary to happiness in the social relations of life. The series embraces books on Agriculture, gardening, political economy, the Science of Government, Philosophy, &c.

Treatises on this subject should be introduced into all our schools; and there are none so good as these, for they present such objects in a simple and natural manner. They are printed in large type, in a neat and appropriate style, and are afforded at a price to which no reasonable person could object.—*N. Y. Eve. Signal.*

*Lawyer and Witness.*—In the course of a trial, held a short time since, an eminent counsellor, well known as a practitioner in bombastic, inflated and ridiculous language, put the following question to a witness: "Did you see Mr. B. raise his muscular arm, and attempt to force and coerce a preponderation, of the timidity of my client?" "Sir?" "Did not Mr. B. attempt the infliction of the most outrageous and corporeal contusion and chastisement?" "Sir?" "Did not Mr. B. attempt to strike the plaintiff?" "Yes, Sir." "From your situation, did you not possess the most commanding view of the altercation? and was there any thing interfering between you and the objects, that could in any way or we deem your opticular faculties, or create an obtuseness of vision?" "Sir?" "I asked, were not your organs of sight in a situation to have a most clear, unclouded and bright view of this most villainous, despicable, unnatural, foul, outrageous, enormous, rancorous and bloody transaction?" "Sir?" "D.d you not plainly see Mr. B. knock Mr. D. down?" "Yes sir."

*A Misapprehension.*—We recollect once being very much amused at the relation of the following anecdote, from the lips of a very amiable and withal a very modest widow lady in New Jersey. Soon after her husband paid the debt o nature, leaving her sole legatee, a claim was brought against the estate by his brother, and a process was served upon her by a sheriff of the county, who happened to be a widower, of middle age. Being unused at that time to the forms of law—though in the protracted law suit which followed, she had ample opportunity of acquiring experience—she was much alarmed, and meeting just after the departure of the sheriff, a female friend, she exclaimed, with much agitation,—"What do you think?—Sheriff Perkins has been after me!" "Well," said the counderate lady, with perfect coolness, "he is a very nice man." "But he says he has an attachment for me," replied the widow. "Well, I have long suspected he was attached to you my dear." "But you don't understand—he says I must go to court." "Oh, that's quite another affair, my child; don't go so far as that; it is his place to come and court you!"

*Sheep and Dandies.*—The following is from a report made by the committee on sheep of the Worcester cattle show: "A sheep should be judged of like a dandy by the fineness of his coat. We beg pardon of the sheep for the comparison but it is so apt! In most cases the coat is the most important part of the animal. What is a sheep good for without the fleece, and what is a dandy good for without a coat?"

*Practical Piety.*—The Quincy, Florida, Sentinel, says:

Upwards of £50,000 were contributed in the Middle District of Florida, by the Methodist denomination, during the last year, for missionary purposes, the erection of churches, centenary fund, &c. This in the midst of our Indian embarrassments, speaks volumes for the liberality of our people.

The Emperor of Russia has recently issued an order favorable to the Jews. By this order the title of citizen of this first class may be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it by personal merit, or by any eminent service rendered to the State,—either in art, science, manufactures, trade or otherwise. Previously to this, no Jew could, on any conditions, hold any such title in any part of the Russian dominions.

From the New York Evangelist.

## Thoughts for Mothers.

There is scarcely any topic of reflection more deeply interesting to the Christian than the relation which the present generation of Christian mothers sustain to the progress of redemption, and to the great events for which the pious are looking as near at hand. In order to obtain a just view of this relation, it will be necessary to fix upon some grand point in the future, from which we can obtain a correct view. For several reasons, which the course of thought will make sufficiently manifest, we select that great and solemn event, the Downfall of Babylon, or the Beast, the termination of the great Anti-Christian Apostacy. It is not our design to urge any new theory, nor with any tone of unwarrantable confidence, insist upon a particular date; but adopting the interpretation of Newton and Scott, as at least probable than some more recent expositions, we are led to consider the year 1866, as the time of that event. The Bishop of Rome was constituted universal Bishop and supreme head of the Church, by the decree of Phocas, in the year of our Lord 606, from which calculating the notable period of 1260 years, we have the date mentioned above.

Taking our station, then, 26 years from the present time, we behold in fulfilment of the 16th chapter of the book of Revelation, the storm of Divine wrath impending upon Babylon. All nations are awakened and astonished by the event. When God, in former times, came down to destroy great systems of oppression, he manifested his wrath by special, visible, and literal judgments upon those places which had been the powerful seats, strong holds, and head quarters of their respective systems. The whole earth was deluged with the flood. The plain of Sodom itself was visited by the curse that was called down upon its inhabitants. The city of Jerusalem felt the sad agues which punished the unbelief of the nation. The great globe will be burned up in the day of general judgment. There is, therefore, nothing in the order of Divine government to militate against a literal interpretation of the curse denounced against the New Testament Babylon.

The curse that withered the Chaldean Empire fell upon Babylon. The curse that hangs on the whole systems of ecclesiastical oppression will fall most visibly upon the head quarters of its influence—upon the seat of the papacy. Stand, then, a moment by the burning city which has boasted herself eternal. Behold the ruin descending, and hear the shout, Babylon the great is fallen!

1. *What is to follow that event?* The subversion of the whole kingdom and influence of papal, national, and church government.—The Word of God will ride forth, to make himself King of kings, and Lord of lords. The Church will be purified. The Beast and False Prophet be destroyed. The Mahommedan power al o will be overthrown, the enemies of God will be all slain or converted, and the whole world come under the control of the Gospel. The subversion of Mahommedanism may come in 1894. The general restoration of the Jews, and their conversion, in 1944 the first blaze of millennial glory in the commencement of the Sabbath of the world,—the last thousand years of time. Something like this will probably be the order of events for 134 years succeeding the destruction of Babylon.

2. *What is to precede that event?* 26 years of time—great purification of the church—great increase of knowledge—great revivals of religion and wonderful outpourings of the Divine Spirit—the gathering in of God's elect from the Protestant and Catholic nations.

This has been a principle of Divine government in all former ages. First, mercy offered, then judgment following. So it was with the antediluvians, the Sodomites, and the Jerusalemites; so it is with individual cases; so it is with probation to the course of time and the general judgment.

Mothers in Israel, let us recommend to you the example of Mary, who pondered in her heart the predictions respecting her son. Readers, that your influence shall be good, exercise strong faith in the promises; contemplate the value of the Abrahamic covenant; behold it about to develop the might of its gracious principles in the construction and preservation of its thousand years' glory? Let your prayers, and labors, and expectations, be all imbued with the spirit of that rich covenant of promises. We earnestly entreat all the mothers in Israel to read and to think of these remarks. Have you Scott's commentaries? Read carefully his notes on Daniel and on Revelation. The dates given above may be erroneous; but the great principle is safe, that mothers are now training up their children for scenes of high and thrilling responsibilities!

Abolitionism at this day cannot be put down by coercion. Whatever may be its hopes or fears, a movement which appeals to such strong feelings, can be defeated either by legislative chicanery or despotism. The late decision of Congress not only imparted to it an additional impetus. It has mingled with the original question, other questions of moment—questions which touch the tenderest convictions of the people, and which must inevitably array them on the side which it is the object of that decision to vanquish. Abide by the decision, and hereafter the dispute will involve not the freedom of the blacks, but the freedom of the whites. Already we believe the abolition cause has acquired strength from the absurd and tyrannical course pursued at Washington. The attempt to suppress debate is regarded as a gross infridgement of a man's natural right, an arbitrary assumption of power, an outrage

ring in common cause, and a palpable violation of the spirit of our government and laws, to which none will not tamely submit.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

☞ By the annexed letter from the Postmaster at Northampton, we learn (says the Journal of Commerce,) that Connecticut river has broken through the neck of the Isthmus near Hockanum and that the opening there made will doubtless be boomed from that to the main channel. By this freak of the elements, Northampton gains from Hadley about 1000 acres of first rate land. The public is a great gainer by the change, as about four miles of river navigation are saved, and an equal length of land travel. But on the other hand, the view from Mt. Holyoke will be very much impaired. The beautiful curve in the river, now no more, was one of the most interesting features of that splendid landscape.

Northampton, Feb. 26, 1840.

You have often seen from Mount Holyoke the beautiful Peninsula of Hockanum me dow, which is joined to the village of that name, by an Isthmus of 20 rods wide, which has hitherto resisted the flood of the Connecticut and forced the current of that river for ages, to spread its broad surface in the most symetrical manner through the meadows, a distance of four miles, to the south side of the Isthmus. This Isthmus is no more. It was completely washed away one day last week when turned the current of the river over it, but the ground was then frozen, and maintained itself firmly on the North, but not on the South side. We have had another ice dam at the same spot without any frost in the ground, and the whole current of the Connecticut, at the top of its flood is now pouring through, and has worn a deep channel, with a width of 40 or 50 rods since yesterday noon. Part of our bridge is among the ice at this dam.

*Extraordinary Case.*—A colored girl, about 18 years old, named Mary Jackson, went on the evening of the 12th inst., accompanied by her sister, to the African Methodist Church in Elizabeth street, to hear a blind colored minister named Harden, preach. When the sermon was concluded, the clergyman invited all who wished to be prayed for, to kneel down at the altar, and Mary Jackson, amongst others, knelt down and prayed with great fervency of manner. As soon as the prayer had concluded, she fell on the floor and became unable to rise from it, or speak, and was in that state conveyed to her mother's house and since then, now fifteen days, she remains unable to rise or speak, but understands what is said to her, and sometimes makes signs. She has during that period, taken no food or nourishment of any kind, excepting each day, a very small quantity of milk and water, which is put into her mouth. Several physicians have examined her pulse, and found it regular and tranquil, indicating no disease of any kind, and they are altogether unable to account for her singular and extraordinary condition.—*Jour. of Com.*

The idea of working cows instead of oxen, will be new to many of our readers, even in the country. The following is from the Worcester (Mass.) Ægis:

The experiment of ploughing with the heifer, has not yet been fairly tried among us. It is believed that a team of cows properly managed, will do all the ordinary work of a small farm and furnish as much milk as if the animal was not worked. The Maine Farmer publishes the result of an experiment in working cows, made by a Mr. Hoyt of Amesbury, Mass. many years ago. He was a small farmer, cultivating only 25 acres, from which he derived a support for himself and family. For breaking up and his other heavy operations, he usually obtained a stronger team, but performed the ordinary work on the farm with his two cows. He worked them three *hours early in the morning* and three more late in the afternoon, permitting them to rest during the interval, feeding them generously all the while, and milking them three times a day. It was a common remark that they furnished more butter and cheese than any other two cows in town. *The experiment deserves a careful trial.*

*Complete List of Acts passed at the 64th Legislature of New Jersey.*

FIRST SITTING.

1. A supplement to an act to authorize the Mercer Board of Freeholders to borrow money.

2. An act to authorize the sale of the old Methodist Meeting House in Mount Holly.

3. A supplement to an act for suppressing vice and immorality.

4. An act to repeal part of the 5th section of *the act to facilitate the administration of justice.*

5. Act to defray incidental charges.

6. An act to authorize the mayor and common council of Newark, to borrow money.

7. Act authorizing the sale of certain Real estate of John Smith, dec'd.

8. *Act for the support of the Government of* this state.

A joint Resolution, authorising the Treasurer to borrow money, &c. as may be necessary, during the recess of the Legislature.

SECOND SITTING.

1. Act to divorce Mary R. Sturges from her husband John Sturges.

2. Act to set off from the township of Harrington a new township to be called Washington.

3. Act for the relief of Cæsar Jackson.

4. To authorize Peter Mc Leese and Robert Allen to build a dock upon and in front of their land on Shrewsbury river.

5. To authorize the administrator of Johnson Robbins, dec. to convey certain real estate.

6. To incorporate the Lodi Manufacturing Company.

7. A further sup. to the act concerning Idiots and Lunatics.

8. To confirm and establish a codecil to the last will of Job Irick, dec.

9. To confirm the last will of Hendrick Boorsem, dec.

10. To authorize the Mayor and common council of Newark to convey certain real estate.

11. To authorize the administrators of Stratton Emley, dec. to borrow money.

12. A further sup. to an act incorporating the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike, &c.

13. An act to authorize the administrator of David Compton, dec. to fulfil certain contracts.

14. An act to alter a part of the boundary line between the township of Chester and Washington of Morris county.

15. A further sup. to the act constituting Courts for the trial of small causes.

16. A further sup. to the act regulating elections

17. *A further sup. to the act to keep commissions for the examination of witnesses*, and to take depositions in certain cases.

An act supplementary to an act incorporating the Neshanic Mining company, of the county of Hunterdon.

19. An act to incorporate the Pedricktown Steam-mill Association.

20. To incorporate the Newark Lime and Cement manufacturing company.

21. A further sup. to the act incorporating the Patterson Fire association.

22. An act for the relief of John Cole of the county of Hunterdon.

23. For the relief of Christopher Philhower of Hunterdon county.

24. To incorporate the New Jersey, Delaware and Penn Steam Boat company.

25. An act to divorce Ann Stivers from her husband Samuel Stivers.

26. A sup. to the act to ascertain the power and authority of the Ordinary and Surrogates, &c.

27. A sup. to the act to incorporate the Morristown Fire association.

28. To incorporate the N. J. State Agricultural Society.

29. A further supplement to the act respecting the court of Chancery.

30. To incorporate the Sussex county Mutual Insurance co.

31. A further sup. to the act for the relief and employment of the poor in Salem county.

32. An act authorizing the administrators of David Martin to fulfil a certain contract.

33. To create the county of Hudson.

34. An act for the relief of Wm. Smick of the county of Salem.

35. An act to confirm the last will and testament of Daniel Ennis, dec.

36. An act directing the payment of certificate given to Mr. Dobbins for militia services in the revolutionary war.

37. A sup. to the act relative to incorporations and other purposes.

38. To divorce Jonathan W. Miller from his wife, Martha Miller

39. An act relative to the Methodist Episcopal male seminary in Pennington.

40. An act to dissolve the marriage contract between John Wilson and Eleanor C. Wilson.

41. An act relative to holding township elections by ballot, in the township of Woodbridge.

42. To change the time of holding certain courts in Hunterdon.

43. For the relief of James Schillinger, of the county of Cape May.

44. To authorize the administrators of Daniel Brandriff to fulfil a certain contract.

45. An act to erect part of the township of Nottingham into a borough to be called the borough of South Trenton.

46. A sup. to the act incorporating the Borough of Elizabeth

47. To enable Elias Ogden's administrator de bonis to fulfil certain contracts.

48. A further sup. to the act concerning roads.

49. A further sup. to the act for the punishment of crimes.

50. Sup. to the act enabling the President and directors of the Bank of New Brunswick to settle the affairs of said bank.

51. To incorporate the Somerville Water Power company.

52. To confirm a sale made by the trustees and administrators of Samuel C. Davis, dec'd, of Gloucester co.

53. A further sup. to the act concerning landlords and tenants.

54. To incorporate the N. J. Patent Ship Bread co.

55. An act authorizing Rebecca Aten to sell real estate.

56. Relative to streets laid out through lands in Paterson, lately belonging to the state.

57. To provide for voting by ballot in the township of Bellville.

58. For grading the streets of Hoboken.

59. An act authorizing the sale of certain lands late of Thomas Eddy.

60. *A further sup.* to the act abolishing imprisonment for debt

61. To raise the sum of $20,000.

62. To divorce Elizabeth Helldebrant.

63. A sup. to the act authorizing the enclosure of the Hetfield swamp.

64. *A sup.* to the act establishing Public Schools.

65. A sup. to the charter of the city of Trenton.

66. An act authorizing the sale of lands late of Wm. Williams, dec'd.

67. *To defray incidental charges.*

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

1. Protesting against the organization of the 26th Congress in refusing to admit the five persons to seats in that body, who hold the Governor's commissions.

2. *Authorizing the treasurer to pay L. Q. C. Elmer, and others, certain sums for their services in disposing of the public lands at Paterson.*

3. Authorizing the treasurer to procure a suitable fire-proof iron safe, &c.

4. Relating to the public lands of the U. S.

4. *Authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money.*

6. Relative to the State Prison.

7. For the printing and distribution of the report of the Commissioners, to ascertain the number of Idiots and lunatics in the state.

8. Relative to the transit duties and tax payable by the Camden & Amboy and the N. J. Rail road companies.

During the recent great flood on the Connecticut river, a man at Barnet, was carried down 22 miles on a cake of ice, but escaped.

Lake Erie at Cleveland, was free of ice Feb. 14th, and Detroit river on the 11th.

An application is before the N. Y. legislature for a charter to manufacture sugar from Beets, in the city, with $500,000 capital.

For the Plainfield Union.

## Sketches of the Revolution.

It was a glorious hour when the Virgin Liberty burst forth from her dungeon. As she cast her eyes eagerly around, they fell upon the infant America. She grasped the child by the hand, and wrapping around it the star-spangled banner, she clasped it to her bosom, and stamped upon it the seal of her own signet ring. Around her gathered many a noble soul, vowing to maintain her rights, or inscribe its fidelity upon her down fall in characters of blood. Tyranny and Despotism sent forth their myrmidons to capture and retake her. But they found a little band ready to meet them armed in the panoply of holy right. They fought: and while the plains of Lexington and the heights of Bunker-Hill trembled with the cannon's roar, Yorktown and Saratoga echoed back the sound. But the contest was short; the Lion wounded retired from the field; while the proud Eagle soared aloft victorious, with the Grand charter of American freedom in her beak. And who were they who so nobly stood forth in defence of Liberty? Who were those patriotic spirits, that *first waved the stars and stripes over* this now happy land? Let the past rise at our bidding, and stand before us, painted in all its original brightness upon the canvass of the present. Let us gaze upon the picture until it show itself plainly to our sight.

He who stands directly in front of the Virgin Liberty, with his arms extended,—brows knit,—and every feature marked with the resolute purpose of his soul; and who is uttering with deep emotion, "Give me Liberty, or give me death," —is Patrick Henry—one of the noblest benefactors of his country, a man combining the happiest elements of character, for the great struggle which was now before him—a man who could gaze steadily at the bright sun of truth, while fear had no lodgment in his bosom.

Upon his right in full military costume, stands the great Washington "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Neither history nor tradition can furnish his parallel. He was transcendant greatness, and exalted virtue embodied;—an unbleinished patriot,—a statesman without guile—a leader of armies without unholy ambition. See stamped upon that countenance, courage without rashness—dignity without pride.

Next stands his aid-de-camp, Alexander Hamilton, a brave warrior and an eloquent orator. *He was a man of uncommon maturity of mind.* When the contest with Great Britain began to assume a serious and alarming appearance, he stept forth, as an uncompromising advocate for the Colonies, and though but seventeen years of age, yet such was the correctness and compass of his views, and the vigor of his style, that his productions were attributed to the pen of Mr. Jay, who was then in the meridian of life.

Upon the left of Washington is the Marquis La Fayette, rightly called his adopted son. At the early age of 19 he left his native country, purchased a vessel and arms from his own private fortune; and though when his project became known, he was threatened with punishment both by England and France, he nevertheless persevered, and safely arrived in America. During the eventful struggle, his whole soul beamed with the holy spirit of self-devotion to the cause of Liberty.

A few paces in the rear of La Fayette, there is a group, engaged in earnest consultation.—Mark the deep interest depicted upon every countenance. How strongly are firmness and determination stamped upon every limb and feature! Every eye is turned anxiously toward them, as they seem to engage the silent attention of the vast crowd who is seen beyond them. And who are these men? They are the Signers of the *Declaration of Independence*—laying the corner stone of this now beautiful edifice.

It would be interesting to notice all those who appear to be acting conspicuous parts in this grand drama; but we point out one more only and then leave the picture.

See that beautiful river rolling majestically between those lofty hills, round whose summit the clouds are continually curling. There is a large ship in the middle of it. Notice that boat with muffled oars, stealing out from behind that jutting cape. How noiselessly it glides along towards the vessel as it seems scarcely to ripple the water around it. In the stern sits an officer with his head wrapped in the folds of a large military cloak—as if fearing to show his face. Now he casts a secret and anxious glance towards the ship—now back to the shore, and then with a "hush" upon his lips, bids the rowers move on more silently. *This is Benedict Arnold,*—a name which shall cease to be remembered and execrated only when fine talents shall cease to command admiration, or the prostitution of them cease to excite regret.

Such were the men who counselled and bled that we might be free. Let their names be enshrined in the bosom of a grateful posterity, and may the mirror of memory be ever kept so bright that the reflection of their virtues and patriotic deeds may be constantly before us.

JUNIUS.

The Florida Legislature has made a law for the suppression of Duelling under heavy penalties.

The British ship Ironsides, built of iron, was spoken on the 2d inst. off the east end of Jamaica, bound for Texas.

Mr. A. H. Everett, who has been appointed to investigate the charges against Consul Trist, will embark for Havana on the 1st of March, and return about the first of June.

The Patterson Intelligencer says "the greater part of the manufactories in this town have been lying idle for months. There are, we understand, but two establishments among the whole number which are making full time; a *few of the others run part of the time.*"

Rev. J. M. Carpenter of Middletown, N. Jersey, has accepted the unanimous call of the first Baptist Church in Rahway, to become their pastor on the first Sabbath in April.

A mother in New York recently killed her child of 2 years of age, by ingorantly giving it a tea spoonful of laudanum.

The Sunderland bridge over the Connecticut river and that at Northampton, were carried away by the ice on Monday last. They were extensive structures, 50 or 60 rods long, and covered. The loss will be severely felt. There was an accumulation of 20 miles of ice, all packed in between the banks of the river 1200 feet apart, and 80 rods up and down.

*Early Blossoming.*—The peach trees were in full bloom in New Orleans on the 10th ult. and the orange groves were blossoming in Florida at the same time.

The packets from England are bringing in little or nothing. The Samson had scarcely anything but ballast; but the packets out are full and over full. The freight of the Garrick out will be, it is said, £3000 sterling. She takes ice, corn, flour, cotton, flax-seed, &c. Ten is now going constantly to England in our ships.—*N. Y. Correspondent of the Nat. Intell.*

*Arrest of a Burglar.*—On Tuesday or Wednesday last week, the hat factory of Messrs. Hogan and Co. in Orange, N. J., was burglariously entered and robbed of 250 hat bodies, worth $125, by some person who was supposed to have fled hither with his booty. One of the firm came over accordingly, and applied to officer King, who, after making some enquiries, arrested an Irishman named James Tiffany, to whose possession he traced 201 of the hat bodies, which were recovered, and Tiffany lodged in prison. A requisition was subsequently obtained for the removal of the burglar to New Jersey for trial, and he was moved there accordingly.—*Journal of Com*

It is said that Jacob Astor, of New York, has reduced the rents upon all his city property, 25 per cent from the rates of last year.

The Great Western may be expected in a few days. Letters from the owners say that they were overhauling her; that her copper was smooth, machinery in good order, and not a break any where. No reasonable doubt existed but that she would be ready to start on her advertised day, the 20th of Feb.—*Ib.*

The steamboat Superior arrived in New York from New-burgh on the 27th of February, with 100 passengers, and the following among other articles of freight; 300 reams of paper; 400 barrels flour; 300 bags; 300 firkins butter; 1000 lbs. poultry, and 5000 eggs.

☞ *First Shad of the Season.*—A fine shad was taken in our river this morning by Mr. Joseph C. Dodd, and served up for dinner by Mr. Blake of the Park House, being the first this season.—*Newark Daily, March 2d*

The Governor and Senate of New York have a princely patronage in their hands; and they have taken care to bestow it upon the "most worthy" wight. Upwards of five hundred appointments have already been made. All the offices being filled with their opponents, with but "few dying and none resigning," they have been compelled occasionally to remove a tough old "rooster."—*Frelonian.*

An important rumor has reached N. Orleans from Mexico viz: that a negotiation is pending between England and Mexico for a cession to England of the California. The cession of the two provinces would give to Great Britain an *extensive and valuable territory*, in a part of the world where she has long been anxious to gain a foothold, besides securing an object still more desirable—a spacious range of sea coast on the Pacific, area cing more than a thousand miles from the 42d deg. of latitude, south—sweeping the entire of the peninsula of California, and embracing the harbors of that Gulf, the finest in North America.

Several gracious American statesmen have heretofore repeatedly suggested the importance of securing this territory for the U. States. It will *probably soon be beyond our reach*, and in hands that may trouble us.

*Trade of Massachusetts in ice.*—Last year the quantity of ice shipped for distant ports, at the wharves in Charlestown, on board one hundred and forty different vessels, was upwards of three thousand tons! all of which, with the exception of about six thousand tons, was brought from Fresh pond. And if greater facilities for transporting it were offered by a railroad, the quantity would be greatly increased. The Lowel Rail road is therefore petitioning the Legislature for an extension of the road to the pond.

The Newark Daily speaks in terms of high and deserved praise of Mr. Southard's Address before the Mech. An Institute, at its last anniversary; and quotes from it many striking passages.

*More Damage by Flood.*—The Springfield (Mass.) Gazette of Wednesday says—"The Westfield bridges on Thursday Night last, followed in the fashion of their predecessors,—pulled up stakes and started off on their annual trip to Long Island Sound.' These bridges were not over the Connecticut, but over Westfield river. There was no bridge over the Connecticut at Westfield.

*Encouraging to Silk Growers.*—At a Meeting of the American Silk Society, to take place in Washington on the 19th inst. the following premiums are to be offered. Five of $1,000 each; five of $500; fifty of $100; and $1,000 in premiums on manufactured silk.—*Camden (S. C.) Journal.*

*Beef Cattle.*—We understand that our farmers do not make great profits this year in the sale of their fat cattle. One farmer bought a yoke of oxen last spring for $110, and it was thought to be a good purchase. He paid $16 for their pasturage through the summer, stall-fed them 3 months the present season, and sold them a few days since, at Brighton, for $117. Another individual paid $112 for a yoke; 12 dollars for their summer's keeping; stall fed them three months, and sold them for 90 dollars. They must do a good deal of business at this rate to make money.—*Northampton (Mass.) Gaz.*

*Temperance Reform.*—In the published proceedings of the late meeting of the State Temperance Society, it appears that Isaac Moore of Brighton, Monroe County, devotes the proceeds of one acre of his farm to the Temperance cause. Last year that acre was planted with potatoes, which sold for $61.25. This amount was paid into the Treasury of the Society.—*Albany Evening Jour.*

*Price of a Passage to England Reduced.*—The owners of the steam-ship, Great Western have reduced the price of passage to $120; the steward's fees are fixed at $5. Heretofore the price was $170, including the steward's fees.

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| MAINE. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| VERMONT. | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | 1 |
| All the others | 1 a 3 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank, Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby | do |
| NEW-YORK CITY. | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chatterel bk.—Chelsea.—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Exchange—North Western bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| NEW YORK STATE. | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 2 a 3 |
| Red Back | par a 2 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 2-1 |
| Lansingburg bank | 3-4 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| Mechanic's bank, Albany | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 3 |
| NEW JERSEY | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech's—Middletown Point—Morris canal—Salem county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Trict. bank at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 1 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| All the good banks | 6 a 7 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | | 6 00 | 6 12½ |
| | Rye Flour, | 3 00 | 4 — |
| | Indian Meal, | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| Grain.—Virginia White, | | — | 1 13 |
| | Rye, northern, 56 lb. | — | 67 |
| | Corn, yellow, northern, | 57 | 60 |
| | Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | — | 62½ |
| | Do. southern, | 58 | 59 |
| | Barley | 57 | 60 |
| | Oats, | 30 | 37 |
| | Peas, white dry, | — | 12 00 |
| | White Beans, | 15 00 | to 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | | 27 | to 29 |
| | Havana, Matanzas, | 33 | to 34 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | | 12 00 | to 13.25 |
| | Do. prime, | 8 50 | to 8 75 |
| | Butter, dairy | 14 | to 16 |
| | Do. shipping, | 12 | to 13 |
| | Hog's Lard | 11 | to 11 |
| | Pork, mess, brl. | 14 00 | to — |
| | Do. prime, | 10 00 | to 12.00 |
| | Cheese, American, | 9 | to 10 |
| | Hams, | 10 | to 12 |
| | Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 | to 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | | 90 | 15 to 0 20 |
| | Dipped, | | 13 to 15 |
| | Sperm, | | 41 to 43 |
| | Lard, | | 16 to 18 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | | 12 to 14 |
| | Java, | | 12 to 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | | 13 to 14½ |
| | Upland, | | 10 to 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt. | | | 3 00 |
| | Pickled Cod, brl. | 3 50 | to 4 00 |
| | Smoked Salmon, lb. | | 12 to 16 |
| | Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | 11 50 | to 12 00 |
| | Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 42 | to 10 25 |
| | Mackerel, No. 3 | 6 50 | to 7 — |
| | Shad, | | 3 50 |
| Salt.—Ex. Liverpool, bushel, | | | 1 — |
| | Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 75 | to 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | 8 | to 10 |
| | New Orleans | 6 | to 9 |
| | Loaf, | 14 | to 16 |
| | Lump, | 15 | to 17 |
| Tallow.—American, | | 11 | to 12 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | | 48 | to 1 12 |
| | Hyson and Young Hyson | 28 | to 40 |

# THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, March 9, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

## Congress.

Friday, Feb. 28—In the house, the New Jersey contested election case again came up. On a motion to have the word "*lawful*" inserted before the word "votes," in Mr. Cave Johnson's resolution, the vote stood 96 to 96, and was decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker, he voting with the whigs. So the committee are to report to the house the names of the individuals who received the greatest number of *lawful votes* at the last Congressional election. The resolution as it passed reads thus;

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be authorized to report to this House such papers, and such of their proceedings, as they may desire to have printed by order of the House; and that they be instructed also to report forthwith which of the ten individuals claiming seats from the state of New Jersey, received the greatest number of *lawful votes* from the whole State for representatives in the United States at the election of 1838 in said state, with all the evidence of that fact in their possession: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent or delay the action of said committee in taking test enquiry, and deciding the said case upon the merits of the election

Monday, March 2—A motion was made that Congress adjourn in May—advocated by Messrs Lumpkin and Webster

On Wednesday, the 4th inst. the Committee on Elections made an effort to report on the N. Jersey case, but the house refused to suspend the rules for that purpose, by a vote of 104 to 78, —not two-thirds.

On Thursday, the Committee on Elections reported on the New Jersey case, that on *prima facie* evidence, Messrs. Vroom, Dickerson, Ryall, Cooper and Kille, the administration claimants had received the greatest number of lawful votes. As it was late the house adjourned without definite action upon it.

*Great Fire in Newark.*—A fire broke out on Friday night last, in Mechanic street, east of Mulberry street, which extended into Lawrence street. Nine dwelling houses and 5 shops were destroyed.—Loss 15 to $20,000.

☞ The fine new large bridge of the New Jersey Railroad company across the Hackensack between Newark and New York, was burnt up on Saturday morning. The bridge cost upwards of $25,000—insured for 20,000.

It is stated that the accident will not delay the travelling on the Road but one day.

*New Jersey Legislature.*

We give this week a few more appointments in joint meeting:

*Somerset*—Lewis Mundy, Judge; James D. Stryker, John S. Higgins, Isaiah Coddington, Charles Bartley, and James P. Goltra, Justices.

*Middlesex*—John Van Dyke, Prosecutor of the Pleas; Josiah Ford, Judge; Beverly Crowell, James Harriott, John Latourette, Josiah Force, John C. Harris, and Garret G. Voorhees, Justices; David C. Dunn, Piscataway, Commissioner

*Morris*—John J. Young and Aaron Doty, judges; Benj. L. Condict, Jared Howell, David Crater, jr. and Wm. B. La Fevre, justices.

A list of the acts passed during the session, (which has been quite a short one,) will be found in another column. Most of the acts appear to be of a private character.

☞ *Money is so scarce* now-a-days, we are unable to give our readers much editorial matter!

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

IMPORTANT.

*Philadelphia, March 4th, 1840*

We are in a fine fix here to-day. The banks are declining to pay the checks upon them, but mark them "good." This course was commenced the day before yesterday in a small way. Yesterday the United States and Girard adopted it as a principle of action; to day the other banks, or most of them, have followed suit; refusing, however, to receive any of the U. S. bank checks offered on deposite. Yesterday one for $10,000 was protested by one of the city banks. I am informed they take them in payment of notes falling due. It is a very sorry state of things, and there is a great excitement existing in the community. The reason assigned by the other banks to refuse the U. S. checks is, that if they receive them they become balances which will soon absorb the amount of their capital.—There appears to be great justice in the remark.

U. S. Bank checks marked good, have been sold at 1-8 to 3-4 per cent. discount for notes. Very hard names are called by individuals who have thousands lying in deposite, and are not able to pay the 1 per cent.

*Large Eagle.*—The Springfield Mass. Republican says that a brown Eagle was shot a few days since at Longmeadow. His wings, when extended, measured seven feet three inches—when shot he was engaged in a fight with about a hundred crows.

*Another, the Fourth Warning.*—Abijah Cutter, of Morris County, was killed last night soon after 10 o'clock by the Philadelphia train of cars about two miles south of this city, on its way through to New York. The individual was walking on the track notwithstanding the repeated warnings that have been given, and the engineer says he saw him turn his head back to see the cars approaching just before he was struck down. It was proved at the coroner's inquest this morning that the engineer reversed his engine and had the breaks applied when he first saw him, but he could not stop the train in time.

The verdict of Coroner's inquest acquits the engineer and other agents connected with the train, of any negligence or blame whatever.—Newark Daily, of the 5th inst.

The Pennsylvania Board of canal commissioners have directed that the Pennsylvania canals be opened on the 20th of the month, or sooner, if practicable. The old Maryland canal was opened for bus-ness on the 1st inst. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal was to be opened on the 3d inst

*New Jersey Representatives.*—We understand that the claimants, on both sides, for seats in the House of Representatives, as members from New Jersey, have entered into a mutual agreement, in regard to taking the evidence in relation to the pending controversy between them, whereby the state is divided into five districts.

The first district, in which evidence will be taken by Messrs. Ayerigg and dickerson, comprises Bergen, Passaic and Morris. The second assigned to Messrs. Halsted and Ryall, Comprises Essex, Middlesex, Monmoth and mercer. The third, assigned to Messrs. Vroom and Maxwell, embraces, Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex. The fourth, assigned to Messrs Cooper and Stratton, embraces Burlington and Gloucester. The fifth, assigned to Messrs. Yorke and Kille, embraces Atlantic, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May.—*State Gazette.*

An arrival at New York from China—the Talbot—brings Canton dates to the 6th Nov. The recent reports of the English and Portuguese having been driven from macoa, after a melee in which about 20 lives were lost, is not confirmed. Probably the departure of the English from Macoa on the 26th of August, gave rise to the report. In order to settle the difficulties with the English, the Chinese Governor at Canton offered to admit British vessels on the same terms with the Americans—who were driving a profitable trade, if they would give up a man for a Chinese killed some time before by an English sailor. Capt. Elliot refused and sailed with two war vessels for the Bogue.—There the Chinese gun and fire boats, to the number of 300, came around the ship. They were ordered to leave in 30 minutes. No attention was given to the order, and a heavy fire commenced from both sides of the ship, which resulted in the destruction of a number of their boats, and killing about 500 of the chinese. Capt. Elliot intended to blockade Canton immediately.

*Poultry*—One dozen of fowls well kept will furnish their owner 2000 eggs and 160 full grown chickens in a year. If kept at random, having it continually before them, as they ought, they will consume about a bushel and a half per month, or eighteen bushels per year This will be worth eighteen dollars. The eggs will on an average be worth twenty dollars, and the chickens as much more, leaving twenty dollrrs as a compensation for the care of them.—*Hallowell (Me.) Cultivator.*

## The Plainfield Lyceum

Will meet as usual on Thursday, the 12th inst. in the basement room of the Presbyterian church. An address will be delivered by Mr. Ezra Fairchild, after which the following question will be discussed, "Should a debtor receive a final discharge on the entire surrender of his property?"

IZAN O. MAURIAC, Sec'y.

☞ The exercises will commence at early candle-light.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

S. S. Pound, $2,54; Wm. I. Craig, 2,00; Platt Drake, 1.50; Benjamin Stelle, jr. 1,12; David Lenox, 1,09; Wm. Lane, ,57; Elijah Shotwell, 1,00.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally

## MARRIED.

In Lonsville, Alexander D. Mulford, of Rahway, to Miss Sarah Jane Wilkinson, of Woodbridge.

On the 23d Feb. Nathan Tirrell to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Wm Bloodgood, all of Perth Amboy.

On the 24th, Charles Drake to Miss Mary Wood, daughter of William Thompson, all of Woodbridge.

Feb. 26th, Lieut. G. H. Pegran, U. S. army, to Susan, daughter of the late O. B. Spencer, of Elizabethtown.

## To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village.
ELSTON MARSH.

## Public Vendue.

ELIJAH SHOTWELL being about to relinquish his Boarding House and return to his Farm will sell at Public Vendue a part of his Household Furniture, on Sixth Day (Friday) afternoon, the 13th inst. at 1 o'clock.

Attendance given, and conditions made known at the time by ELIJAH SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, March 9th, 1840.

## Yet there is Room.

ONE ROOM yet in the Masonic Hall to Let, very suitable for an Aldermans's office. Apply to
March 9, 1840. J. S. AYRES.

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers to the BUTTONEERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.
GEORGE R. POUND,
MAHLON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 64 3w

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.
March 9, 1840. tA1

## Oyez! Oyez!

THE Subscriber being about to discontinue his business, now offers for sale, his Goods at very reduced prices. All persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine, for in hard times you all wish to buy low, and now is the chance, as make a good use of it. ☞ Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes, Cheaper than ever. Call and See.
March 10, 1840. G. FOX POUND.

## N. B. All Persons having demands

Against the late firm of G. Fox Pound & Co. are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle, as it is expedient that the concern be closed by the 1st of April. G FOX POUND.

## N. B. Those having demands

Against the Subscriber are requested to present them and all inde bted to the same will please call and settle.
G. FOX POUND.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber would respectfully give notice to the inhabitants of Plainfield that he intends to open a SCHOOL for the

Instruction of English Branches,

on the 1st Monday in April next, the 6th, in the room where John Laing formerly kept store. Next door to T. Manning's.

A share of patronage is requested.
Plainfield, March 2d, 1840. ERASTUS LYON.

## Vendue.

WILL be sold at publick Vendue on Tuesday the 10th inst. a large lot of

Corn Stalks in the Sheaf,

in lots to suit purchasers, on the Farm of the Subscriber at Bound Brook. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock Conditions and attendance by
STEPHEN VAIL.

N B Two buildings to rent, suitable for Dry Goods or Grain Stores also for Cabinet Making Business or other mechanical business, situated in Bound-Brook. The subscriber would like to sell a large Crib of Corn in the ear.
Plainfield, March 2d. 1840. S. VAIL.

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased else where. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange.
H. A. CORY.

## Also, To Rent.

The west end of the Dwelling House, standing on the lot where the Subscriber resides.
March 2d, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## WANTED,

BY the Subscriber, 1st of April next, an able-bodied FARMER, of some little property, to cultivate his farm for half the product. Stock and tools can be furnished on reasonable terms, and House and Garden free from rent.

Also, wanted, either a steady man or a lad 16 or 17 years of age, to work on or about his premises, one who is accustomed to the work of a farm.

Good recommendations will be expected.
DAVID L. DODGE.
Cedar Brook, Plainfield, Feb. 24, 1840. 62 3pd

## Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of Boice & Gardner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and all having accounts against them to present them for payment, as one of the firm is going to leave the place.

☞ The books will be left in the hands of Alvah Gardner.
PETER M. BOICE.
ALVAH GARDNER.
Plainfield, Feb. 21st, 1840. 164 3w

## Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Stites, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 150 to 200 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water running through the same. Situate in the Village of Scotch Plains in the townships of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist Mill, and Store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Condit can will be made known by
JON'S WOODRUFF,
DENNIS COLES, Commissioners.
GIDEON RUSH,
Feb. 22d, 1840. 162 3m

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Also, the building known as the Masonic Hall—all which will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to
Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## Comstock's School Philosophy,

For Sale at this Office. Feb. 17.

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*FALL ARRANGEMENT.*

On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. the cars will run as follows:

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella;

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Fire No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 40 minutes past 9, A. M. and 10 minutes past 5, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 10 A. M and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 10 1-4 A.M. and 5 3-4 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave New Market at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave New Market at 6 3-4, and 11 3-4, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 7 1-4, A. M and 12 1-4 P. M

Leave Westfield at 7 3-4, A. M. and 12 1-4, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ Stages will run in connection with the Cars, to convey passengers to and from Somerville, Flemington, &c.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 13th, 1840.

## JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house near the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.
JOSEPH DENNISON.
Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf2

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.
April 23d. tf04*

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Between the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Co. complainant, and David Coddington, et ux. defendants.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Tavern in Plainfield, on the 15th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, Beginning at a stone being Hugh W. Davis' south west corner—then with his line north west 2 chains and 25 links to the middle of Second street—then along the middle of Second street south west 68 links and a half to a stone—thence south 46 deg. and 10 min. east 2 chains 37 1-2 links to a stone being the south west corner of a lot of land purchased by James Leonard—then with the line of James Leonard's land north east 63 links to the place of beginning, containing fifteen and a half one hundredths of an acre of land. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, Feb 29th, 1840.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*In Chancery, N. J.*

Between Wm. I. [illegible]land, complainant; and Jacob Thorn [illegible]tal, Defendants.

Fi Fa for the sale [illegible] of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the ab[illegible] ove stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue or outcry to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Plainfield on the 15th day of April next, at Craig's Hotel in [illegible], at 2 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of land and premises with the [illegible] appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Bulted and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at a stone in the middle of the road that leads to Tow[illegible]n, in Daniel Drake's line and running thence south 49 deg. 45 min. west, 95 links to a stone and Ira Run, thence with his line north 45 deg. east, 48 links and a half to a stone in John Gardner's line—then with his line south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 54 links to the place of beginning, containing twenty-three and three quarter one hundredths of an acre of land.
JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, Feb. 29, 1840. 63ds

## House to Let,

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, large and new, and well-built, owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dunn. Attached to the premises is a barn, which will be let or not, as the applicant may wish. The above will be let low if application is made soon. Apply to Mr. Manning Vermeule near the premises, or to the subscribe at Boundbrook.
Feb. 24, 1840. JOEL DUNN, Jr.

## HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just below the Classical Institution It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.
Oct. 19th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

## More New Goods.

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Cro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Cro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap, 1 piece Mourning Delaine, 1 piece, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks and solicit a continuance of the same.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
April 9th, 1839. 10tf

## Chesnut Rails!

THE Subscriber has for sale 7 or 800 good Chesnut Rails, at Union Village, Warren Township.
Feb. 24th, 1840. EDWARD D. LAKE.

## Notice.

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. F. CUSHING.

*To the Members of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.*

The Board of Directors met on the 20th inst. and adopted the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That no interest in advance be collected on the 4th of March next on the notes of members given for Insurance, unless a loss should occur previous to that time.

Members, therefore, who are not in arrear, will not be required to renew their insurance next 4th of March, unless a loss by fire should occur previous to that time, of which notice will be given. All those members now in arrear, and from which interest was due on the 4th of March last, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and their Insurance is void until such payment is made.

☞ The annual meeting of the company for the election of fifteen directors will be held at the Hotel of Wm. I. Craig, in Plainfield, on the second Monday in March next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. A report of the affairs of the Company will then be laid before the members as usual.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Sec'y.*
January 27th, 1840.

## Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Groceries and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—5c. 5s.—6d. and 8s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 1s1.—Molasses, 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d

Lard, 1s.—Butter 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13c. and 15c.

Flour and Meal, different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney,
Davie's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry,
McVickar's Political Economy.—2 States.
Daboll's Arithmetics—Webster's Spellings.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography.—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colbern's do
And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

## Dissolution.

THE Publication are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JARVIS B. AYRES.
DANIEL BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders. JARVIS B. AYRES.

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to
ELIJAH SHOTWELL.
Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 17 9 tf.

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed.—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.
Dec. 30, 1839. 54 3m pd.

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said person within said time.
*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

*Bonds, Deeds*, all kinds of *Legal Blanks*.

LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the Plainfield Union. A share of patronage is requested.
M. F. CUSHING.
June 15th, 1839.

## Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will Cheerfully be made to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business, I can furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices.

## Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets.

Dress Trimmings, Cotton Hose ribbed, Super Cotton and Satinette, colored Cassimeres and Vestings, English Merinos, double field, at 2s 6d.
DAVID LENOX.

☞ The article published below, concerning the use of a popular discase is endorsed by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, as one full of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*
LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
*The Greatest of Immune Benefactors.*



*Citizens of North and South America!*

*The Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belonging to the unperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though self-manifestly opposed by many of the faculty, (as is the case with every valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine he inculcates in his work entitled *"The Science and Art of Holy Writ"*—a doctrine upon the verity of which he has submitted the lives of millions of his race, and which he considered the lives of millions of opponents to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: and which may be safely curative in the highest degree for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invitation to the perusal of doctrine this, is compared to an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their constitutions, even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them *that the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your heartfelt gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* or the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* whose healing fat may be said to be so far it such a title equally triumphed over our great com mon enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure of its Medical mission, and thereby proved it *a panacea in the Materia Medica*—a medicine, for which *half the pulmonary complaints of Physicians*—a medicine, for which half the pulmonary complaints of Physicians—a medicine, for which half the pulmonary complaints of Physicians—a medicine, for which half the pulmonary complaints of Physicians

# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1840. Number 163



## The Plainfield Union.

*PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD ESSEX CO. N. J.*
EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
*MILTON P. CUMMING,*
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

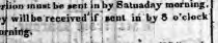
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c, and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three, weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

*NEW ARRANGEMENT,*
*Commencing February 14th, 1840.*

### New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark,* 37 1-2 *cts.*—*Elizabethtown,* 37 1-2 *cts.*—*Rahway,* 50 *cts.*—*New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

### *Brunswick Trains.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily.
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.
Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, *Sundays excepted.*
At 12 -2, noon, daily.
At 3, P. M. do.

### Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Courtlandt-street, New York.
*Every day except Sunday.*

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4 3-4, & 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 5, 8, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st at 9, *A.* M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis, and besides prevents confusion from detaining matter crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the station house in the town.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $1000 per annum, or $3 for 6 months, will be charged, for the exclusive privilege.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

Feb. 11th, 1840. tf

## Reverend Imposter.

TOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Ezra L. Fenwick' of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the "Reverend Impostor." That soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Sub scriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The Genl Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his clownish form, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impudently manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine, under the Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon his public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—

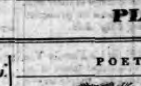
☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Any, every agent of the True Sans ure, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives no medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the look out for the Impostor, he will kindly grant all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

GEORGE W. HOLLAND,
General American Agent. Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st

POETICAL



### The Bible.

This little book I'd rather own
Than all the gold and gems
That e'er in monarch's coffers shone,
Than all their diadems.

Nay, were all the seas one cryolite,
The earth one golden ball,
And diamonds all the stars of night,
This book were worth them all.

Oh! no—the soul ne'er found relief
In glittering hoards of wealth:
Gems dazzle not the eye of grief,
Gold cannot purchase health.

But here a blessed balm appears,
To heal the deepest wo,
And those who seek this book in tears,
Their tears shall cease to flow.

VARIETY.

We don't know who is the author of the following story, but he is a pretty 'cute fellow, whoever he is. It is a good while since we read any thing half so good:

*Mr. Jeremy Mitchell's Description of the Curiosities of India.*—"We hat sort o' crathers and bastes in that place, Mr. Mitchell?" asked Teddy the Irish ostler. "Werry bold—werry bould indeed," replied Mr. Mitchell; "most on 'em 'asn't no legs." "No legs!" cried Betty, the cook, 'how they go then?"—"They go by a sort o' rewulwise hingsies, what rolls 'em hover and hover." "Well what else?" asked Susan, Lady Gordon's own maid. "There's sun orrid hanimal as big as an ouse,' 'Oh dear! Lud a massy!' exclaimed the woman, lifting up th ir knives and forks. 'True as preachin,' continued Mitchell. 'His mouth is as wide as the park gate, and he sees hus down every five minutes at hevery meal. But they kills em sometimes."—"How? how?" asked the whole table.—"They sleeps werry sound only vunce a year, an the people catches em in that ere particular state, they drills holes in their back, cause their flesh is werry hard, loads em with gunpowder, and blows em up.' 'Oh, dear, what a dreadful place!' How could you stay there?' Marcy on us!' exclaimed one another. When the excitement attendant on the remarkable news, had somewhat subsided, Betty, who was rather in the 'sere and yellow leaf' of maidenhood, asked 'are the ladies handsome there, Mr. Mitchell?"—'Werry; but there isn't no old maids there. Single vimin never gits beyond thirty.' 'Bless us!' said Betty, 'what do you mean?' 'Vot,' says Betty. No hold maids gits hover thirty.' Molly the house maid, who was been passy, as is said of fashionable gone by's, and took no less interest in the conversation, as the first part of the conversation asked, 'Why, what is done with em?' 'Oh,' said Mitchell, drawing his knife very expressively across his throat, they kills them off cause they arn't no further use.' Betty and Molly fairly shrieked.—'Vurse than that, Mrs. Betty, they heats 'em.' 'Eat 'em!' How do they eat 'em?' 'Done into soup biled considerable. They doesn't care so toust 'em, cause they'd be so very tough.'

From the New York Messenger.

### The Frozen Crew.

There are fearful wonders upon the ocean—wonders in the tempest and in the calm, in the tropical heat and in the cold and frozen seas. Thousands and tens of thousands go down in the deep, and are no more seen forever. A more fearful fate has befallen a thousand sons of the ocean. Long before the idea of the existence of a new world was contemplated by Europeans, the northern seas had been traversed in every direction by the daring freebooters of the north, who often bore the title of 'The King of the Sea.' They had discovered Iceland, and the settlements there formed, became an asylum for the hosts of northmen, who were driven from Scandinavia, by the gradual approach of Southern civilization In time Iceland also sent forth her colonies, and early in the tenth century effected a settlement on the coast of Greenland. It long languished for want of sufficient population; in 983, Ericke Raude; an Icelandic chieftain, fitted out an expedition of twenty-five vessels, to Greenland having manned them with sufficient crews of colonists, set forth from Iceland, bound to what appeared to them to be a more congenial climate. They sailed upon the ocean fifteen days, and saw no land. The next day brought with it a storm, and many a gallant vessel sunk in the deep. Mountains of ice covered the waters as far as the eye could reach, and but few gallies of the fleet escaped destruction. The morning of the 17th day was clear and cloudless. The sea was calm, and far away to the north could be seen the glare of the icefields reflecting on the sky. The remainder of the shattered fleet gathered together to pursue their voyage. But the galley Ericke was not with them. The crew of a galley which was driven farther north than the rest reported that, as the morning broke, the huge fields of ice that had covered the ocean, were driven by the current past them, and that they beheld the galley of Ericke Raude, borne by a resistless force and with the speed of the wind, before a tremendous flake of ice. Her crew had lost all control over her—they were tossing their arms in wild agony.—Scarcely a moment elapsed ere it was walled in by a hundred icy hills and the whole mass moved forward and was soon beyond the horizon. That the galley of the narrators of this story escaped was wonderful. It remained uncontradicted, and the vessel of Ericke Raude was never more seen. Half a century after this event, a Danish Colony was established upon the Western coast of Greenland The crew of the vessel that carried the colonists thither, in their excursion into the interior, that crossed a range of hills that stretched to the northward; they had approceed, perhaps, nearer to the pole than any succeeding adventurers.

Upon looking down from the summit of the hills, they beheld a vast and almost interminable field of ice undulating in various places, and formed into a thousand grotesque shapes. They saw, not far from the shore, the figure of an icy vessel with a glittering icicle in place of a mast arising from it. Curiosity prompted them to approach, when they beheld a dismal sight. Figures of men in every attitude of wo were upon the deck, but they were icy things. One figure alone stood erect, and with folded arms was presented and the ice split away, and the features of a chieftain were disclosed, pallid and deathly, but free from decay. This was doubtless, the vessel, and that figure the form of Ericke Raude. Benumbed with cold and in the agony of despair his crew had fallen around him. He alone and stood erect while the chill of death passed over him. The spray of the ocean and the falling sleet had frozen as it lighted upon them, and covered each figure with an icy robe which the short lived glance of a Greenland sun had no power to remove. The Danes gazed upon the spectacle with trembling. They knew not but the same might be their fate. They kneeled down upon the deck and muttered a prayer in their native tongues for the frozen crew, then hastily left the place, for the night was fast approaching.

*Revolutionary Reminiscence.*—When the American army retreated from Canada, after the disastrous expedition to the 'Three Rivers,' (*Trois Rivieries*) it lay some time at Crown Pt. while the British army occupied St. Johns. The American General desiring to obtain some information in regard to their anticipated movements Mr. Badger volunteered for the purpose; and embarking with three others in a boat, landed near St. Johns about dark.

It happened upon that night, a ball was given by the British officers, of which they obtained information from a countryman whom they made prisoner. Leaving him at the boat in custody of two of his party, Badger proceeded with the *other into town, with the view of taking prisoner* some one of the officers. He was well acquainted with the localities of the town, and watching until the company occupied for ofices's quarters, he has discovered a young officer coming out ready dressed for the ball. They sprang upon ere he was aware of their presence, and with loaded pistols presented at his head, commanded him to follow them. When they reached the boat a new and bolder idea struck Badger. Being of nearly equal size with the prisoner, he ordered the latter to exchange clothes with him; and determined under the mask of a British officer to attend the ball and gather what information he could from the conversation of those there present.

The circumstance that many of the officers on der Sir Guy Carleton's command had recently joined his army and were personally unknown to each other, favored his design. He collected from their conversation what intelligence he desired—danced as long as he pleased, and when tired that amusement returned to his boat—discharged the country man; and with his other prisoner returned in triumph to Crown Point. Had he been detected the fate of Major Andre and of Capt. Hale had been his. But he was more fortunate. V.

(American Traveller.

*The Way to the Coroner's.*—Two half drunken fellows were yesterday running at the bottom of the steps leading to the City Hall, and out of them said to the other, "Come Bill, we'll you come over to C——'s, (a public house,) and have another glass?"

"To be sure I will," replied he, "but I must first ask the way to the coroner's; I want to inquire if he found my brother."

The fellow then turned to a gentleman who was on the steps, and asked him the way to the coroner's.

"What do you want with him?" asked the gentleman.

"My brother," replied he, "went into the street drunk, a few nights since, and he never came back. I am afraid that he fell into the river and was drowned, and I want to know if the coroner found him."

"But," said the gentleman, "are you not going to the public house first?"

"Yes," replied he, "I believe I will."

"Well," said the gentleman, "if you are going to a public house, you need not ask the way to the coroner's; for I need scarcely tell you, that the public house is the very shortest and most certain way to it; and the very business which now causes you to seek the coroner's, proves what I say pretty conclusively."

The fellow seemed but little pleased with the answer he got, and walked away.—*Joint Cite.*

The State of New York numbers on paper 180,000 militia.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HUSBANDRY.—At a great meeting of the friends of Agriculture held at the State House in Boston on the 18th ult. the Hon. Daniel Webster, Prof. Silliman, and others, addressed the meeting. Mr. W. gave some account of his agricultural observations during his recent visit in Great Britain and France. The great objects of agriculture (said Mr. W. were the same on both sides of the Atlantic, but great diversity of circumstances exist; *diversity of climate and soil, the price of land and* labor, necessarily produce a difference, not perhaps in the results. The climate of England and France is not the climate of our country—there is a difference in their elementary characters. The European climate is far more equable and average than ours. The difference in soils too is to be observed. In England there is much less of quartz in the soil than in ours.—Our land is more stony, though some parts of Massachusetts is as productive as any part of England. The price of land in England, though it is difficult to form a correct idea on this point, may be averaged at three times as much as in Massachusetts, while labor here is generally twice as high as it is there.

But while these great diversities exist, general principles have been adopted in England, which are applicable to all countries. They have studied the general principles of all soils; they are bringing all the attainments of chemical knowledge to assist the cultivator, and there is no application of knowledge so useful. France is pushing this enquiry to a great extent. He thought a settled and judicious rotation of crops was the most important thing to be observed in our practice of agriculture. It is seventy years since the turnip crop was first introduced into England, and it has now thoroughly changed the routine of English husbandry—a tenant would be ejected from his farm as a sample of bad husbandry who should depart from this settled practice.

Before the culture of turnips was introduced, there was a practice every three years of leaving the land fallow, but now when the land is not producing wheat, or grain of any kind, it may be producing green crops, such as turnips, clover, vetches, or any crop which is not exhausting in its nature. Since the introduction of the turnip culture in England, bullocks and sheep have trebled in number, and they are of much better quality. The rotation of crops must be varied according to the climate and soil—in Norfolk, the seat of Mr. Coke, the great English farmer, the established succession is barley, *clover*, wheat, *turnips*, two years of white, and two years of green crops every four years. The soil of Norfolk is sandy and somewhat resembles the soil of Plymouth county. The cultivation of green crops he thought was well deserving of thorough *experiment; he was well persuaded* that we actle down to some good rotation, that agriculture would not be advanced to that condition to which it was capable of being raised to. He had been has discovered a young officer coming out ready dressed for the ball. They sprang upon ere he was aware of their presence, and with loaded pistols presented at his head, commanded him to follow them. When they reached the boat a new and bolder idea struck Badger. Being of nearly equal size with the prisoner, he ordered the latter to exchange clothes with him; and determined under the mask of a British officer to attend the ball and gather what information he could from the conversation of those there present.

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### A Working Christian.

Thomas Brand was born in the year 1799. We are informed by his biographer, Dr. Annesley, that "he was early impressed himself with unusual zeal and ardor, but that it would be difficult to fix on any individual who had accomplished the erection of so many places of public worship, and contributed so largely to the supplying of them with ministers who needed not to be ashamed. He never thought much of any charge, so he could but serve Christ and souls. He greatly encouraged pious young men of parts having talents to enter into the ministry and educated many at his own expense. He established a great many schools in which children were taught to read, and in which the greatest care were taken to inculcate the truths of the gospel by catechetical instruction. He hired native persons in distant places to catechise all children, and others, who were willing to learn, and once a month or oftener, he rode about from place to place, to catechise them himself. He undertook to be poor to attend, he gave them alms wherever they could have introduced to the time of visitance. He excelled so much in the easy and perspicuous manner of asking questions, that the difficulty was found by persons of ordinary capacities in giving suitable answers; and when he preached to neighboring congregations, they waited for his catechising as earnestly as they gazed for alms.

He was constantly employed in distributing books and tracts of the most awakening, convincing, and practical kind, to unconverted persons, and not only did he give publications of small price, such as thousands, and ten thousands of catechisms, many of them with expositions, but also thousands of larger works. Among these Dr. Annesley specifies Alleine's Alarm to the Unconverted, allowing very judiciously its title, lest it should excite prejudice, and diminish its usefulness, into *A Guide to Heaven.*" Mr. Brand united with a few others to defray the expense of a large edition of this striking and impressive work for gratuitous distribution. He paid down £50 at first, and afterwards rose towards an edition of 20,000 to be distributed throughout the kingdom.

But should all this attempt to disperse good books, observes Dr. Annesley, I cannot but pray for his device for spreading the Bible. I cannot say how many hundreds of thousands he gave away, but he found this would not answer his end; many would rather be without Bibles than put him upon the charge of giving them. Therefore he took the course which succeeded to his heart's desire. By himself or his friends, he sold Bibles at 18d. a piece, to all that desired them for themselves, or their children, or their neighbors, provided they were not to sell again. By these means many who refused them gratis, eagerly set them at this under rate, and thus they were furnished with Bibles, and something was returned towards the buying of more.

He was not only liberal in his donations to the cause of Christ to the utmost of his resources, but he was exceedingly solicitous to prevail upon others to subscribe certain sums annually to it. He was also zealous to send forward to academical youth, believing a minister, or doing something that might promote the Gospel.

The best improvement of the death of Mrs. Brand's amiable character and course is suggested by Dr. Annesley in the sermon preached on his death—"Oh my soul here is employment worthy of myself!—Here is a minister of Christ indeed! Holiness of heart and body and conversation, and fervency, were all vigorously laid out for Christ! Is not this an example worthy thy imitation? God's giving me notice of such a person is a talent I must account for."

### The Kentucky Iron Mountain.

*In Muhlenberg County.*

*To the editors of the Louisville Journal.*

*Gentlemen;* Some notice of the mineral wealth of this part of our State ought not be uninteresting to your numerous readers, I do myself pleasure in there are good indications of valuable iron ore, and numerous banks of superior stone coal, which *vary from four to 12 feet in thickness.* "We will not however dwell upon these, but call attention to a single spot, the property of Messrs Buckner and Churchill. Near the 'Nick Bobbs Furnace,' recently erected, they have beds of iron ore which for quantity and quality, rival, if they do not transcend, any ever yet discovered. The celebrated Missouri Mountain, heretofore boasted of as from navigation, is as we understand, unbounded situated in regard to wood and mineral coal; but our Kentucky mountain, while it contains ore enough to supply the whole republic with iron for centuries, is in the midst of a densely timbered country and convenient to the inexhaustible beds of excellent coal. A slight examination of these inexhaustible coal mines, with all the wooded hills, in the vicinity of this iron ore, will convince all persons of the immense advantages of this place, in attitude and availability.

All the materials—ore, coal, wood, sand, limestone, &c.—for the manufacture of iron to any extent, present themselves in highly favorable proximity. That this may not be thought extravagantize, we will go somewhat into detail. There are is apparently no common place ore over a large surface, more than 5,000 acres, which in some way or to some no doubt of be found more continuous mass throughout a greater portion of the whole. At the point where the Furnace owners have commenced mining, the ore bed was at first about 8 feet thick. It has rapidly increased to upwards of 18 feet. The lower


### Valuable Farms for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable farms, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Farm in Bloomfield, | 100 acres, | $15,000 |
| Farm opposite, | 95 acres, | 10,000 |
| Farm, | 27 acres, | 3,000 |
| | Total | $28,000. |

THE UNION

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, March 16, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

*To Readers and Correspondents.*—Communications must be handed in as early as Thursday, in order to secure an insertion. Generally if received after that time, they will be deferred until the next week.

All are requested to refrain from reading manuscripts in our office.—It is an improper to read letters addressed to us, as to any one else, which oftentimes seems to be forgotten. And as we never divulge the name of the author of any communication published by us, it would be as well to ask us nothing in relation thereto.

Town elections have recently taken place in New York and Massachusetts. The party papers on both sides brag loudly on account of their vast gains,—and, what is more wonderful still, both prove their respective assertions by figures. Our own opinion is that Massachusetts will go for the whigs, and that New York cannot be counted on with safety by either party.

## Late from Europe.

☞ *Forty-four Days Later Intelligence* from London was received at New York on the 7th inst. by the steam-ship, Great Western, 16 days from Bristol. London dates are to the 19th of February.

On the 10th of Feb. the Queen's marriage took place, which of course was celebrated with great pomp.

The news in relation to China is important.—A great naval armament is to be sent immediately from Portsmouth to take on board 16,000 native troops in India; to lay the city of Canton under contribution, or destroy it if necessary, and then proceed northward to Pekin, and compel the Emperor to submission.

We hope this British war with China will turn out like ours with the Seminole Indians, as it is certainly equally unjust. It is full time for the nations to learn that there is a God above, who will avenge the weak and injured. We are inclined to think, therefore, that the English will find their China war somewhat like our Florida war, eminently disastrous, expensive, vexatious, and of long continuance, without any corresponding profit or advantage—and we should not grieve should it so prove.

The English were still pushing their conquests in India. The Khan of Kheiat had been attacked his capital captured, and the Khan himself slain. The British loss was 31 killed and 108 wounded; that of the natives very severe; one account says 900.

The Chartist prisoners of Newport have had their sentences commuted from death to transportation—only 3 were convicted.

Cotton has fallen still further, having experienced a decline of from ¼th to ½th of a penny.

The price of breadstuffs was also rather lower, and though not low enough to discourage the American merchants in making shipments, certainly held out no very bright prospects of great profits.

*Manchester, Feb. 7, 1840.*

Though money is plenty, no improvement is visible in trade—cotton rather dropping, as supplies are soon expected. Five spinners failed this week. In Yorkshire there is no relief—less despondency. Wool has sold freely at some advance, large shipments have been made to the States from that quarter, on *consignment.*

## Congress.

Friday, March 6th.—In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented 15 petitions for a duty on silk.

Mr. Tappan's resolution excluding reporters and letter writers, except for the metropolitan papers, was adopted.

The resolution declaring that the assumption of the state debts, directly or indirectly, would be unjust, both to the states and the people, was agreed to, 31 to 1.

The 2d resolution, declaring such assumption inexpedient and dangerous to the union of the states was agreed to, 28 to 3.

The 3d, declaring such assumption wholly unauthorised by, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and utterly repugnant to all the objects and purposes for which the federal Union was formed, was agreed to, 29 to 3.

The motion of Mr. Crittenden to strike out the last resolution and insert a resolution declaring it to be expedient to provide the proceeds of the sale of the lands among the States, was rejected, yeas, 17, nays 28.

In the House, the report on the N. J. contested election case, was discussed on Friday and Saturday, without coming to any decision.

Monday, March 9.—In Senate, the resolution for the adjournment of Congress in May was taken up, and after discussion was postponed one week.

In the House, the day was set apart for the reception of resolutions.

Tuesday, March 10.—The Chair announced that the demand for the Previous question, on Mr. Petrikin's amendment to Mr. Fillmore's motion, was the first business before the house, and was in the words following:

"It appears by the report of the Committee of Elections, that Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper

POETICAL

For the Plainfield Union.

## The Gossip Bird.

BY MRS. E. C. STEDMAN.

"A bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter."
*Eccl.* x. 20.

There is a little busy bird,
That every where is flying;
Whose notes at morn and eve are heard
On every breeze that's sighing!
"The live-long day" he soars away,
Save now and then alighting,
Where'er the sound of news is found,
His curious ear inviting.

But never will he tarry long,
Till truth can be attested;
But takes that meaning, right or *wrong*,
Which is the *first* suggested!
And swift to use, the ill-caught news,
He flies in each direction;
Till here and there, and every where,
Is caught the foul infection.

Sometimes he comes in friendship's guise,
With sire so soft and winning,
And warbles out so sweet his *lies*,
They're trusted from beginning;
Then off he floats—while victory's notes
His merry voice is chanting!
Nor little heeds the heart that bleeds,
With arrows he is planting.

His specious song more times than one,
The dearest friends hath parted;
While lovers, cheated by its tone,
Have withered, broken-hearted!
And of the cup, just lifted up,
O'erflowing bright with gladness,
His poisoning lay hath dashed away,
For bitter draughts of sadness.

But *all* the mischief he has done,
There is indeed "no telling!"
And still his flight is going on,
And still the record swelling.
How many wrongs, shall yet his songs
Inflict on this dominion?
How long soar still, intent on ill,
His dark, unfettered pinion?

Would, that some sportsman of the quill,
Whose fame is in "sharp shooting!"
This gossip bird's life-blood would spill,
And hush his vile imputing.
Then once again, o'er hill and plain,
The peaceful dove careering,
When twilight comes, shall bless our homes,
With "Olive-branch" appearing.

*Cedar Brook, Plainfield, N. J. March,* 1840.

For the Plainfield Union.

"What is a sheep good for without the fleece, and what is a dandy good for without a coat?"

'Tis said that dandies are like sheep,
Prized by the coat they're wearing;—
That *neither's* value lies too deep
To be removed by shearing!
But see opine, that of the two,
The sheep is found "*the better*,"
And can by reasoning, prove it true
To sense, and to the letter:
For when a sheep's fine coat is gone,
His flesh is served for carving;
While never was a dandy known
To save a soul from starving.

*Cedar Brook, March 9th,* 1840. E. C. S.

For the Plainfield Union.

Among the advantages of a town settled by men of different creeds, a well-conducted news paper is by no means the least. It opens a channel of friendly intercourse between parties of different faith, and enables them to aid each other in their common search for TRUTH. Our six Churches in this place may open their doors, and six religious teachers may at one and the same time address their respective congregations; but the hearers are not ubiquitary, and consequently they cannot listen to all at once. It is therefore a great convenience to have some instrument through which *any* citizen may address *all*. To one who, like the writer, is groping in darkness, such an instrument is of inestimable value. By means of it he can spread his difficulties before the whole community with the confident expectation that some generous friend will come to his relief and bring a light.

Without further remarks on the utility of a public journal, I proceed to ask a few questions for the sake of information. First, Do all the various religious denominations in this town adopt one and the same Bible? Second, Do they all receive the same Bible as a *complete and sufficient* Revelation of God's will to men. Third, Do they all receive the moral precepts of the Bible as Divine commands, claiming this cordial obedience, or as mere good advice which they may follow or reject with impunity? Fourth, Do the several members of each church or meeting owe their preference of party to their own reading and reflection, or to blind confidence in their religious guides?

I belong to no religious sect or party in the place. With which ought I unite? With *all?* or with *none?* Are they all right? Are they all wrong? To scatter the Egyptian darkness which hovers around me, who will bring a LIGHT? Who? Who?

AN INQUIRER.

Flour is now brought over the Alleghanies by ten inclined planes, to meet payments on the seaboard, as will be seen by the letter to a Baltimore merchant;

*Wheeling Feb.* 29, 1840.—I have been purchasing some flour (about 1000 barrels) to make available the time notes that have been issued by the banks here.—I am paying $3, and the expense of transportation will be $1.75 to $2. I shall begin to start it to Pittsburg on Wednesday next, and hope to have it in Philadelphia or your city about the 20th or 25th of March. I have not at present determined which market—Baltimore funds appear to be rather best of the two, and as I want the proceeds to pay debts in both cities, I will prefer the market that I expect to have the best currency.

*The Washington Mail* question appears to be settled at last. The Philadelphia correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer, writing yesterday afternoon says:

A letter has been received in this city from Mr. Kendall stating that he had accepted the proposition of the Philadelphia Railroad to carry the mail. He accepts service offered, to be performed for 300 per mile per annum. By this arrangement, the mail that leaves N. Y. at 5 o' clock, P. M. will reach Philadelphia about midnight, and thence be despatched to Baltimore at 1 o'clock, *A. M.*; arriving at Baltimore by half past 8 o'clock, and Washington by noon. The return mail will leave this city at 9½ *A.* M. and reach N. York by about 11 P. M. There will also be a second mail between N. Y. and Baltimore, leaving the former city at 6 A. M, and reach Baltimore by about 9 P. M.—and leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. and arrive in N. Y. by the line from Philadelphia the next morning. This second mail is to be carried 6 months in the year from the 1st of April to the 1st of December, and in the remaining 4 months the mail will not leave Philadelphia before 7 o'clock A. M.

*Wool.*—This is a valuable commodity—indeed few persons are aware of its great value. A writer estimates the number of sheep two years ago in the United States, at 12,000,000—and supposes that it is not less now than 15,000,000. Allowing the estimate of three pounds per head, the clip of 1839 would be 45,000,000 pounds of wool. The average price of wool for a few years past has been 45 cents a pound. At that rate the last clip of wool is worth more than twenty millions of dollars.

The Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company are now forwarding flour to New York at 25 cents per barrel, and between 4000 and 5000 barrels have been transported on their road with in the last few days.—The Company have also a contract with one house to forward 10,000 barrels at the same rate.—*Nat. Gaz.*

*New Railroad and Steamboat Route to the east.*—The Norwich and Worcester Rail road is complete and open, and a line of steamers being established from N. York to Norwich, we have now this additional thoroughfare, with the advantage of a short steamboat excursion on the sound and a swift railroad conveyance through the very heart of the manufacturing districts of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the whole distance to Boston.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

*Zion's Herald* says that $60,000 have been offered for the *Tremont* Theatre, Boston, to convert it into a church—but 70,000 are asked.

The Boston Pilot, of Saturday last, a Catholic paper, publishes the following official notification for Lent—

The following are the regulations of Lent this year:

1. Flesh meat is allowed on all Sundays, without restriction as to the number of times.

2. The same is also allowed, *on a day only*, on all Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.—Fish and Flesh are not to be used at the same meal.

3. Eggs, butter, cheese, and milk, are allowed on all days at collation.

*Finances of Delaware.*—The state of Delaware, as it appears from the financial report of the Auditor, is not only out of debt, but considerably in pocket. The balance in favor of the revenue after a settlement of the last year's accounts, amounts to the sum of $19,222. The school fund amounts to $172,097. The expenses on account of schools for 1840, is estimated at $32,000. The receipts on account of the same, nearly $40,000. The funds belonging to the state, exclusive of the school fund, amount to $330,686; making in the aggregate $542,688.—*New York Sun.*

*The Ball Rolling.*—That most unchristian principle, imprisonment for debt, is getting in bad odor all over the country; and we learn from the New Orleans papers that there is some prospect it will be soon repudiated by the Legislature of Louisiana—a state in which, of all others in the Union, its practice is most excusable. A bill to that effect has already passed the House of Representatives, and its success in the Senate is not doubtful. The measure is said to be decidedly popular with the people of that state.—*New York Sun.*

☞ One dollar notes altered to 10's on the Long Island Bank, very well executed, are in circulation.

*"A Black Man for sale; a Slave, good as a farm, with or without horses. Sold for want of employ."*—We notice an advertisement of which the above is a copy, in a late Somerset Messenger. After this, we cannot see but that New Jersey is fully entitled to the credit of ranking with Georgia and South Carolina, and their neighbor states in her devotion to "free principles," and that it becomes our friends the anti-slavery folks to have a special eye to our doings, if not to take us under their particular guardianship. At any rate, the late convention of abolitionists at Trenton fairly refutes the charge of their confining themselves to the *free* states in prosecuting their endeavors.—*Jersey City Adv.*

*Maple Sugar.*—Gov. Hill, in his Family Visitor, urges upon his readers the importance of attending to the business of making maple sugar, the present year. He says there are probably sufficient maple trees in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, to furnish half the sugar and molasses necessary for the consumption of their inhabitants; every pound produced will save at home the price of the cost, and the duty on the pound of imported sugar, whose place it will supply. The cost of sugar imported into the U. S. during the year 1838, exceeded seven millions and a half of dollars. The duty paid to government on this sugar, amounted to nearly three millions of dollars—and the merchant and retailer expect no less profit on the duty, than on the original cost. The editor says that from present appearances, the flow of maple sap will be more than common in abundance the present spring.

*Religious Spirit.*—The Missionary Herald for March informs us that, under date of Jan. 7th, a revolutionary pensioner, who has repeatedly paid the same sum before, writes to the American Board of Foreign Missions, inclosing $50, "I enclose fifty dollars, for missionary purposes, to advance the cause of Christ among the heathen nations. I leave it to the best direction of the Board to send it where they think it will do the most good, &c.

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Frank lin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | cl. |
| All the others | 1 a 3 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby | do |
| **NEW-YORK CITY** | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Bank, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. bk.—New Jersey Man. co.—North Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| **NEW YORK STATE.** | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 2 a 3 |
| Red Back | par a 3 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 1-4 |
| Lansingburgh bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 1-2 |
| | 3 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farmers & Mechanics' bank of Morris canal—Salem county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—all Union ban at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| All the good banks | 7 a 8 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | | 5 60 | to 5 75 |
| Rye Flour, | | 3 00 | to 4 — |
| Indian Meal, | | 3 75 | to 4 00 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | — | 1 10 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | — | 65 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | | 57 | to — 58 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | | — | to — 58 |
| Do. southern, | | 58 | to — — |
| Barley | | 61 | to 60 |
| Oats, | | 30 | to 37 |
| Peas, white dry, | | | 12 00 |
| White Beans, | | 15 00 | to 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | | 27 | to 28 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | | 23 | to 24 |
| Provisions.—Mess Pork, | | 12 00 | to 13 00 |
| Do. prime, | | 8 50 | to 8 75 |
| Butter, dairy | | 14 | to 20 |
| Do. shipping | | 12 | to 13 |
| Hog's Lard, | | 8 | to 11 |
| Pork in bbls, brl. | | 14 00 | to |
| Do. prime, | | 10 00 | to 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | | 9 | to 10 |
| Hams, | | 10 | to |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | | 3 00 | to 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | | $0 15 | to 0 18 |
| Dipped, | | 13 | to 16 |
| Sperm, | | 41 | to 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | 10 | to 12 |
| Java, | | 12 | to 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | 13 | to 14 |
| Upland, | | 10 | to 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, bbl | | 3 50 | to 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | | 18 | to 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | | 21 50 | to 22 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | | 9 42 | to 10 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | | 6 25 | to 7 00 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | | |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | | 1 75 | to 2 00 |
| | | 8 | to 10 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | 6 | to 8 |
| New Orleans | | 14 | to 15 |
| Lamp, | | 14 | to 17 |
| Loaf, | | 17 | to 17 |
| Tallow.—American, | | 11 | to 17 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | | 43 | to 1 50 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | | 37 | to 38 |

and Joseph Kille, received the greatest number of legal votes, cast in the State of New Jersey, at the election holden in that State for Representatives in the 26th Congress."

Resolved. That Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille, are entitled to take seats in the House of Representatives, as members of the 26th Congress; and that the Speaker of the House, on their presenting themselves, qualify them as such; provided that nothing herein contain'd shall prevent investigation into said election, from being continued on the application of the five claimants for said seats."

Mr. Patriken having made some unimportant modification of the above amendment, and the question being put—Shall the main question now be put? The vote stood—ayes 112, noes 94. So the House determined that the main question should be put.

A motion was made to lay the amendment with the previous question on the table,—the yeas and nays being called, they stood, ayes 92, noes 113. So the House refused to lay the amendment on the table.

The question was then put—Will the House agree to the amendment?

The result of the vote was ayes 111—noes 91. So the house agreed to the amendment of Mr. Patriken, by a majority of 20.

The resolution as amended was then passed, 111 to 80—*some of the whigs present did not vote.* So the house determined to admit as members the five administration candidates, above named, by a majority of 31, and then the house adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Wall, from the Committee on the *Judiciary, presented two memoriale from* New Jersey, praying for the establishment of a uniform law of Bankruptcy. Mr. W. stated, for the information of the public, that the Committee were actively engaged in preparing a bankrupt law.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial for the encouragement of American silk culture.

Wednesday, March 11th.—In the House, Mr. Campbell, chairman of the committee on elections offered a resolution to print the Journal of the committee and certain other papers in reference to the contested election in New Jersey.

Mr. Botts wished all the testimony, papers, &c. printed, as he considered the resolution passed yesterday, discharged from the further consideration of that subject.

This was debated until the expiration of the morning hour without coming to any decision.

The Sub-Treasury bill was then taken up and referred to the committee of Ways and Means, who were to report early on the subject.

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Messrs. Vroom and Halsted were in this vicinity on Friday last taking testimony in relation to the Congressional election. Testimony concerning four illegal votes was taken, two belonging to each party. Whether the committee will admit all to be illegal remains to be seen.

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We are sorry that we are under the necessity of informing those indebted to us, that we are at this time very much in want of money, and consequently those who could spare us the small sum they owe, whether for this year or the last, for the paper, advertising or handbills, would very much assist us by handing it to us soon. As we have enough to do at home, without running about after it, we hope another or a personal dun will not be waited for.

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*Good.*—Four European packets which arrived in New York last spring, with cargoes on which the duties amounted to *seven hundred thousand dollars*, have come to this spring with cargoes on which the duties are less than *one hundred thousand dollars*, making a difference in the revenue of about $600,000.

The above facts which we obtain from the New York Times, we call good, for two reasons,—1st. They show we are not importing much, to take the specie out of the country,—and, 2d, the revenue is diminishing, which will soon compel our rules to lay on a tariff.

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One or two buildings west of the State House yard, in Trenton, were burnt Saturday before last. The tavern at East Brunswick was burnt the day before.

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*Hydrophobia.*—We learn from the Cincinnati Republican, that a young man died in that city the first of this month, of this painful disease.—*He had been bitten by a rabid dog, in July last,* and, as it is stated, did not experience any ill effects from the bite, until a day or two previous to his death.

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A committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, reported on the 4th *inst. that* there were 1357 petitions in the House for immediate resumption of specie payments—and 4049 against it. 3592 in favor of the issue of small notes, and only 352 against them.

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Miss Janette White, a young lady of 17 years, died at Millersburgh, Ohio, on the 25th ult. from inflamation caused by a slight puncture in the back, with a pin used in fastening her clothes.

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*How is this?*—We learn that within the last four weeks, the Brandon bank has discounted *more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars* of their worthless and depreciated paper, or rather issued it at the rate of ten cents for the dollar!—*Mississippi, Feb.* 13.

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It is, says the Charleston Merchman, a fact at once remarkable and gratifying, that three buildings in the city of Albany, originally erected for theatrical purposes, are now places of public worship.

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Com. Simonson, of Staten Island, caught two shad on the morning of the 6th inst. and sold them in New York for ten dollars.

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The Directors of the Union Bank of Mississippi, 12 in number, owe to that institution, either as indorsers or drawers, an aggregate of over a million of dollars.—*Jour. of Com.*

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*The Great Cattle Dealer.*—The U. S. Bank has offered to purchase the debts due by Mr. Steenbergen to the Baltimore banks at 94 cents on the dollar. The property held by Steenbergen was very large and valuable—4,000 acres of the best land in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois; 170 slaves and 4,000 head of cattle, besides other property.

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*Congressional Statistics.*—The oldest individual in the House of Representatives is John Q. Adams: the youngest, Edward Stanley, of N. Carolina. The largest person in Congress is Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, who weighs over 400 lbs. The number of new members in the House is 122, and the number of lawyers is 152.

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*Sudden Death.*—Towards evening on Monday, the 9th inst. the family of Mr. Peter Coreill, residing near Liberty Corner, Somerset county, were alarmed at the report of a gun near the house. On searching the premises, Mr. John Coreill, the son of Peter, was found dead, with a part of his head shot off and a gun lying near him. Mr. C. had for several years been subject to convulsion, and was about 25 years of age.—*Jerseyman.*

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The Committee of the Morris County Temperance Society stated in their report at a large meeting on Monday evening last that 645 persons in Morristown have subscribed the total abstinence *pledge*, and 30 *the original pledge*—in all about one-third of the population.

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The schr. Frances Ann, from Vera Cruz, at New Orleans, brought $49,477 in specie.

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*At Apalachicola on the 19th ult. there were* lying in that port 11 ships, 5 barques, 15 brigs, 8 schooners, and 2 sloops, besides a number of steamboats running on the river, all of which were loading for foreign and various ports in the United States.

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*Clock Fixers.*—"Well, stranger, where are you out'n?" said a landlady of Arkansaw to her guest. "Why, Madam, I am now from Baltimore, Maryland, but I was born and brought up in Massachusetts, near Boston," said the gentleman. "Ain't that what the Yankees live?"—"Yes, ma'am," replied the gentleman, "I am me! you are the very man I have been lookin' arter this long time, *my clock is out of fix!*" exclaimed the lady in extacies of joy.

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For the Plainfield Union.

It is required to demonstrate *geometri-ally*, that the square of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the perpendicular sides, by a method diff-rent from that made use of in the 47th of the first book of Euclid.

Plainfield, March, 1840. AMICUS.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Martin Runyon, $4,75; Joel Fouratt, 2,00; Wm. M. Jennings, 1,00; S. B. Deeds, ,75; J. B. Wells, 3,00.

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☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally

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## MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. Nathaniel P. Wnaley, to Miss Mary Bailey, both of Elizabethtown.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Andrew Johnson, of New, to Esther Catharine, youngest daughter of Moses Wilcox, of New Brunswick.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Wm. Ayres, of Woodbridge, to Miss Caroline Goodfellow, of Piscataway.

At Connecticut Farms, 10th inst. John W. Crowel, printer, of Newark, to Miss Ann Maria, daughter of Mr. Squier Force, of Morristown.

On the 5th inst. Abraham Valentine, of New Providence, to Harriet, daughter of Isaac Meeker, of Chatham.

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## DIED

On Thursday morning last, the 13th inst. at his residence in Plainfield, in this county, JOHN WILSON, Esq. in the 65th year of his age,—Judge Wilson was among the most respectable citizens of the State, and has filled very responsible stations in Church and State; at different times a member of the Legislature, Clerk in Chancery, Judge of the County Courts, &c. He has been severely afflicted for some months with an affection of the throat, which has at length resisted medical skill, and deprived society of of one of its most valuable members.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

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In Elizabethtown, on the 9th inst. Miss Elizabeth, daughter of *Ezekiel Woodruff, dec'd, aged* 21 years.

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In New Brunswick, suddenly, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Henry Sanderson, aged 30 years.

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In New Brunswick, 7th inst. Mr. Richard Henny, aged 28.

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## Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of Boice & Gardner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and all having accounts against them to present them for payment, as one of the firm is going to leave the place.

☞ The books will be left in the hands of Aleah Gardner.

PETER M. BOICE.
ALVAH GARDNER.

Plainfield, Feb. 21st, 1840. 1td 3w

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## NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY TIN WARE, &C.

THE Subscriber would give Notice that he has on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, *made of double cross tin*, which he will sell for cash or country produce; rags, old copper, brass, iron, lead, pewter, &c. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at the old stand, a few doors south of Mr. Andrews's.

### Milk Pans and Pails,

Milk Pans, from 3c. 6d to 5s 6d.—Milk Pails, 1s. 6d to 4s.—very heavy tin. Wash Basins, Pudding pans, Sauce Pans, Tea Pots, Tea kettles, Cullenders, Dust pans, &c. &c. at very low prices.

### Tin wash kettles, fire-proof,

The price so low, none need go without—large size 7s. to 8s. Stoves will be supplied at low rates.

### Slide Milk Strainer,

Which answers for a pail or strainer.

### Brass Kettles,

Best English Brass, at 3s. 9d. per lb.—American, finish'd best style, 3s. 6d per lb

### Copper Pumps,

Made to any size for wells, or cisterns, warranted to work well, at 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in New York, and save.

Hatter's Kettles, and all kinds of copper work done to order at short notice. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

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## A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

## NEW YORK MIRROR,

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONDUCTED

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished Authors, upon every subject in which persons interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Gay and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this purpose—Criticisms upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, and Novelties of the send Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events; remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular *music*, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly at the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by *Danforth; the forthcoming a representation of the Landing of Columbus* in the West Indies, as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are peculiarly fitted for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent American Artists but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles let res, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and unanimous recommendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the *intention of the proprietor to print no more copies* than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably the most popular periodical in America. Every year it becomains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the voice, piano forte, &c.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very inding cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to *Subscribers.*

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In entering for the general taste, we shall never omit to make a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the *Mirror* has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In beginning this new volume, we would assure that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence the new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determinatio to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with beautiful, massive, and numerous type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Piano forte, Harp, Guitar, etc. Each number is exquisitely Engraved, Vignette Titlepage, and copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is for sale at the office of publication to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always an advance.

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## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

---

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Front and Madison streets, now occupied by Wm. Van Cleef, will be vacated from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

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## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership in this city formed between Wm. Van Cleef and Southern in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.

GEORGE R. POUND,
MARLON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 2d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 6t 3w

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## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. 1At

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## To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shed and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

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## Oyez! Oyez!

THE Subscriber being about to discontinue his business, now offers for sale, his GOODS at very reduced prices. All persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine, for in hard times you all wish to buy low, and now is the chance, so make a good use of it. ☞ Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes, Cheaper than ever. Call and See.

March 10, 1840. G. FOX POUND.

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## N. B. All Persons having demands

Against the late firm of G. Fox Pound & Co. are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle as it is expedient that the concern be closed by the 1st of April. G. FOX POUND.

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## N. B. Those having demands

Against the Subscriber are requested to present them and all indebted to the same will please call and settle.

G. FOX POUND.

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## Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Stiles, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 14 to 15 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water running through the same. Situated in the Village of Scotch Plains in the township of Westfield and Warren, and will be a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Cross Mill and Store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Condition will be made known by

JOHN WOODRUFF,
DENNIS COLES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON ROSE,

Feb. 22d, 1840. 10t 2m

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## Notice.

THE Subscriber would respectfully give notice to *the inhabitants of Plainfield that he intends to open* a SCHOOL for the

Instruction of English Branches,

on the 1st Monday of April next, the 6th, in the room where John Laing formerly kept store. Next door to T. Manning.

A share of patronage is requested.

*Plainfield, March 2d, 1840.* ERASTUS ENO.

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## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased else where. *Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of* articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. H. A. CORY.

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## Also, To Rent.

The west end of the Dwelling House, standing on the lot where the Subscriber resides.

March 2d, 1840. H. A. CORY.

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## JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this Village, and now resides in the new house across the brook, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 21, 1837. 2t-52

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpe go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1f&4*

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## WANTED,

BY the Subscriber, 1st of April next, an able-bodied FARMER, of some little property, to cultivate his farm for half the product. Stock and tools can be furnished on reasonable terms, and House and Garden free from rent.

Also, wanted, either a steady man or a lad 16 or 17 years of age, to work on or about his premises, one who is accustomed to the work is a farm.

Good recommendations will be expected.

DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, Feb. 24, 1840. 6t 3p4

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## House to Let.

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, large and new, and well-built. owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dunn. Attached to the premises is a barn, wheel-house, &c. &c. as the applicant would like. The shore will be let low if application is made soon. Apply to Mr. Manning Vermeule near the premises, or to the subscriber at Boundbrook.

Feb. 24, 1840. JOEL DUNN, Jr.

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## Chesnut Rails!

THE Subscriber has for sale 7 or 800 good Chesnut Rails, at Union Village, Warren Township.

Feb. 24th, 1840. EDWARD DAILEY.

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## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

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## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*FALL ARRANGEMENT.*

On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella:

Leave New York, from the foot of Masketield-st. (Fur No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabethport at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 40 minutes past 9, A. M. and 10 minutes past 5, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 10 A. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 10 1-4 A. M. and 5 3-4 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave New Market at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 1-4, A. M.

Leave New Market at 6 3-4, and 11 3-4, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Scotch Plains at 7 1-4, A. M. and 12 1-4, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 7 1-2, A. M. and 12 1-2, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ Stages will run in connection with the Cars, to convey passengers to and from Somerville, Flemington, &c.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 15th, 1840.

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## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
Davis's Surveying—Davis's Chemistry.
McVicker's Political Economy—Slates.
Daboll's Arithmetics—Webster's Spellings.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology.
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do.

And all the books heretofore advertised, and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

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## Dissolution.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS B. AYRES.
DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders. JARVIS B. AYRES.

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## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, with cellars. For comfort and advantage of prospect it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood house, &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy to the principal and the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 28th, 1839. 10 tf.

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## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed.—Also,—One slah sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

*Dec. 10, 1839.* 54 2m pd.

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## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* willplease call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said persons within said time.

*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

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## Job Printing,

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, on a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

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## Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be made to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business, I can furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices

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## Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prints, Black cotton Hose Ribbed, Super Oxford wast Satinetts, colored Cambric and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s 9d.

DAVID LENOX.

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## HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second-st et just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if applications be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 12th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

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## More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, Purple Double Brilliable Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 3tf

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## Comstock's School Philosophy,

For Sale at this Office. Feb. 17.

☞ The article in this column, concerning the new and popular discovery invented by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail to be exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the Germen.*

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America :*

*To Louis Otton Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the undisputable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (for what truth is valuable to mankind, is opposed to be well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which *unboubtedly* challenges his opponents to the proof) *for Consumption is a disease almost exclusively occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or life Principle) of the human body.* *If often mortally tending to the system for years before known to the unprofessional of the Lady*——and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple head ache. An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to those *mortally* afflicted, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their " clayey houses," even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that the *greatest* is the Art of preserving health is to *check out the disease while in the blade and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* or the preservation of his fellow creatures in such a little whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title as more than any or all other remedies ever used over our great foe CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure of its creation, and which will thereby prevail in secure in the Materia Medica, and thereby prevail in secure in the Materia Medica, and thereby prevail in *sell the Conqueror of Death*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been proved in every quarter even by some of every clime, in their personal visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, grief into joy, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

## GOELICKE S

## MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a truth as *solar* properties, a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *inevitable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop ; for children, a half dose ; and for infants, a quarter drop ; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2.50) per HALF PINT.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL FACULTY of Bonn, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Bonn, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of the honorable members, who are unsolicited by self-interest. Though we refrain from as expressing an opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that it does in its initiative not to be at variance with the truth—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby attain, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly proclaiming him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much and about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients ; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was so overwhelmed up in our utter astonishment at the unexpected results ; and, as an evidence of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The constant adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs as it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

*CERTIFICATES.*

Post Office, St Kitsom, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rasson was given over by all who knew him to be in the advanced consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and now able to do his own work for his family. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 7th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken but part of a phial of the Sanative ; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.

MILTON F. CUSHING.

Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the *PAINTING BUSINESS,*

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offers for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,* consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

**At very reduced Prices,**

for cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

## Lace Fece Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 30th, 1839.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

*Plainfield*, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 ly

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A full Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

## Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale a this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By buying this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save consider able. Try it. June 15th.

## New Goods, at the Emporium !

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls Dress Goods De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.,—Styles and Quantities as follows :

Large and Fine Merinoes, 5-4—Do. Black and Figured Kahyle, Scarfs, Large Light and Dark Brochés,—Cashmeres and Rankin Shawls—Large Embroidered Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De Laines Shawls and hdkfs.—Dark Valencia dress Silks —Prussian and German Cords—Merino and Cotton do.

## Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

## Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 3s. per yd

## Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

## WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 76 tf

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found highly effective in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, or the Liver Continental, Head Ache, Bilious Complaint, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,

154 Pianos-st. Newark, N. J

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 ly

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have taken for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,

July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

## For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## Oats ! Oats ! Oats !

THE Subscriber making a change in his business will exchange his Stock, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, China and Earthen Ware, &c. for Oats, at 35 cents.

Dry Goods at very low prices as his Stock must be reduced by the 1st of March.

Groceries at his former prices, which are as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

A Few sets of Fine China, and a good assortment of Crockery, which will be sold very cheap as he intends to close this branch for the present.

Also, A Variety of Calicoes, Dress Hdkfs. Prints, De Laines, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Corn, Butter and Eggs taken at the market price.

Jan. 26, 1840. D. LENOX.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

## For Sale at this Office,

March, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 3s. per quire. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOK such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 8 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

100 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax, —Labels to put into book, 3s cts. per hund. Friction Matches—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

## School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic,
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments,
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Cæsar's Commentaries—Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Rectorie,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

### *Miscellaneous,*

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
Amusements at Home, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Seargeant,
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems, Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotions—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Abbot's Mother at Home—Child's Book on the soul.
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospel—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Junia—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimke's Appeal—Greece—England
Soup Books, several kinds—Firmo's Own Book.
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old Farmer's Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.
The Waverley Novels, new uniform edition, 22 volumes, for sale separate, or together,
Theodore Wilson's Travels—William's Do.
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Hung Leader—Æsop's Fables
Dick's Christian Philosopher—The Lady's Husband
Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps,
Moore's Latin Reader.—Cowper's Task,
Pope's Essay on Man—Thomson's Seasons,
Cæsar's Commentaries—Roman Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Baron Munchausen.—Providential Care,
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,
Parley's Tales—Illustrated Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

### *Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,
Thome and Kimball's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials—Trial with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs Child's Appeal
Letters of Mrs. Chapman Coles, with a portrait,
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love
Whittier's Anti-Slavery Poetry, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait and Memoir
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Forest Rose, 2 vols.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Biographies.
Child's First Book—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot by Thomas Boston.
Three Last Children.
Bonaparte a Gentleman; *or* Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte: translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Present from Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK.
GOOD FAMILY RECIPE CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

## Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS, &c.
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 4s. 5s.
Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6s. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

## Wide Awake !

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that his Fall Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with this quiet as low as can otherwise be purchased. He flatters himself he will do well and be satisfied for those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned :—Sugars, 4s.—5. 6d. and 6s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 1s.—Molasses, 2s. 6d. 3s. 3d. 4s.

Lard, 7d.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Cheese, 7d. 8d. 9d.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 ly

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*In Chancery, N. J.*

Belween Wm. Hand, complainant; and Jacob Thorn et al. *Defendants.*

Fi Fa for the sale of Mort gaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue or Outcry, at the Store in Plainfield, on the 18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the following lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a stone being the N. W. corner of David Davis' west corner—then with his line north west 2 chains and 37 links to the middle of Second street—then along the middle of Second street south 46 deg. west 10 min. east 2 chains 37 links to a stone—then south 46 deg. and 10 min. east 2 chains 37 links to a stone being the south east corner of a lot of land purchased by James Brewer—then with the line of James Wilson's land north east 63 1- links to the place of beginning, containing fifteen and a half one hundredths of an acre of land. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 29th, 1840.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Between the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, Inlsaint, and David Coddington, et ux. defendants.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue or Outcry, at the Store in Plainfield, on the 18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the following lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a stone being the N. W. corner of David Davis' west corner—then with his line north west 2 chains and 37 links to the middle of Second street—then along the middle of Second street south 46 deg. west 10 min. east 2 chains 37 links to a stone—then south 46 deg. and 10 min. east 2 chains 37 links to a stone being the south east corner of a lot of land purchased by James Brewer—then with the line of James Wilson's land north east 63 1- links to the place of beginning, containing fifteen and a half one hundredths of an acre of land. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb 29th, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

### *Hat Tips ! Hat Tips !*

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned The Hatters of Plainfield are especially invited to try it. April 18th.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY,

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered the pioneer work in the field. The first 3 years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk, cheaper and better than any other people in the world. It is also proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per pound, and that the value of it is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty Eight pounds of silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars ! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted : and therefore, that the whole nett profit will be as much clear gain, say from 25 to 50 dollars per lb. With these facts in view, no intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the United States. In order for farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established ; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and reeling the silk, and preparing it for the manufacturer or market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, who wishes this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form ; each number contains 24 octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed cover.

TERMS :—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two bound.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 previous to which the numbers should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken by precare teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is mild but firm, ess and impartiality, without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals ; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected, however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution ; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS*

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they set not only on the stomach, but on the whole system. Many eminent physicians, after a careful analysis of the above analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all proved to their confession that the discovery of a secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that their act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority over the latter, that if a disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, " is owing to the pains which exists between the several ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no chemist can ever discover the blood, or any one of all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely, their cheapness—their freedom from all nauseousness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine that any that has been heretofore invented. The happy attributes are procured by his patented machine, by the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the pill by a covering machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real or assumed knowledge of their ingredients, not considering it morally right, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such compounds into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now offered as Dr. Peters' Pills, " for the benefit of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic not certain and efficient, but at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and altogether well adapted to all the purposes as met by an ordinary cathartic, that I have seen there is reason to believe will be an entire substitute for Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. Director and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty-st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

*Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.*

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

## Just made up.

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer, so that it may be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful article indeed. JOHN M. DEMAREST.

# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1840. Number 166.



**The Plainfield Union,**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months from the time of subscribing, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.



NEW ARRANGEMENT,

*Commencing February 14th, 1840.*

**New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.**

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; —Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cts.; Rahway, 50 cts.—New Brunswick, 75 cts.*

*Brunswick Trains.*

Leave New York, (foot of the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M. daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 3, P. M. daily.

**Newark Accommodation Line.**

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

*Every day except Sunday.*

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 4 3-4, & 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 1-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 9 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and as New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 10 for 3 months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to travel between the above places will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

Feb. 11th, 1840. tf

**Reverend Imposter.**

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out for an infamous Knave by the name of Lyon L. Fenwick of New York who has been a Baptist Preacher and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the "Reverend Imposter." This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pastoral charge some time since, for improper conduct, is now reputed himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel made to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the Medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered a other lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, to conceal his character, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learn'd that this Revengful Deceiver is impiously misrepresenting with his own hands, a worthless medicine,—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employed and paid dollars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—☞ No Peddler, or Pedlar, or agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell or commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives he medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they will be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to given a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Impostor, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward a copy of each paper containing the article, as soon as possible.

DR. S. ROWLAND,

General American Agent Depository

Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington-st.


## VARIETY.

From the Lady's Book.

### Cure of a Hypochondriac

BY SEBA SMITH.

As Mr. Seth Woodsum was mowing one morning in his lower hayi g fields, and his eldest son Obadiah, a smart boy of thirteen, was opening the mown grass to the sun, Mr. Woodsum looked up towards his house, and beheld his little daughter Harriet, ten years of age, running towards him with her utmost speed. As she came up he perceived she was greatly agitated; tears were running down her cheeks, and she had scarcely breath enough to speak.

'O, father,' she faintly articulated, 'mother is *dreadful sick; she's on the bed*, and says she shall die before you get there.'

Mr. Woodsum was a man of sober, sound mind, and calm nerves; but he had, what sometimes happens in this cold and loveless world of ours, a tender *attachment to his wife*, which made the message of the little girl fall upon his heart like a dagger. He dropped his scythe and ran with great haste to the house. Obadiah who was at the other end of the field, seeing this unusual movement of *his father*, dropped *his fork* and ran with all his might, and the two entered the house almost at the same time.

Mr. Woodsum hastened to the bed side, and took his wife's hand. 'My dear Sally,' said he, 'what's the matter?'

'What is the matter?' echoed Mrs Woodsum with a plaintive groan. 'I shouldn't think you would need to ask what is the matter, Mr. Woodsum. Don't you see I am dying?'

'Why, no, Sally, you don't look as if you was dying. What is the matter? How do you feel?'

'Oh, I sha'nt live till night,' said Mrs. Woodsum with a heavy sigh; 'I am going fast.'

Mr. Woodsum without waiting to make further inquiries bid Obadiah to go and jump on to the horse, and ride over after Doctor Fairfield and get him to come over as quick as he can come.—'Tell him I am afraid your mother is dying. If the doctor's horse is away off in the pasture ask him to take our horse, and ask him to come right away over, while you go and catch his.'

Obadiah with tears in his eyes, and his heart in his mouth, flew as though he had wings added to his feet, and in three minutes time was mounted upon Old Gray and galloping with full speed toward Doctor Fairfield's.

'My dear,' said Mr. Woodsum, leaning his head upon the pillow, 'how do you feel? What makes you think you are dying?' And he tenderly kissed her forehead as he spoke, and pressed her hand to his bosom.

'Oh, Samuel,' for she generally called him *by his Christian name*, when under the influence of tender emotions, 'Oh, Samuel, I feel dreadfully. I have pains darting through my head, and most all over me; and I feel dizzy, and can't hardly see: and my heart beats as though it *would come through my side*. And besides, I feel as though I was dying. I am sure I can't live till night; and what will become of my poor children?—And she sobbed heavily, and burst into a flood of tears.

Mr. Woodsum was affected. He could not bring himself to believe that his wife was in such immediate danger of dissolution as she seemed to apprehend. He thought that she had no appearance of a dying person; but still her earnest and positive declarations, that *she should not* live through the day sent a chill through his veins, and a sinking in his heart, which no language has power to describe. Mr. Woodsum was as ignorant of medicine as a child; he therefore did not attempt to do any thing to relieve his wife, except to try to soothe her feelings by kind and encouraging words, till the doctor arrived. The half hour which elapsed, from the time Obadiah started, till the Doctor came, seemed to Mr. Woodsum almost an age. He repeatedly went from the bed-side to the door, to look and see if the doctor was any where near, and as often returned, to hear his wife groan, and say she was sinking fast, and could not stand it many minutes longer.

At length Doctor Fairfield rode up to the door on Mr. Woodsum's Old Gray, and with saddle-bags in hand, hastened into the house. A brief *examination of the patient convinced him that it* was a decided case of hypochondria, and he soon spoke encouraging words to her, although she was considerably unwell, he did not doubt she would be up in a little while.

'Oh, Doctor, how can you say so?' said Mrs. Woodsum; 'don't you see I am dying? I can't possibly live till night; I am sinking very fast, Doctor. I shall never see the sun rise again.—My heart almost stops its beating now, and my feet and hands are growing cold. But I must see my children once more; do let 'em come in and bid me farewell.' Here she was overwhelmed with sobs and tears as to prevent her saying more.

The Doctor perceiving it was in vain to talk or try to reason with her, assured her that as long as there was life there was hope, and told her he would give her some medicine that he did not doubt would help her. He accordingly administered the drugs usually approved by the faculty in such cases, and telling her, that he would call and see her again in a day or two, he left the room. As he went out, Mr. Woodsum followed him, and desired to know in private his real opinion of the case. The doctor assured him he did not consider it all alarming. It was an ordinary case of hypochondria, and with suitable treatment the patient would undoubtedly soon be better.

'This is a case,' continued the doctor, 'in which the mind needs to be administered to as much as the body. Divert her attention as much as possible to cheerful objects; let her be surrounded by agreeable company; give her a light but generous and nutritive diet; and as soon as may be, get her to take gentle exercise in the open air, by riding on horseback, or running about the fields and gathering fruits and flowers in company with lively and cheerful companions. Follow these directions, and continue to administer the medicine I have ordered, and I think Mrs. Woodsum will soon enjoy good health again.'

Mr. Woodsum felt much relieved after hearing the Doctor's opinion and prescriptions, and bade the kind physician good morning with a tolerable cheerful countenance. Most assiduously did he follow the Doctor's directions, and in a few days he had the happiness to see his beloved wife again enjoying comfortable health; and pursuing her domestic duties with cheerfulness.

Thus ended the sunshine of hope was destined soon to be obscured again by the clouds of sorrow and disappointment. It was not long before some change in the weather, and changes in her habits of living, and neglect of proper exercise in *the open air, brought on a return of Mrs. Woodsum's* gloom and despondency, in all their terrific power. Again she was sighing and weeping on the bed; and again Mr. Woodsum was hastily summoned from the field, and his wife was heard *to aid farrow, run with breathless anxiety to the* home, where the same scenes were again witnessed which we have already described. Not only once or twice, but repeatedly week after week, and month after month these alarms were given, and followed by similar results. Every relapse seemed to be more severe than the last and on each occasion Mrs. Woodsum was more positive than ever that she was on her death bed, and that there was no longer any hope for her.

On one of these occasions, so strong was her impression that her dissolution was near, and so anxious did she appear to make every preparation for death, and with such solemn earnestness did she attend to certain details preparatory to leaving her family forever, that Mr. Woodsum almost lost the hope that usually attended him on these occasions, and felt, for the first time, convinced that what he had so often feared, was indeed about to become a painful and awful reality. Most tenderly did she touch upon the subject of her separation from her husband and children.

'Our poor children—what will become of them when I am gone? And you dear Samuel, how can I bear the thought of leaving you? I could feel reconciled in dying, if it was not for the thoughts of leaving you and the children. They will have nobody to take care of them, as *a mother would, poor things*; and then you will be so lonesome—it breaks my heart to think of it.'

Here her feelings overpowered her, and she was unable to proceed any farther. Mr. Woodsum was for some time too much affected to make any reply. At last, summoning all his fortitude, and as much calmness as he could, he told her it was the will of Providence that she should be separated from them, he hoped her last hours would not be pained with anguish unduly about the future welfare of the family. It was true, the world would be a dreary place to him when she was gone; but he should keep the children with him and with the blessing of heaven, he thought he should be able to make them comfortable and happy.

'Well, there's one thing, dear Samuel,' said Mrs. Woodsum; 'and I feel it my duty to speak to you about.' And she pressed his hand in hers, and looked most solemnly and earnestly in his face. 'You know, my dear,' she continued, how sad and desolate a family of children always is, when deprived of a mother. They may have a kind father, and kind friends, but nobody can supply the place of a mother. I feel as if I would be your duty—and I could not die in peace if I didn't speak of it—I feel dear Samuel, as if it would be your duty as soon after I am gone as would appear decent, to marry some good and kind woman, and bring her into the family to be the mother of our poor children, and to make your home happy. Promise me that you will do this, and I think it will relieve me of some of the distress I feel at the thought of dying.'

This remark was, to Mr. Woodsum, most unexpected and most painful. It threw all calculations into the least possible confusion. *It never had occurred till that moment. It forced upon his con*templation a thought that had never before occurred to him. The idea of being bereaved of the wife of his bosom, whom he had loved and cherished for fifteen years with the ardent attach*ment of a kind husband, had overwhelmed him* with all the bitterness of woe; but the thought of transferring that attachment to some other object, filled him with a double desolation. His associations before had all clothed his love for his wife with a feeling of immortality. She might be removed from him to another world, but he had not left as though that would dissolve the holy bond that united them.

His love would soon follow her to these stern, pel realms of bliss, and rest upon her like a mantle for ever. But this new and startling idea of love for another, came to him, as comes to the wicked the idea of annihilation of the soul—as idea, compared with which, no degree of misery imaginable, is half so terrible. A cloud of intense darkness seemed for a moment to overshadow him, his heart sank within him, and his whole frame trembled with agitation. It was some minutes before he could find power to speak.

And when he did, it was only to beseech his wife, in a calm and solemn tone, not to allude to so distressing a subject again, a subject which he could not think of for one moment, without suffering more than a thousand deaths.

The strong mental anguish of Mr. Woodsum seemed to have the effect to divert his wife's attention from her own sufferings, and by turning her emotions into a new channel, gave her system an opportunity to rally. She gradually grew better as she had done in like cases before, and even before night was able to sit up, and heaved quite contented and cheerful.

But her malady was only suspended, not cured; and again and again it returned upon her, and again and again her friends were summoned to witness her last sickness and take their last farewell.—And on those occasions, she had so often slightly and delicately hinted to Mr. Woodsum the propriety of his marrying a second wife, that even he could at last listen to the suggestion with a degree of indifference which he had once thought he could never feel.

At last, the sober saddening days of autumn came on. Mr. Woodsum was in the midst of his 'fall work,' which had been several times interrupted by these periodical turns of despondency *in his wife. One morning he went to his field* early, for he had a heavy day's work to do, and had engaged one of his neighbors to come with a yoke of oxen and a plough to help him 'break up' an old mowing field. He was *exordingly desirous not to be interrupted*, for his neighbor could only help him that day, and he was very anxious to plough the whole field. He accordingly had left the children and nurse in the house, with strict charges to take good care of their mother, and see that nothing disturbed her through the day. Mr. Woodsum was driving the team and his neighbor was holding the plough, and things were going on to their mind till about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when little Harriet came running to the field, and told her father that her mother was 'dreadful sick' and wanted him to come in as quick as he could, for she was certainly dying now. Mr. Woodsum, without saying a word, drove his team to the end of a furrow; but he looked thoughtful and perplexed. Although he felt persuaded that her danger was imaginary, as it had always proved to be before still the idea of the bare possibility that the sickness might be unto death, pressed upon him with such power, that he laid down his good stick and telling neighbor to let the cattle breathe awhile, walked deliberately towards the house. Before he had accomplished the whole distance, however, his own imagination had added such wings to his speed, that he found himself very nearly out of breath when he arrived at the door. He entered the house, and found her as he had so often found her before, in her own estimation, almost ready to breathe her last. Her voice was faint and low, and her pillow was wet with tears. She had already taken her leave of his dear children, and waited only to exchange a few parting words with her dear husband. Mr. Woodsum approached the bed side, and took her hand tenderly, as he had often done before, but he could not perceive any symptoms of extreme sickness or approaching dissolution, different from what he had witnessed on a dozen former occasions.

'Now my dear,' she faintly, the time has come at last. I feel that I am on my death bed, and have but a short time to stay with you. But I hope we shall feel resigned to the will of Heaven. These things are undoubtedly all ordered for the best; and I would go cheerfully, if it was not for my anxiety about you and the children. Now don't you think, my dear, she continued, with a mournful smile, 'don't you think, my dear, you think it would be best for you to be married again to some kind good woman, that would be a mother to our dear little ones, and make your home pleasant for all of you?'

She paused, and seemed to look earnestly in his face for an answer.

'Well, I've sometimes thought of late, it might be best,' said Mr. Woodsum, with a very solemn air.

'Then you have been thinking about it,' said Mrs. Woodsum, with a slight contraction of the muscles of the face.

'Why, yes,' said Mr. Woodsum, 'I have sometimes thought about it, since you've had spells of being so very sick. It makes me feel dreadfully to think of it, but I know but it might be a matter of duty.'

'Well I do think it would,' said Mrs. Woodsum, 'if you can only get the right sort of a person. Every thing depends upon that my dear, and I hope you will be very particular about who you get, very.'

'I certainly shall,' said he; 'don't give your self any uneasiness about that, my dear, for I assure you I shall be very particular. The person *I shall probably have in one of the kindest* and best tempered women in the world. And then, my dear, you've been thinking of any one in particular, my dear?' said she, with a manifest look of uneasiness.

'Why, yes,' said he, 'there is one, that I have thought for some time past, I should probably marry, if it should be the will of Providence to take you from us.'

'And pray, Mr. Woodsum, who can it be?' said the wife, with an expression, a little more of earth than heaven beaming in her eye, 'who is it, Mr. Woodsum?' 'You have named it to her have you?'

'Oh, by no means,' said Mr. Woodsum; 'but my dear, we had better drop the subject; it agitates you too much.'

'But, Mr. Woodsum, you must tell me who it is; I never could die in peace till you do.'

'It is a subject too painful to think about,' said he, 'and it don't appear to me it would be best to call names.'

'But I insist upon it,' said she, who had by this time raised herself up with great earnestness, and was leaning on her elbow, while her piercing glance was reading every muscle in her husband's face. 'Mr. Woodsum, I insist upon it.'

'Well, then,' said he with a sigh, 'if you insist upon it, my dear—I have thought it possible he will of Providence to take you from us to be here no more, I have thought I should marry for my second wife, Hannah Lovejoy.'

'*An earthly five toed* more finished from Mrs. Woodsum's eyes while her hands flew to her face in a cast; walked across the room, and seated herself on a chair.

'What!' she exclaimed, in a trembling voice, almost choked with agitation—'what!—marry that idle, sleepy slut of a Hannah Lovejoy! Mr. Woodsum, that is too much for flesh and blood to bear—I can't endure that, and I won't. Hannah Lovejoy to be the mother of my children! No, that's what no never shall be, as you may get to your daughters, Mr. Woodsum, and set your heart at rest, Susan,' she continued, turning to one of the girls, 'make up some fire under that dinner pot.'

Mr. Woodsum went to the field, and pursued his work and when he returned at the dinner hour he found the family dinner well prepared, and his wife ready to do the honors of the table. Mrs Woodsum's health from that day forward began to improve, and on the occasion of several visited by the tender affliction of hypochondria.

*A False Hope* of Heaven may be produced by formality; by erroneous conceptions of the nature of God; by substituting conviction for conversion, stupidity for resignation, a sullen resolution for a holy purpose; by a sudden transition from sorrow to joy, through the agency of the senses; by the instrumentality of texts to the mind; by lights, voices, or dreams; or by any other mode of enthusiastic impulse, or impression on the imagination. The eloquence of a preacher, the stillness or sobs of an inquiry meeting, or the exhilirating notes of the sacred choir, may so agitate the soul, in certain states of feeling, as to leave it scarcely capable of discrimination, and expose it peculiarly to mistaken views of animal emotion for the transient of the moral affections from the creature to God. The enemy of all good is as well pleased with a counterfeit, as with religion in its uncorrupted purity and profaneness; and he knows that he has this advantage in all his endeavours to beguile sinners that the delusions he would propagate are perfectly agreeable to their moral taste. To be sure, if you must love the Lord for these very excellences which now excite your strongest aversion, or you cannot be prepared to enjoy his friendship in the world, or behold his face in peace, amidst the wonders of his Heavenly kingdom.—*Dr. Woodbridge.*

*Singular.*—There have been many circumstances related of our revolution and the great men who produced it, but the most is through which were not true we well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth, but the following coincidence is one which we do not recollect having ever before seen:—

Washington, born February 22d, 1732, inaugurated 1789; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

John Adams, born October 17th, 1734, *inaugurated 1797; term of service expired in the* 60th year of his age.

Jefferson, born April 2d, 1743, inaugurated in 1801; term of service expired in the 65th year of his age.

*Madison, born March 16th, 1752, inaugurated* 1809; term of service expired in the 65th year of his age.

Monroe, born April 2d, 1759, inaugurated in 1817; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

The above is a list of five of the Presidents of the United States, (all men of the Revolution) who ended their term of service in the 65th year of their ages!

J. Q. Adams' term of service, had he been elected a second time, would also have expired in the 65th year of his age.

Had Andrew Jackson, who obtained in 1824, a plurality of the electoral votes, been elected at that time, his second term of service would have expired in the 66th year of his age.

*Potatoes.*—Newell Moore of Holden, M'ss. in a communication to the Yankee Farmer, makes the following statement—

In the fall of 1838 I broke up three acres and a half of pasture land, which had been reserved for a considerable number of years, and was good pasturing. Last spring I ploughed it once, then planted about 70 bushels of potatoes in drills about 3 1-2 feet apart, placing the hills near two feet apart. I put into each hill a spoonful of plaster, which was all the manure I used. I planted good sized potatoes without cutting, and them once, and harvested from the three acres a half acres 1,100 bushels of as good potatoes as I ever raised, averaging more than 300 bushels per acre. I planted three kinds of potatoes, viz. Pinkblows, Early White, and Purple. The Pinkblows produced the greatest yield. I planted ten bushels of those and harvested from them 200 bushels. The soil was a clayey loam, and the season unfavorable for potatoes.

*Benefits of Smoking.*—At Cincinnati on the 25th ult. a certain chief and a number of his followers, on board of the steamboat Rowena, were all, or nearly all, severely attacked with the small pox, and were drowned!

*A ball rounded after sixty years.*—It does one's heart good yet to see a few of our Revolutionary fathers still in the land of the living. One of these hardy sons of '76, Mr. Isaac Bell, on Wednesday last gave us a precious relict of the Revolution. In 1780, during a battle with the Indians, near the Shebola, he received a ball below the knee in the flesh a little on the inside of the bone. This he complained of so troubling him occasionally. In September last, on returning from receiving his pension, his horse became frightened, and in attempting to make him quiet he injured his ankle considerably on the opposite side from where the ball entered. A Physician was frequently in attendance to heal the wound, but proved fruitless until the 11th of October, when the ball, which remained in his leg for near sixty years, was extracted, having worked down and around the leg among the bones and muscles. The old gentleman appears quite young after the feat, and we sincerely hope he may live many years to enjoy the little pittance our government has seen fit to award him. The ball can be examined at our office.—*Jerseyman*.

*A Queer Character.*—Among the doings at the Court at Common Pleas for Rockingham county, N. H. the Exeter News Letter states that Alfred Tetherly, of Charlestown, was indicted for stealing a horse, the property of Josiah Woodman of Nottingham. On being asked if "guilty or not guilty," he said they might set him down as guilty, for he went into the barn to lodge for the night, and finding no hay there for him to lie on, or the horse to eat, he took the beast *out of pity*, rode him up country, where there was hay enough, and sold him to a man who would feed him well, and not allow him to starve. He thought some about riding him back to the owner, but the jade travelled so hard that he would rather go to the states prison for a dozen years, than ride him again a dozen miles. Sentenced to States Prison, three years.

*The Retort Courteous.*—A member of one of the learned professions was driving his sulkey along the road in England, when he overtook a pedlar with his pack, and inquired what he had to sell.

The man produced among other things a pair of cotton suspenders. They were sixpence, he said. The gentleman paid the money, and then said—

"You have a license?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"I should like to see it."

It was produced.

"My good fellow, all's right, I see. Now as I do not want these things, you may have them again for three-pence."

The bargain was struck; but how surprised was the gentleman, a few days after, to find a summons to attend the county magistracy to sit at Croydon. The gentleman was convicted in full penalty, for selling goods on the king's highway, without a license.

*Theatres.*—The Boston Evening Gazette, (a Theatre supporting paper) has the following remarks:—

We may fairly pronounce the campaign of both Theatres in this city, the past winter, to have been failures. Public attention has not been directed toward them—and the public feeling in view of the embarrassed finances of the country has not been willing to devote much expense to the support of the drama. Others, cheaper, and more popular amusements and occupations, books lectures, concerts, have diverted what money has been spent, from the Theatres.

If it is any consolation to our managers, they can by a look at other places see that the drama has been in as languishing a condition as in this. In New York these places of public amusement have done nothing. In Philadelphia with the statement holds true. In New Orleans, their boasted house has been shut up, or, under the specious pretext of opening for masquerade balls has been thrown open as a rendezvous for the lewd. In place of the revival and better fortune of the stage which was predicted for this winter, the whole theatrical public has witnessed a continuation, at least, of former depression, if not indeed an addition to it.

*Contentment.*—If people would only square their ideas according to their circumstances, how much happier might we all be. If we would come down a peg or two now and then in our notions, according to our waning fortunes, happiness might be within our reach. It is not what we have, or what we have not, which adds to or subtracts from our felicity. It is the longing for more than we have, the envying of those who possess that *more*, and the wish to appear in the world of more consequence than we really are, which destroy our peace of mind, and eventually lead to ruin. Reflect on these things, and be cautious in prosperity, and courageous enough to come down a little, should adverse circumstances assail or threaten.

*Character.*—In Society, character is the first second, and ultimate quality. Never is a man undone who has not lost his character; but when that is lost, for all moral and useful purposes he is ruined. Envy and calumny will follow man's *success like his shadow, but if he is true to himself* they will be powerless. Virtues may be misrepresented, but they are virtues still. In vain will an industrious man be called an idler—a sensible man, a fool—a prudent man a spendthrift—an honest man a knave. A good character is inherent. Its possessor may ruin it—no one else can.

*Opium Eating.*—One of the consequences of the spread of teetotalism in England, is an increased consumption of opium. In a paper read recently before the Westminster medical society, it was said that several of the life insurance offices of London had been obliged to alter the rates on account of the additional risk to which they were put by the introduction of opium eating. We have the authority of a physician of a neighboring state, that many of his patients addicted themselves to this practice, at the time the public movement on temperance commenced.

## New Jersey Cattle Show and Fair.

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, encouraged by the public favor bestowed upon their Cattle Show and Fair at their annual meeting in October last,

The following premiums are offered:

For the greatest quantity of Indian corn in one acre, $10

Next greatest quantity, do 5

Greatest quantity of Winter Wheat Lere after sown on 3 acres, 10

Next greatest quantity do 5

Greatest quantity of spring wheat on 3 acres, 5

" of Rye on 3 acres, 10

" of Barley on 2 acres, 10

" of Oats on 3 acres, 5

" of Potatoes on one acre, 10

" of Ruta Bags on 1 acre, 10

" of Sugar Beet on 1 acre, 10

" of Mangel Wurtzel on 1 acre, 10

" of Carrots on 1-4th of an acre, 5

" of Cabbage on 1-2 an acre, 5

" of white field beans on 1 acre, 5

" of Onions on 1-4th of an acre, 5

Greatest number of pounds of clean dressed Flax from 1 acre, 10

Greatest number of tons of Timothy Hay from one acre well cured, 10

Greatest number of tons of clover hay from 1 acre well cured, 10

In awarding premiums for grains, roots, grasses, &c. all that grows within the line of an acre or other piece of ground specified, shall be taken into the estimate of the crops.

STOCK.

Best thorough bred stud horse not less than four years old, 10

Best common bred Stud horse, suitable for the production of draught horses not less four years old, 10

*Best thorough bred Brood Mare*, 8

Best common bred Brood mare, 5

Best Jack not less than 4 years old 10

Best pair of mules not less than 4 years old well broken 10

Best bull over 2 years old 15

Next best bull, do do 10

Best bull under 2 years old, 8

Best bull calf from 4 to 12 months old 5

Best pair of working oxen not less than 4 years old 10

Next best pair 6

Best milch cow, not less than 3 years old, 16

Next best 6

Best heifer not exceeding 3 years old whether she has had a calf or not 8

Next best 4

Best ram 5

Best ewe 4

Next best 3

Best Boar not exceeding 3 years old 10

Next best 5

Best sow not exceeding 3 years old 9

Next best 4

Best pigs not less than 3 in number, and not less than 4 nor more than 8 months old 5

None of the above animals to be entitled to premiums unless they are wholly owned in the state of New Jersey,

For the best and most approved account of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility; giving a particular account in writing under oath of the process and the result, $15

The time and place at which the annual meeting will be held, and the Rules and Regulations to be observed, will be published hereafter.

All the editors of newspapers in the state friendly to the Agricultural interest, are respectfully requested to publish the above list of premiums.

By order of the Board,

Geo. T. Ogden, Recording Secretary.

Princeton, March 11th, 1840.

*The Blood Hounds.*—In the House of Representatives, on Monday, John Quincy Adams offered the following *curious* resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of war be directed to report to t is House the natural, political and martial history of the bloodhound, showing the peculiar fitness of that class of warriors to be the associate of the gallant army of the U. States—specifying the nice discrimination of the scent between the blood of the freeman and the blood of the slave—between the blood of the armed warrior and that of women and children—between the blood of the black, white, and colored man—between the blood of savage Seminoles and that of the Anglo-Saxon pious Christian. Also a statement of the number of blood hounds, and of their conductors, imported by this Government, or by the authorities of Florida, from the island of Cuba, and the cost of the importation. Also, whether a further importation of the same heroic race into the State of Maine to await the contingency of a Northeastern boundary question is contemplated, or only to act on example to be followed by our possible adversary in the event of a conflict. Whether measures have been taken to secure exclusively to ourselves the employment of this auxiliary force, and whether he deem it expedient to extend to said blood hounds and their posterity the benefits of the Pension laws.

This Resolution having been read, Mr. Linn Boyd called for the yeas and nays on the question of consideration. Mr. Turney suggested to Mr. Boyd to call for the yeas and nays on the *adoption* of the resolution. Mr. Boyd having done so, Mr. Adams said, if the question was going to be taken now by yeas and nays, he desired to say a few words.

So this resolution, giving rise to debate, was ordered to lie over.

We are most agreeably surprised by the indications of the rapidly increasing improvement and prosperity of Trenton. As one striking evidence of it, the Gazette enumerates no less than fifty-six tenements, most of them stores and dwellings, which are to be erected this season. This is indeed a most encouraging aspect of affairs; and we are gratified to find both the spirit and the means in citizens of Trenton for such enterprise.—*Fredonian*.

*Death of Ex Governor Wolf.*—We regret to announce, says the Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday, that at about eight o'clock this morning Mr. Wolf was about to ascend the steps leading into the entrance of the Custom house, to proceed to his duties as Collector, he was observed to falter in his gait, and exhibit signs of a paroxysm. A chair was immediately brought, in which he was removed within the Custom House, where he almost instantaneously was dead. The consternation which followed, may be better imagined than described. Numbers flocked to the scene; and after a reasonable time, he scarcely yet cold body of the deceased was removed to his dwelling in Prune near Fourth street; there we presume, to await the action of a coroners Jury.

It is presumed that the cause of this sudden and solemn death, was an affection of the heart. To this we believe, the Ex-Governor had been occasionally subject.

*Conviction of a New Year's Rioter—A Warning to Rioters.*—Harmon B. Skates, one of the persons concerned in the riot at the house of Valentine Magee, in Elizabeth street, on New Year's eve last, was yesterday convicted in the Court of sessions, and sentenced to one year's hard labor in the Penitentiary.—*N. Y. Amer.*

*True Gallantry.*—We find the following in the Boston Daily Advertiser:

We are desired to say that the usual salute of the Boston Artillery Company was not given yesterday on the Common, owing to the illness of a lady in Beacon street.

The triumph of steam was never more manifest than in the last trip of the Great Western. While our packet ships have been battling with the storms of eight weeks, the Western made her trip in 16 days. Again, during the severe gales in the English channel, the steamboats have been the means of saving many lives and much property.

*Union of the American Bible Society and Philadelphia Bible Society.*—These important institutions, which heretofore have been in peddent of each other, are now united; the latter having become an auxiliary to the former.

Boz, (Charles Dickens) is about to publish in weekly numbers, in London, a new work entitled "*Master Humphrey's Clock.*" The New York Commercial says 100,000 copies of each number are to be printed; and that the price of each number is to be three pence sterling—say 6 cts. Supposing the copies to be all sold, the receipts will be $6,000 per week, or $312,000 per annum! from a single work!

*Maj. Sykes*, Chief Engineer of the N. J. R. road, is busily engaged, with his efficient troop, in rebuilding Hackensack Bridge. In 32 days from this, at 1-2 past 9 o'clock, A. M. Abrams and Gamble will conduct their tight and nice train of cars, on a fine track over the blue waters of the Hackensack. The burning of fifty such bridges couldn't begin to singe the Major's energy.—*Rahway Herald, of Wednesday last.*

*Fire.*—Our citizens were aroused from their peaceful slumbers on Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock by the dismal tolling of the alarm bell and the cry of fire, which was created by the burning of the Rahway township Poor house, situated in Upper Rahway, Essex county.

Our firemen with their engines and apparatus hastened to the scene of conflagration, and by their activity, zeal and perseverance, (aided by the citizens,) soon arrested the progress of the destroying element. Considerable injury was sustained by the building.—*Ib.*

*Self Denial.*—There never did, and never will exist, any thing permanently noble and excellent in a character which was a stranger to self denial.

*A Large Cargo of Cotton.*—The New Orleans Bee of the 6th inst. says, that the ship *John Bolton, Capt. Teulon, cleared lately for* Liverpool, having on board 2,013 bales, or 1,276,406 lbs. of cotton. This is the largest cargo ever shipped by one vessel from that port.

The freight on this cargo is estimated at $32,000.

*Poisonous Roots.*—A number of school children, at Penn Yann, N. Y. were recently poisoned by eating of the root of the cicuta, or poisonous hemlock, which they mistook for gentian and sweet sicily roots. One of them died.

*The Easton, Pa. Sentinel mentions that an old* revolutionary soldier, nearly 90 years old, was recently imprisoned in that borough for $7, and that a few young men bearing the particulars of the case, made up a sum and released the old man.

*A White Man* was recently taken up as a vagrant, at St Louis, (Mo.) and sold to a livery stable keeper for $1. The sale took place under a law passed by the Missouri Legislature of 1835.

*Gov. Seward* has sent the proceedings of the late meeting in New York in favor of a Bankrupt law, to the State Legislature, with a special message strongly recommending the measure.

President Boyer has laid before the Haytian Senate and House of Representatives a project of a law for the suppression of the negro slave trade, declaring it to be piracy, and punishable as such.

*Religious Revival.*—Fifty-four persons were yesterday admitted to the communion of the 1st Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. Dr. Barnes is pastor. Over seventy persons have been added to the Third Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Braisford.—*Phila. Standard.*

With time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes satin.

For the Plainfield Union.

*Mr. Editor:*

An article appeared in your paper of the 16th inst. signed 'An Inquirer,' which appears to me, needs an answer. And as far as I can obtain the opinion of that writer concerning the condition of our happy village, I suppose that your paper will be the only channel through which light may reach his darkened mind. He appears like a stranger unsettled as to his future course, and afraid of the darkness that hovers around him.

Could we have the opportunity of a personal interview, we might point him to some of those men whose business it is to direct the wanderer, and instruct the ignorant. But where shall we find him; He cannot be every where as he tells us, and we know not that he can be seen any where.

Believing, as I do, in the "advantages of a well conducted newspaper," in a community like our own; I solicit a place in your columns for a few lines that may afford him some relief. All I shall be able to do, as I perceive, will be but a partial answer to his questions—but I hope some one better informed, will give him entire satisfaction. Our Inquirer should be reminded that a child can *ask questions*, which a man cannot *answer*. I suppose he has taken a glance at our village, and seen some variety which has attracted his attention, while this variety, so well suited to meet the views of all who are acquainted with our circumstances, only tends to his confusion.

But it is always well if a stranger is willing to be enlightened. For this purpose he asks a few questions:—*First*, Do all the various religious denominations in this town adopt one and the same Bible?

If an Inquirer seeks to know the sentiments of the assemblies who meet statedly in their several houses erected for the public worship of God, and does not include wanderers like himself, then *I answer his inquiry by saying that all religious denominations in this town do adopt one and the same Bible.* And I herewith express my earnest wish that its pages were daily made the devout and serious study of all, whether citizens or strangers.

*Second*, Do they all receive the same Bible as a complete and sufficient revelation of God's will to man?

I acknowledge that I feel unprepared to give an explicit answer to this question—I can answer for one denomination. After all the talk about a Baptist Bible, it is too well known to need being repeated here, that this denomination receive the Bible which God has revealed to us, "as a complete and sufficient revelation of God's will to men." And if our Inquirer will take the pains to inform himself, he will find that this Word, is viewed as a lamp to our feet, and a light to our path. I might speak for others also; but prefer to let them speak for themselves.

*Third*, Do they all receive the moral precepts of the Bible as Divine commands, claiming their cordial obedience, or as mere good advice which they may follow or reject with impunity?

I answer for one Church, and expect the others to answer in their own way. The Baptists believe that the Bible contains the best counsel ever given to men; but they stop not here; they receive its precepts as a revelation from Heaven, sanctioned by the dread authority of the eternal God, and demanding the unqualified obedience of the sons of men. Moreover, every consistent believer of this faith and order, does render a willing obedience to all the ordinances and statutes of the Gospel.

*Fourth*, Do the several members of each Church or meeting owe their preference of party to their own reading or reflection, or to blind confidence in their religious guides?

I know of some who have a mind of their own. We esteem our ministers as men appointed of God to preach unto us good tidings. We believe we ought esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake. But we read and think and search whether these things are so. Moreover, I think our community think and act for themselves. And I am fully persuaded, that if our Inquirer ever becomes acquainted with the people, he will find others as well as the Baptists, who have no undue confidence in their religious guides.

I feel disposed to stop; but hope others will continue the subject, and clear our village of all unjust suspicions that may be entertained at home or abroad.

RESPONDENT.

We are requested to say that the water will be let into the Morris Canal to-day, and that business will commence immediately after the channel is filled.—*Newark Daily 19th inst.*

The Senate of Michigan have passed a bill removing the seat of government of that State from Detroit to Marshall.—*Ib.*

There arrived at New York yesterday, in the steamboat Franklin, from Liverpool, 276 steerage passengers, and 45 in the Erie from Havre.

Two more steal have been caught in the Passaic, at Newark.

The Philadelphia Medical Assurance Fire Company.

The Directors submitted to the company at the annual meeting on the 9th inst. the following report:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Capital of the Company | $23,292 75 |
| Amount of moneys received for interest and annual insurance | 12,344 90 |
| Amount due for interest April 1, 1840, | 670 00 |
| | $36,317 65 |
| Amount paid out for losses, | 26,043 60 |
| Expenses of the company, | 981 42 |
| | 9,325 02 |
| Balance of moneys for interest and insurance, &c. remaining after paying losses, | 6,089 84 |
| The capital of the company added | 23,292 75 |
| makes the whole amount | $29,382 59 |

The company at their meeting recommended that a meeting be called by the directors on the second Monday in September next, in order to consider of a limiting members on more favorable terms, of which due notice will be given.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Sec'y.*

*March 16th, 1840.*

The Somerset Messenger will please insert the above three weeks, and send the bill to C. Boice, Esq.—Ed.

*Fire.*—The Boundbrook Hay Press was burned down on Friday night, the 13th instant. The fire occurred about 12 o'clock at night. The building was large, three stories high, but contained nothing except a few loads of coarse tow. It is generally thought it must have been set on fire, as the house has been closed for some time past. There was an insurance of $1200 by the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Company—about half the loss. The building was owned by Henry Tanner.—*Somerset Messenger.*

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. dis. |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks, | 1 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | 61 |
| All the others | 1 a 2 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Bank, &c. except | par |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (Jas. Bard's)—Franklin—Ins. Co. Man. Co.—Lumberassociation—Manhattan ex. bk.—Pro. association—Mercantile Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan Co.—Phenix bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| **NEW YORK STATE.** | |
| Safety Fund, now the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 1 a 2 |
| Red Bank | par a 2 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 1-2 |
| Lansingburgh, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 1-2 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 2 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mechanic at Middletown Point—Farmers' and Mechanics' bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| All the good banks | 6 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | 5 00 | 5 06 |
| Rye Flour, | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Indian Meal, | 3 50 | 3 62 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | 1 10 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | 65 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | 58 | 60 |
| Do. white, N. J. & Jersey, | 55 | 56 |
| Do. southern, | 55 | — |
| Barley | 61 | 65 |
| Oats, | 30 | 32 |
| Peas, white dry, | | 1 00 |
| White Beans, | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | 27 | 28 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | 29 | 30 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | 12 00 | 13 25 |
| Do. prime, | 8 50 | 9 75 |
| Butter, dairy | 14 | 20 |
| Do shipping | 12 | 14 |
| Hog's Lard, | 8 | 11 |
| Pork, mess, bbl. | 14 00 | 15 |
| Do. prime, | 10 00 | 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | 8 | 9 |
| Hams, | 10 | 12 |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | 90 | 10 |
| Dipped, | 9 | 10 |
| Sperm, | 41 | 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | 10 | 11 |
| Java, | 13 | 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | 13 | 14 |
| Upland, | 10 | 12 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, bbl | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb | 10 | 12 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, bbl. | 17 50 | 18 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 50 | 10 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | 6 25 | 7 00 |
| Salt.—Liverpool, bushel, | | 1 00 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | 8 | 10 |
| New Orleans | 6 | 9 |
| Lump, | 15 | 16 |
| Loaf, | 15 | 17 |
| Tallow.—American | 11 | 12 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | 60 | 1 00 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | 37 | 65 |

# THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, March 23, 1840.


"If it have a sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

## Congress.

Thursday, March 12.—In Senate,—Mr. Norvell's resolution was taken up, calling on the President for any further information in his possession respecting the movements of the British on the Maine Boundary. Mr. Norvell in speaking of the resolution, said that Great Britain was engaged in justifying the boundary from Ontario to Huron, and by that means, could obtain possession of all the Upper Lakes; while we were without any means of defence. He alluded to the grasping ambition of England, and to the report that she was negotiating for the possession of California, and said that we must maintain the principle heretofore declared by this Government that we should allow of no recolinization of any part of this continent.—The resolution was adopted.

A bill to provide for the payment of all damages sustained by indian wars since 1830 was taken up. It covers several claims of great value in Florida, viz; those of Hernandez, Clinch, and T. Barlow—wherin some of the citizens of N. York are deeply interested.

It was passed over for the present, but will soon come up again. The President communicated to the Senate his reason for removing Gen. Call from Florida.

House.—The old New Jersey question was revived by a motion to print some papers connected with the election case. A debate ensued which consumed the morning hour, but no question was taken. The Treasury note bill was then taken up. Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee of ways and means, made a statement of the condition of the Treasury and its necessities, and Mr. Curtis of New York, followed with a speech in which he cast much censure on the last and present administrations. Before any question was taken the House adjourned.

Friday, March, 13.—In Senate,—Mr. Simpson of Georgia, presented the joint resolution of the Georgia Legislature in reference to having such an amendment of the constitution as to insure the delivering up of all fugitives from justice.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Knight operated a discussion on the subject of the tariff, which occupied the Senate till the hour of adjournment.

In the House.—A motion to print the minority report on the subject of the New Jersey election was not disposed of.

Independent Treasury.—The bill from the Senate for the collection, safe keeping and transfer of the public monies, was read a first and second time, by its title, and Mr. Jones moved it reference to the Committee on ways and means. Where nothing after some debate prevailed.

Saturday, March 14th.—The Senate did not sit to-day.

The House resumed the consideration of the the resolution of Mr. Campbell, for printing the proceedings of the committee of elections. Mr. Jenifer continued his remarks, and no decision was arrived at. Afterwards the house went into consideration of private bills.

Monday, March 16th.—In Senate, Mr. Benton spoke on his Sub Bill. The proposition to adjourn on the 18th of May was advocated by Messrs. Lumpkin, Sevier and Webster, and opposed by Messrs. Wall, Norvell and Williams, postponed to Monday after next.

In the House.—Messrs. Dickerson, Ryall, Cooper and Kille took their seats and were qualified. Gov Vroom had not arrived. When the Speaker called upon them to be sworn, Mr. Jenifer proposed a resolution to postpone, but was declared out of order, as was Mr. Proffit, who called for their credentials.

Mr. Cushing called attention to a misconception of the reference in the early part of the session of certain memorials concerning the China trade, in the late British ministerial papers; and distinctly disavowed the imputed intention to make common cause with England—whose treatment of China he denounced.

The House refused, ayes 68, nays 105, to instruct the committee to report an appropriation for the Cumberland road.

Tuesday, March 17.—In Senate several memorials in favor of a uniform bankrupt act were presented; also, in favor of a duty on silks.

The business transacted was not of general importance.

In the House, Mr. Jenifer concluded his speech in relation to the New Jersey case, and Mr. Brown, of Penn. one of the administration members of the committee, commenced a reply which was cut short by the termination of the morning hour.

The Treasury Note bill was taken up, and Mr. Cushing resumed his remarks in reply to Mr. Jones, and in opposition to the general policy of the administration.

Wednesday, March 18.—In Senate, a message was received from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of Gold Bullion. 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

The remainder of the business of the Senate was not of a public nature.

The House was engaged precisely as yesterday, in the morning with the Jersey case, and next with the Treasury Note bill.

Gov. Vroom arrived today, was qualified and took his seat.

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The number of Irishmen who have taken the pretotal pledge, under father Mathew's preaching is stated at over a million; and not a backslider discovered thus far.

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Wit is brushwood—Judgment is timber. The first makes the brightest flame; but the other gives the most lasting heat.

## Late from Europe.

The steam-ship, British Queen arrived at N. York on the 18th inst. bringing 10 days later intelligence from England, which, however is not of much importance.

The London Money market is tight, though the bank had reduced its rate of discounts on bills not having more than 6 months to run.

The French ministry had resigned *en masse*, in consequence of the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies, 226 to 200, to grant the provision asked for the Duke de Nemours, (son of Louis Philippe) and brother to the queen Victoria, a Prince of Saxe Coburg, and cousin to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The Chamber adjourned immediately after the vote, and the ministers proceeded at once to the king with their resignations, which he accepted. It was thought M. Thiers would form the new Cabinet.

In England, a line-of-battle ship, a first-rate, is about to be put upon the stocks, to be called the Royal Albert.

The British ministry were defeated in the House of Commons, Feb. 27th, by a majority of 29, relating to a pension to Sir John Newport.

The quantity of American cotton on hand was considerably less than at the same date last year, but sales were extremely dull.

☞ By reference to our Bank Note List, it will be seen that the banks have generally improved. All good notes east of the city, at the city, and in East Jersey are from par to 1 per ct. discount. The country bank notes at New York state, both Red Back and Safety Fund, are from par to 2 per ct. discount. The West Jersey and Pennsylvania notes are 6 per ct discount.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Nathan Vail, $4,75; James I. Compton, 3,00; G. P. Nesbitt, 3,00; Sylvester & Co. 1,00; Rev. S. J. Drake, 38; Benj. Stelle, 75.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick gen erally

### MARRIED.

☞ In the village of London, on the 10th ult. Mr. Albert Coburg, of Saxecoburgandgotha, to Miss Victoria Guelph, daughter of D. O. Kent, Esq. of the former place. ☜

### DIED

At Washington Valley, on the 13th inst. Mr. James Todd, aged 77 years, long a respectable inhabitant of that place.


## For Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE, near the residence of the late John Wilson. Esq.

### Also, a Work Shop,

Heretofore used as a Carpenter's Shop, and suitable for that, or similar purposes.

Inquire of Dr. Allen Wilson.

March 23, 1840. 6t 2

## Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold this pattern for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash

### Also An Assortment of Castings,

Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered of the different patterns. D. LENOX.

## Garden Seeds.

A LOT of fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Rata Baga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

### ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*FALL ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella:

Leave New York, from the foot of Marketfield st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, P. M. and 2 & 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabethport at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 40 minutes past 9, A. M and 10 minutes past 5, P. M.

Leave Westfield at 10 A. M and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave South Plains at 10 1-4 A. M and 5 3-4 P. M

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave New Market at 10 3-4 A. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ Stages will run in connection with the Cars, to convey passengers to and from Somerville, Flemington, &c.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 13th, 1840.

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 36tf

## For the Plainfield Union.

Dissection of Triangles.

Let ABC be the given triangle, right-angled at B. From the centre A, at the distance AC, describe the circle ECD, and produce AB both ways to E and D. Produce also CB to F. Now (Euc. 2, 26) EB.BD=CB² And (2, 3) EB.BD =AC² - AB² Therefore AC²=AB²+BC².

Q. E. D. JUNIUS.

☞ We have received another demonstration of the proposition, by "X," which we cannot publish, as we have no diagram, without which it would be unintelligible, and it is of considerable length. As it came in so late, we have had no time to examine it fully, but judging from a glance over it, we should think it a better demonstration than the above, as it does not go beyond the First Book of Euclid for all its proofs. —Ed.

### For the Plainfield Union.

Upon the three sides of a scalene triangle let equilateral triangles be described; and let the centres of these triangles be the angular points of another triangle. It is required to prove that the last mentioned triangle is equilateral.

JUNIUS.

## To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

## Oyez! Oyez!

THE Subscriber being about to discontinue his business, now offers for sale, his Goods at very reduced prices. All persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine, for he is determined to sell at any rate. All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle, as it is expedient that he concern be closed by the 1st of April. G. FOX POUND.

### N. B. Those having demands

Against the late firm of G. Fox Pound & Co. are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle, as it is expedient that the concern be closed by the 1st of April. G. FOX POUND.

### N. B. All Persons having demands

Against the late firm of G. Fox Pound & Co. are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the same will please call and settle. G. FOX POUND.

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good cellars and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership in this day formed between the Subscribers in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.

GEORGE R. POUND,
MILTON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 4t 3w

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 1th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tAf

## Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Stites, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 14 to 15 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water running through the same, situated in the Village of South Plainfield in the townships of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist Mill and Store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JONAS WOODRUFF,
DENNIS COLES,
GIDEON ROSS,
} Commissioners

Feb. 22d, 1840. 102 2m

## House to Let.

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, large and new, and well-built, owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dunn. Attached to the premises is a barn, which will be let or not, as the applicant may wish. The above will be let low if application is made soon. Apply to Mr. Meaning Vermeule near the premises, or to the subscriber at Boundbrook

Feb. 24, 1840. JOEL DUNN, Jr.

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

The Boy's Reading by Mrs. Sigourney.
Davis's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry,
M'Vicker's Political Economy,
Daboll's Arithmetic.—Websters Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Universal Geography
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

## Dissolution.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS B. AYRES.
DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may have him with their orders. JARVIS B. AYRES.

## Comstock's School Philosophy,

For Sale at this Office. Feb. 17.

## NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY IN WARE &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Tin Ware, made of double dipped tin, which will sell for cash or country produce, as low as the same quality can be had in the city. Also, a large assortment of Japanned Ware, for sale at the old stand a few doors south of Mr. Anderson's.

### Milk Pans and Pails,

Milk Pans, from 1s 6d to 2s 6d—Milk Pails, 1s 6d to 4s.—very heavy tin. Wash Basins, Pudding pans, Quart Pots, Spice Boxes, Dippers, Cullenders, Tin pans, &c. at very low prices.

### Tin wash kettles, fire-proof,

The price as low, none need go without—large size 7s. to 8s. Stores will be supplied on low prices.

### Slide Milk Strainer,

Which answers for a milk or cream strainer.

### Brass Kettles,

Best English Brass, at 2s. 9d. perlb.—American, finished best style, 2s. 6d per lb.

### Copper Pumps,

Made in any size for wells, or cisterns, warranted to work well, at 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in New York.

Hatter's Kettles, and all kinds of copper work done to order at short notice. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

## JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 6tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will be given. J. D.

April 22d. 104*

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said person within said time.

*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

## Notice.

THE Subscriber would respectfully give notice to the inhabitants of Plainfield that he intends to open a SCHOOL for the

### Instruction of English Branches,

on the 1st Monday of April next, the 6th, in the room where John Laing formerly kept store. Next door to T. Manning's.

A share of patronage is requested.

Plainfield, March 2d, 1840. ERASTUS ENO.

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes to customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. H. A. CORY.

### Also, To Rent.

The west end of the Dwelling House, standing on the lot where the Subscriber resides.

March 2d, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## WANTED,

BY the Subscriber, 1st of April next, an able-bodied FARMER, of some little property, to cultivate his farm for half the product. Stock and tools can be furnished on reasonable terms, and House and Garden free of rent.

Also, wanted, either a steady man or a lad 16 or 17 years of age, to work on or about his premises, one who is acc stomed to the work of a farm.

Good recommendations will be expected.

DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, Feb. 24, 1840. 2t 3pd

## Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements in New York by which I am now closing my business, I can furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices

### Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prints, Black cotton Hose Ribbed, Super Orfored mixt Satinetts, Colored Cambrick and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

## HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in the centre of the village, near the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 19th. of DANIEL OSBORN.

## More New Goods

### Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black fire de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousseline de Lames, together with a good assortment of English and American Prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 10tf

## Chesnut Rails!

THE Subscriber has for sale 7 or 800 good Chesnut Rails, in Tules Village, Warren Township.

Feb. 24th, 1840. EDWARD DRAKE.

## Notice.

MR. ELISHA KENYON is my general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect subscriptions, receive advertisements and subscriptions for its paper. M. P. CUSHING.

Boston, Feb. 25th, 1840.


## A New Volume

The first number to be issued on the second Monday in June, 1840.

## NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONDUCTED BY

GEORGE P. MORRIS AND N. P. WILLIS.

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can interest the mind, will be found in the columns of the Mirror. Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Reviews of the Fine Arts—Notices of the Drama—Sketches of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Articles open for general inspection on the Topics of the day—Literature and beautiful occurrences—Arts, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the varied Literature and other Amusements—Selections from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous matter relating to passing events, remarkable wonders and daily discoveries in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood, executed by the first Artists in this Race, Beautiful, and Popular Music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most splendid engravings ever published in this country, viz: "The Landing of Columbus," after the celebrated picture by Vanderlyn, and "The Second Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described in the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, the present Secretary of War. These beautiful pictures are intended to illustrate the history of America, and will be invaluable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as permanent ornaments in the library of the reader, interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feels pride in their native land.

As a distinct and original publication, the Mirror has received the commendations and universal recommendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of the best and most popular journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally looked for at the end of the year, it is deemed that New Subscribers should commence their subscriptions. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than will be required by the early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment of all that may apply for subscriptions for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in the country. It will hereafter contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, as every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they claim, at the end of the year, as the result of their labors, a handsome and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title, and table of contents, splendid engravings, and a variety of popular music arranged for the piano forte, etc.—a library in itself—and all that is included in the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum absolutely adequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At least we have a literature and a press of which we may be proud, bearing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In assuring for the general taste, we shall never fail to set aside a due proportion of space for the critical discussion and exhibition of our fairy literature and country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume for the year, we trust that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit and with a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 2, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid copper-plate engravings, and occasional etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely furnished Vignette Title-page and table of contents are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Country money paid must be addressed to the editor. No money can be received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the Mirror.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, another building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of Smith & Gardner is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and all persons having accounts against them to present them for payment, as one of the firm is going to leave the place.

☞ The books will be left in the hands of Aruah Gardner.

PETER M. BOICE,
ALVAH GARDNER.

Plainfield, Feb. 21st, 1840. 16 3

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
*Bonds, Deeds,* all kinds of Legal Blanks,
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, and on as low rates, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. P. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

## Three Knee Sleds.

ONE ready ironed.—Also, two that will be ready for sale by the 15th of December.

Dec. 9th, 1839. 24 3m

☞ The article published below, containing the new & popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Gall, of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and lasting interest throughout the community.

## GALL'S NEW DOCTRINE.

*Translated from the German.*

LOUIS GOFFLOCKER,
OF GERMANY,
*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America!*

To Louis Goffloc kenbe, M. D., of Germany, (Europe) belongs the immortal honor of adding a NEW and USEFUL DOCTRINE to the science of MEDICINE. PRESSURE DOCTRINE! Startling as the word is, it is a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by the faculty, (of which he is a member,) is hailed as a blessing by all the unprejudiced in truth as any doctrine ever proved to be so well founded in truth as any doctrine ever proved to be so well founded in truth as any doctrine ever proved to be so well founded

# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 30. 1840. Number 167.



**The Plainfield Union.**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY MILTON F. CUSHING.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

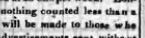
No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. nadvertisements





NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing February 17th, 1840.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; —Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—Rahway, 50 cts.—New Brunswick. 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,) At 9 o'clock, A. M daily, At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick At 7 1-2, A. M. daily; Sundays excepted. At 12 1-2, noon, daily. At 6, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4 3-4, & 7. P. M.

Leave New-ark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave New ark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, to receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides preserve caution on from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices, in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 cts a month, will be charged at a reasonable price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover-street, New York.

Feb. 14th, 1840. tf



**Reverend Imposter.**

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out for an infamous Knave by the name of Elon L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the "Reverend Elder." This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for imposing conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon the credulity, but upon the community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the article to be sold, and remitted the money, as ordered, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of this applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only $1 being forwarded. The fact is this, the villain, who was dismissed from the Baptist ministry to sell the Sanative, or to leave the community, has imposiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless nostrum, called Sanative, and having swindling pedlars to palm upon the people as the Genuine Original.

The people of America will hear one fact in relation to this Scoundrel, and then have an opportunity of judging of the Possibility of their being duped by him. The fact is this:—He employed Yellain. The fact is this:—He employed Yellain. The fact is this:—Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave the Matchless Sanative, Again, every Genuine Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and the Depository in Boston.

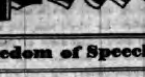
☞ Let all who purchase buy of those only they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is directed to give a immediate alarm, by forwarded one mouse to all the papers, that the General Agent may publish the Look out for this fellow, he will be sure to keep a sharp look out for the Genuine Sanative.

D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent, Depository No. 100 Washington st.

Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839.


POETICAL



From the New York Observer.

## Burning of the Lexington.

See yonder steamer, parting from the shore,
Her crowded deck alive with human forms!
Gaily she ploughs the wave, where oft before
Her course hath been, thro' sunshine, and through storms;
And gaily too, that throng consume the hours
In busy chat, till night's dark curtain o'er them lowers.

But mark! death's angel follows in their path,
Flapping his sullen wings, as if in haste
To do his work, as messenger of wrath,
And strew with lifeless forms the watery waste!
He nears them, heeded not for many a mile,
And now his flaming torch hath touched their funeral pile.

Hark! what shrill cry doth pierce the lurid air,
Sending dismay and terror to each heart?
What light holds up the demon of despair,
And bids fond hope in clouds of smoke depart?
That shriek is "Fire!" that light which gilds the wave,
The red flame streaming high above a watery grave!

Fire on the *deep*? what pen may paint the scene
Of consternation, partings, tears and prayers—
Each frighted victim, forced to choose between
Two elements, when each death's aspect wears!
Whither for refuge, whither shall they flee?
The angry flame pursues—before them is the sea!

Ah! where are now, the hopes of mid day hours,
When each departed, on his purpose bent?
Some urged tow'rds hope by fond affection's powers—
Some, on fickle aims of fortune sent—
And some bereaved, the office and to pay,
Which bears a form beloved, to lie 'neath kindred clay.*

Where are they? ask the hollow winds, that sound
A funeral dirge, above the foaming deep!—
Ask the burnt fragments scattered far around,
Where the poor sufferers of that wreck now sleep?
Their hopes have perished with them, save *that* hope,
At death the Christian's key, the gate of Heaven to ope.

What is that, floating on yon tide, that lives,
And struggles hard life's dying spark to hold,
With courage, that now sinks, and now revives,
To meet fresh perils in the waves and cold?
'Tis *he*, whose vigorous form hath dangers braved
On sea and land, who now, but by a thread is saved.

*Saved!* not that ocean's son alone could bear
A night and day of suffering in the deep;
But saved, because a *speck* was made the care
Of Him, whose eye "doth slumber not, nor sleep!"
Spared, with the few, who like him yet survive,
To show that God destroys, and God can keep alive.

E. C. S.

*Cedar Brook, Plainfield, N. J.*

* 'Tis stated, that a gentleman and lady of New York, who are among the lost, were accompanying the corpse of a friend to Providence for interment.

## Sabbath School Hymn.

AIR.—*Greenland's Icy Mountains.*

In heathen lands benighted
There's many a little child,
That's like a flow'ret blighted,
On which the sun ne'er smiled;
No Sunday schools nor preachers
Have told them things divine;
For want of Christian teachers,
In ignorance they pine.

Then, O, how good and grateful
Should we forever be,
Who, taught in schools what's hateful,
The way to Heaven may see;
We're friends, who moved by kindness,
Would lead us in that way,
And to remove our blindness,
To God they ever pray.

O, Jesus! precious Savior—
Our Christian teacher's rock,
Grant them thy special favor,
And us, their little flock;
And may the Gospel's lustre—
The star so bright and clear,
Indoce us all to cluster
Within its sacred sphere.

O, may this star, which sadness,
And sin dispel from earth,
Inspire our hearts with gladness,
To hail the Savior's birth;
Like dew on blossoms tender,
Thy spirit, Jesus, send,
And we'll our hearts surrender
To Thee, the children's friend.

Then we, with strength increasing,
As we increase in years,
Will strive, with zeal unceasing,
To dry the mourner's tears;
For 'tis the Christian's duty,
His privilege and aim—
Of holiness the beauty,
To spread the Savior's fame.

VARIETY.

## The Poetry of the Bible.

The following remarks on the poetry of the Bible, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, are full of eloquence and beauty:

One of the most eminent critics has said that devotional poetry cannot please.' If it be so then has the Bible carried the denomination of poetry into regions that are inaccessable to worldly ambition." It has 'crossed the enchanted circle,' and by the beauty, boldness and originality of its conceptions,' has given to devotional poetry a glow, a richness a tenderness, in vain sought for in Shakespeare or Milton, in Scott or Byron. Where is there poetry that can be compared with the Psalms of David, with the Song of Solomon, and with the prophecies of Isaiah? Where is there an elegiac ode to be compared with the song of David upon the death of Saul and Jonathan, or the Lamentations of Jeremiah? Where is ancient or modern poetry is there a passage like this: 'In thoughts from the visions of the night, where deep sleep falleth on man fear came upon me and trembling, which made all my bones to shake.' Then a spirit passed before my face the hair of my flesh stood up. It stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof. An image was before mine eyes. There was silence. And I heard a voice saying, Shall mortal man be more just than God; shall a man be more pure than his Maker. Behold He putteth no trust in His servants, and His angels he chargeth with folly. How much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust, and who are crushed before the moth." Men who have felt the power of poetry, when they have marked the "deep working passion of Dante," and observed the elevation of Milton, as he "combined image with image, in lofty gradation," have thought that they discovered the indebtedness of these writers to the poetry of the Old Testament. But how much more sublime is Isaiah than Milton! How much more intensely fine than Dante is David! How much more picturesque than Homer is Solomon or Job!—Like the rapid, glowing argumentations of Paul, the poetic parts of the Bible may be read a thousand times, and yet have all the freshness and glow of the first perusal. Where, in the compass of human language, is there a paragraph which for boldness and variety of metaphor, delicacy and majesty of thought, strength of imagination, eloquence and feeling, equals the passage in which "God answers Job out of the whirlwind!"

What merely human imagination, in the natural progress of a single discourse, and apparently without an effort, ever thus went down to the "foundation of the earth"—stood at "the doors of the ocean"—visited the place where the day spring from on high takes hold of the uttermost parts of the earth—entered into the treasures of the snow and the hail—traced the path of the thunderbolt—and penetrating the retired chambers of nature, demanded, Hath the rain a father? Or who hath begotten the drops of the dew?—And how bold its flights, how inexpressibly striking and beautiful its antitheses when from the warm and sweet Pleiades it wanders to the sterner Orion, and in its rapid course, hears the young lions crying unto God for lack of meat; sees the war horse pawing in the valley; describes the eagle on the crag of the rock—and in all that is vast and minute, dreadful and beautiful, discovers and proclaims the glory of Him who is excellent in counsel and wonderful in working! The style of Hebrew poetry is every where forcible and figurative, beyond example. The book of Job stands not alone in this sententious, spirited, and energetic form and manner. It prevails throughout the poetic parts of the Scriptures, and they afford probably the most eminent examples to be found of the truly sublime and beautiful.

*Divine Providence.*—From the bosom of poverty and obscurity, in which I drew my first breath and spent my earliest years, I have raised myself to a state of opulence, and to some degree of celebrity in the world. A constant good fortune has attended me through every period of my life to my present advanced age, and my descendants may be desirous of learning what were the means of which I made use, and which, thanks to the assisting hand of Providence, have proved so eminently successful.

And here let me with all humility acknowledge that to Divine Providence I am indebted for the felicity I have hitherto enjoyed. It is that power alone which has furnished me with the means I have employed, and that has crowned me with success. My faith in this respect leads me to hope, though I cannot count upon it, that the Divine goodness will still be exercised towards me, either by prolonging the duration of happiness to the close of life, or by giving me fortitude to support any melancholy reverse which may happen to me as to do many others. My future fortune is known but to Him in whose hand are our destiny, and who can make our very afflictions subservient to our benefit.

The young reader would do well to pay attention to the history of a man, who, by his industry, perseverance, and economy, arrived to riches and honor. He is the first American philosopher. It is true that every man is not born with a genius like Franklin, but every man may and ought to be honest and industrious in his station.—*Life of Franklin.*

From the New York Mirror.

## William Leggett.

This distinguished political and miscellaneous writer died at New-Rochelle, on the evening of the twenty ninth of May, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was born in the city of New York, and educated at Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia. In 1822 he entered the United States navy, as a midshipman; but in consequence of the arbitrary conduct of his commander, Captain John Orde Creighton, he resigned from the service in 1826, after which time he devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits. His first publication was entitled 'Leisure Hours at Sea,' and was composed of various short pieces, written while he was in the service. He soon afterwards became a regular contributor to the New York Mirror, for which periodical he occasionally wrote until the day of his death. The reader will remember his admirable articles written for this paper, not among the least meritorious of which was the nautical sketch, entitled the 'Main-truck, or a leap for life.' His writings for the New York Mirror alone, would form a number of volumes, and are unquestionably, the best of his compositions. In 1828 he married Miss Almira Warring, daughter of the late John Waring, Esq. of New Rochelle, and in the autumn of the same year established 'The Critic,' a weekly literary periodical in this city, which was conducted with signal ability for about six months, at the end of which time it was united with the Mirror. The papers of 'The Critic,' with the exception of some half dozen brief articles, were all written by himself. In 1829 Mr. Leggett became associated with Mr. Bryant in the conduct of the 'Evening Post,' and on the departure of his distinguished fellow laborer for Europe, in 1834, the entire direction of that journal devolved upon him. A severe illness which commenced near the close of the succeeding year, induced him to retire from that paper; and on his recovery, in 1836 he commenced the 'Plain Dealer,' a weekly periodical devoted to political and literature, which soon attained great reputation by the extraordinary vigor and independence of its articles, and imparted a distinctive character to a large portion of the Democratic party in the state. It was discontinued, in consequence of the failure of his publishers, before the close of the year. His health subsequent to that period prevented his connexion with any other journal, and he retired with his family to New Rochelle, about 20 miles from this city, where he remained until the time of his dissolution; occasionally visiting his friends, who were numerous, and devotedly attached to him, in this city. In April, last year, he received the appointment of Diplomatic Agent to the Republic of Guatemala, and he was actually preparing for a departure for that country, whose interesting antiquities had heretofore engaged much of his attention, when he suddenly expired. Besides the works mentioned above, Mr. Leggett wrote several volumes of tales and sketches, which attained a great and deserved popularity, and Mr. Sedgwick has within a few weeks, collected and published two volumes of his political essays. The greatest portion of his literary productions were written for and originally published in the Mirror; and we believe nearly all his poems and sketches have appeared in its pages. His posthumous writings are said to be voluminous, including a romance of great interest, a tragedy written for Mr. Forest, etc., but they are yet unprinted.

*Nutmegs.*—The nutmeg tree is not unlike the European pear tree in general appearance, but it attains a great height. After the flowers fall the nut takes several months to reach maturity; externally it resembles the fruit of the horse chesnut, being enclosed in a husk of a yellowish green color; when this bursts the nutmeg appears surrounded by mace of a bright red hue. Though the nutmeg tree produces fruit the whole year round, yet the principal gathering is in August. The average produce of each tree is from five to six pounds of nuts; but some have yielded fifteen and even twenty pounds. The crop is even more uncertain than that of cloves; sometimes the best nuts are found under the worst of mace. When the nuts are gathered, they are carefully separated from the outer husk and the mace, and dried on hurdles elevated over wood fires, an operation which requires from two to three months, and demands extraordinary care, as too great heat will destroy the aroma. They are then cleared of an inner husk, which is very tough and thick; finally they are dipped in a mixture of lime and sea water, without which they would be liable to spoil in a long voyage.

*An Honest Lawyer.*—An Attorney on the marriage of his son, gave him 500l. and handed him over a chancery suit, with some common law actions. About two years afterwards the son asked his father for more business. 'Why, I gave you that capital chancery suit,' replied the father, 'and then you have got a great many new clients, what more can you want?' 'Yes, sir,' replied the son, but I have wound up the chancery suit, and given my client great satisfaction and he is in possession of the estate.' 'What, you improvident fool, rejoined the father, indignantly, that suit was in my family for twenty-five years, and would have continued so as much longer if I had kept it. I shall not encourage such a fellow.' The sequel of the story is t at the father died a few years afterwards in comparative poverty while the son continued to conduct his business honorably and uprightly for fifteen years, and has now retired on an estate, which he purchased, and where he resides, respected and esteemed by all who know him.

*A Caution to lazy Husbands.*—A married woman in Millesburgh, Mercer co., lately hung herself. The cause assigned for the deed was that her husband was lazy, and would not provide for her or her children.

'Hallo, Snooks, what's the matter with you to day?' 'I've got the bank fever.' 'What's that?' 'Why, one empty pocket, and another with nothing in it!'

We commend to our readers the subjoined extract from Nicholas Biddle's Speech at a public dinner at Pottsville, Pa. on an occasion of the celebrating of a three months' successful operation, of making Iron with Anthracite coal.

The United States contain not less than 80,000 square miles of coal, which is about sixteen times as much as all the coal measures of all Europe. A single one of these gigantic masses runs about 900 miles from Pennsylvania to Alabama, and must itself embrace 10,000 square miles, equal to the whole surface of England proper. Out of the 44,000 square miles of Pennsylvania, there 10,000 square miles of coal and iron, while all Great Britain and Ireland have only 2,000, so that Pennsylvania has five times as much coal and iron as the country to which we annually pay 8 or 10 millions of dollars for iron.

The sphere of demand is every day widening for the consumption of iron. The time has come when nothing but iron roads will satisfy the impatience of trave lers, and the competition of trade. The time is approaching when iron ships will supplant these heavy, short-lived and inflammable structures of wood. We shall not long be content to cover our houses with strips of wood under the name of shingles, prepared for the first spark, if we can have low-priced iron, in which event too, the present pavements of our towns would be superseded by footways of iron.

The only difficulty which is suggested is the high price of labor in this country. Allow me to say that I consider this a misapprehension. I believe, on the contrary, that in any comparison between the price of labor in England and the United States, if we consider not the nominal price paid to the laborer, but the amount of work actually done for a given sum of money, and if we regard the English poor rates, which are only a disguised addition to the rate of wages, we shall arrive at the conclusion that labor is very little, if at all higher in the United States than in England.

Having, then, the material and the labor, it remains to ask if you have the enterprise to follow out this new career. Now, upon that question in such an active community as this? Nay you would not belong to this American nation if you have a particle of sloth in you. Our manners, and habits, and customs, have been often described, but I venture to say that no description will approach the truth, unless it begins and ends with the declaration that the Americans are the hardest working people on the face of the earth. Other nations labor in order to live; the Americans seem to live only to labor. To exist and not to toil is incomprehensible. They cheerfully acquiesce in the doom of Providence, and instead of repining at being condemned to labor, they would deem the heaviest curse to be—repose. Every man seems born with some steam-engine within him, driving him into an incessant and restless activity of mind. All the amusements which require time, the luxurious indulgences which consume it—the absurdity of quiet—the unnatural condition of rest—all these he scorns as unworthy of men whose destiny it is to create, and to build up, and to found, works and cities and states. Other countries are divided between the poor, who labor, and the rich, who enjoy. But here is a whole nation, with a few rich men, and no idle men—every head, and every hand busy—with a thousand projects, and only one holiday—the Fourth of July—working from morning till night with the most indefatigable industry. Yet it is not merely a sordid spirit which impels them; for what they earn they hardly, they spend with a recklessness quite as characteristic. They work not so much to accumulate, as to appease the restless spirit within, and because like the Scotts at Bannockburn, they would "do or die." Such a temperament is unspeakable from many follies, and leads to many vices; but, after all, it is the true temper to achieve great things; and whenever it becomes concentrated upon some favorite object, woe to the rival whose path it crosses.

Nations seem subject to the same laws as individuals, and they must go trough the same diseases with affect infancy, the same passions which mislead youth, the same infirmities which distress old age. It is, therefore, rather a matter of regret than surprise that the United States have been years of great national extravagance. We have bought far too much dear for the best

tions, and have indulged with a childish eagerness in all the luxuries which the old world affords. Look where this has led us. During the last 10 years we have imported about 110 millions of dollars' worth of silks—and more than 41 millions of dollars of wines and spirits—making an aggregate of more than 159 millions of dollars for articles of the merest luxury. If we had been able to barter for these the grain and the iron which are within our reach, we might have made our industry subservient to our extravagance; but during the same time, the productions of our farms were excluded from Great Britain, and we imported more than 84 millions of dollars of iron. Here then are payments for silks $114,000,000
Wines and spirits of 41,000,000
And for iron of 84,000,000
Making a sum paid for necessaries and luxuries of $243,000,090

Paid, in fact, for things which we should have supplied ourselves, or have dispensed with altogether. And having done all this, we wonder that we are so much in debt! Fortunately, too, if young nations have the errors, they have the elastic spirit and resources of youth; and if we only cease the extravagant importation of luxuries, and cultivate our own resources, we shall soon recover from these temporary embarrassments.

To no part of the Union will such a change be more beneficial than to our Pennsylvania. With the real characteristic of our American temperament, she has gone too suddenly into great public improvements.

But if she will apply herself to her own resources, her 30 millions of debt may all be paid with iron and coal. Her honor, her credit must be upheld. It is, said he, a common cause. He concluded thus:

How much you were identified with her, either for good or evil, and how much her children resemble her, struck me so forcibly, as I wandered to day through those mines with our friends as I round me, that I venture to propose a sentiment to which I am sure, every true hearted Pennsylvanian will respond. It is this:

*Old Pennsylvania*:—her sons like her soil—a rough outside, but solid stuff within—plenty of coal to warm her friends—plenty of iron to cool her enemies.

We give below, from the Baltimore Post, a letter from the Barings to the Hon. Louis McLane, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It contains some facts and opinions well worth noting.

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1839.

Dear Sir; Since you left, Mr. Bates has advised you of the unfavorable state of our money market, and of the injurious effect of the position of Mr. Peabody, with the Maryland bonds under his charge, forming a great depression unless something was done, we entered into negotiations with him which resulted in the purchase by us of £300 ster. of these bonds, with the option to take £300 sterling more on or before the first of January. This move (with the better accounts from the United States) has drawn some attention to this stock, which is certainly selling much below its value at eighty five in dividend. We shall, we hope, gradually get the price up, but money continues scarce, and may be scarce again, so that we are doubtful whether the improvement will be permanent; but with a tolerable state of the money market and care on your side, we shall hope to get prices up so as to place the credit of the state on a favorable footing in this market. To enable us to effect this, it is necessary—

1st. That the canal company endeavor to keep what bonds they have in America, either pledged or otherwise, from coming here, or if they must come here, let them by all means be placed under our control to prevent competition here in sales.

2nd. It is highly important that the agency of the State for the dividends be transferred to us. In the Mr. Peabody agrees with us, and has promised to use his influence.

Our request to you is, that you will see the directors of the Canal Company and the Government authorities, and urge on them the importance of the second item, and on the company the importance of the first. Their interests, and those of your company are the same; and if I can persuade them not to force forward their bonds too fast, we are convinced that the remainder of the bonds, and yours will, after the turn of the year, be in more favor, and it will be very important that both their bonds and yours be in our hand. There is no use in forcing stocks faster than the market will take them, and we hope the progress of your canals and railroads will not be allowed to proceed faster than the funds arising from the sale of bonds will permit. The maintainance of the specie payments in N. York and Boston, has almost saved the credit of the United States, not that the thing in itself is so important, but had suspension taken place in those cities there would have been no means of counteracting the hostility of the press, which was crying down all American securities as worthless.

A resumption in Maryland would have a great effect on the securities of the State, and we feel confident that this course will have been taken by your banks before this reaches you; for as Mr. Gaddess has raised money enough by the hypothecation of his State stocks to meet all the engagements of the United States Bank here; we hope, therefore, the Philadelphia banks will resume, and that all banks in future will, by limiting their issues, and by confining themselves strictly to banking business check the spirit of overtrading and over-importing, which has led to results so fatal to the credit and real prosperity of the country.

We need not state to you the great importance of punctuality in regard to the remittances of dividends.

We are, dear sir, very truly yours,
BARING, BROTHERS and CO.
Hon. Lewis McLane, Baltimore.

☞ The Great Western sailed from N. York at noon Yesterday with 58 passengers. We notice in the list the name of F. A. Packard, of the American Sunday School Union, than whom we have few abler or more useful men.

*The Naylor and Ingersoll Controversy.*—The Democratic papers every where have raised, with how much truth we know not, that 900 false names were upon the Register, and 900 votes put in the box before the polls were opened for Mr. Naylor, the whig candidate. Mr. Naylor published a reply to this statement, and the following disgraceful proceedings are a continuation of the story:

The examination in the matter of the Congressional election in which Mr. Charles Naylor, and Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, were candidates, has been the subject of considerable comment in several of the Philadelphia newspapers. To one of these publications Mr. Naylor thought proper to reply through one of the newspapers of that city. This answer, it appears from the note of *Mr. Charles Ingersoll*, (the son of Charles J. Ingersoll, and counsel of his father in the examination before the commissioner,) was held by him to be personally insulting, and he sent a note to Mr. Naylor desiring him to forthwith retract, and apologise for his charges.

To this Mr. Naylor returned the annexed reply;

No. 284 North Third St.
Friday morning March 20, 1840.

Sir—I have just received your extraordinary note of this morning. The tone of that note leaves me no chance to offer any explanation. I have, therefore, only to add that I will not send you any retraction or apology.

I have the honor to be your servant,
CHARLES NAYLOR.

C. Ingersoll, Esq.

Mr. Naylor's reply was followed by a second note from Ingersoll, of which this is a copy.

Friday afternoon half past 3 o'clock.
20th March, 1840.

Sir—Your notice is explicit. My friend Mr. Pleasanton, who hands you this, will meet any person you may be pleased to designate to him and arrange necessary preliminaries.

I have the honor to be your servant.
C INGERSOLL.

Charles Naylor, Esq., Third st.

Subsequently Naylor sent the following note to Ingersoll.

Friday Afternoon, March 20, 1840.

Sir—I return your note of this afternoon. Whenever you find a person to carry your notes who knows how to behave like a gentleman in my house they shall receive an answer.

I have the honor to be, your servant,
Charles Naylor.

C. Ingersoll, Esq. 126 Walnut street.

Ingersoll's notes were conveyed by his friend Col. Pleasanton, also a lawyer, and his last reception is thus related in Ingersoll's publication:

Pleasanton *informs he was met at the door* by Naylor's or by a person who introduced him into a front room, where Naylor desired Pleasanton to communicate his errand in his persons presence—which Pleasanton declined to do and was led by Naylor into a back adjoining apartment. He then handed Naylor my note, which Naylor at first declined reading, but afterwards read, and said whatever answer he had to give he would send in writing to Ingersoll. Pleasanton politely requested to know at what time his answer would be given—when Naylor ordered him to leave the house, and opened a door by which the back room where they were communicated with the front room, where was the person who admitted Pleasanton into the house. Pleasanton of course declined to comply with so strange a requisition, when Naylor after some hesitation and obvious uneasiness, called his friend into the back room and placed his hand upon Pleasanton's collar, and repeated his order that he should leave him. Pleasanton instantly seized him by the neck and held him thus choaked, until he cast upon the person standing by, a look very imploring of assistance—this person accordingly now struck Pleasanton, and having disengaged his hand from Naylor's neck, Naylor having the use of his voice again, cried out, 'now damn it, let us give it to him,' and he fell upon him. Pleasanton was in the very act of very successful resistance when the cries of Naylor to his friend alarmed the house and three females rushed into the room, who pushed the three men into the street together.

In consequence of this publication on Saturday morning, the mayor of the city arrested Ingersoll, and the mayor of the Northern Liberties arrested Naylor.

On Saturday about 10 o'clock Ingersoll appeared at Naylor's door with a letter, which he handed in himself. Naylor's answer set forth to Ingersoll that his second challenge was received—but not until Ingersoll had carefully informed the magistrates of what was going forward and had both parties arrested.

Mr. Naylor has since given a different version of the affair, but as we have already given as much space to the subject as it deserves, we cannot publish it.

*Pittsburg manufacture for Mexico, &c.*—Last week 48 good two horse wagons, for farming purposes, were sent off from the manufactory of Townsend, and Radle, Manchester, to St. Louis. This same gentleman's friend Mr. Archibald Anthony Beelen seven 6 mule wagons, to be landed at Independence Missouri, from whence, when loaded with eastern merchandize, they will go by land to Santa Fe in Mexico, a distance of 900 miles. *John Gilmore furnished three 8 mule wagons, and Mr.* Chess 2, making 12 eight mule wagons from Pittsburg, and David Bealer manufactured for *Mr.* Beelen for the same order 2 doz. very neat Spanish Axes, the first we believe made in Pittsburg for mexico.

*Long Messages.*—The Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligencer,—a clever man by the way—says the Messages of Governor Seward and Porter of New York and Pennsylvania, would have been current and salutary in Paris, in reference to American credit, but for their colossal dimensions, at which every resident of this dissipated metropolis stood or sat aghast. We hope this gentle hint will be heeded in the proper quarters. The printers, at any rate, are unanimous in the opinion that our modern messages are too long.

## COMMUNICATED.

For the Plainfield Union.

"A friend in need is a friend *indeed*." The maxim is suggested by the very kind efforts of Respondent to dissipate the dark cloud which has been settling over me. I am truly grateful for his attempts, but must confess that the taper *which he has brought has served only to render* darkness more visible. Even he cannot tell me whether all the worshipping assemblies of the town receive the Bible as a complete and sufficient revelation of God's will to men. He answers for *one* denomination, the Baptist, affirmatively. Does he mean to avail himself of my *partiality for the Bible, to draw me over to a* profession of *his* creed? Does he mean to do this, by simply leaving me to doubt, whether the other denominations receive the Bible as a perfect Revelation? Without intending the least offence, permit me to say that even if all the other sects are in error, I cannot join the Baptists. There is something too *narrow*, in their *practice* to accord with my ideas of *Gospel charity*—something *illiberal*. I allude to what is often called their "close communion." Before I can become a Baptist, Respondent or some other friend must remove my difficulty in this matter.

The answer to my third inquiry is equally fixed; to prepossess me in favor of the Baptist creed. I am still, however, unwilling to unite with them till I can reconcile their practice above mentioned, with my own ideas of evangelical charity. If my ideas are wrong, show me in what respect they are so and I will *gladly* abandon them. I desire to know the simple TRUTH. In matters of religion there can be nothing truly valuable, either in faith or in practice that is not sustained by the simple, unadulterated truth.

Will Respondent tell me frankly what sects in Plainfield do not adopt the Bible as a finished Revelation of God's will to men?

AN INQUIRER.

For the Plainfield Union.

In the Union of the 16th inst. I read a short article over the signature of Inquirer, which is of rather a novel character. I have seen advertisements for office, advertisements for a wife—for a husband—for lost children—lost property, and almost every thing else which a man ever thought about, or wanted. But it is a rare thing for any body to advertise for truth, and especially for that kind of truth that will do him good when every thing else fails. Now, whatever An Inquirer's object was in publishing that article, I am pleased with it; because he shows some anxiety upon a very important subject. And I concur with him in considering a well conducted newspaper a very important, as well as a very convenient apendage to village as well as to city society; and it would be a very happy thing for both if the public press were never degraded to a worse use than inquiring for, and telling the truth.

Our friend who seems to be inquiring for truth, has proposed a number of serious questions, which he wishes somebody to answer. Now, although my connexion with society in Plainfield is such as to place me partly beyond just suspicion, that I am seeking my own advantage, should I attempt to answer his questions; being myself a citizen of Plainfield, and not a member of either of the religious societies in the place. Yet it would be expressing a little more self esteem than I feel, were I to say that I could direct his inquiries better than any other person. However, disclaiming all claims to the office of dictator I will, Mr. Editor, with your permission, attempt something in the form of a reply. And,

1st, 'Do all the various denominations in this town adopt the same Bible?' To this I answer, certainly they do; or at least they profess so to do. But there are some words in this Bible, the translation of which does not satisfy all. Some contending that a different, or a clearer sense is conveyed in the sacred originals, than in our translation of them. Still this *one Bible* is the only *text book* in use among them all.

2nd, Do they all receive the same Bible as a *complete and sufficient* revelation of God's will to men? This, as far as the writer *knows* is professed by them all. But then, it should be remembered, that with *some*, there are *essentials* a *non-essentials*; that is, some doctrines or duties which are fundamental, and of course indispensable. These, they admit, are matters of revelation or command. The non-essentials, are such opinions, forms of religion, and church government as are not expressed in the Bible; but in which they attach some weight; and no doubt, education and custom do much in giving them the importance they have. It would seem, therefore, with each, that the Bible is thought to be *incomplete* and *insufficient for all* religious purposes. Others profess to have nothing to do with non-essentials, and therefore have a less number of ceremonies attached to their religion. Such receive the Bible as a complete and sufficient revelation, and hold themselves bound to what it enjoins, just as it is.

3d, 'Do they all receive the moral precepts of the Bible as Divine commands, claiming their cordial obedience,' &c. This question, I think, will admit of a yes and nay answer. For all admit the moral precepts to claim their obedience, and that all ought to love and obey them. But they do not all agree in what a moral precept consists. Some contend that a moral precept is an eternal one, binding angels, devils and men—that it existed before the world was, and will endure when it is no more—that some of these, or perhaps all of them, are inserted in the code called the Ten Commandments; but that all the laws contained in it are not *moral* precepts, and, therefore they are not *morally* bound to keep such. Others think they all claim obedience as *they* understand them. And there are others who believe that all the decalogue is in force, and that all men should keep them as they are commanded to be kept, and as explained by Jesus Christ.

4th, Do the members of the several societies owe their preference of party to their own reading and reflection; or to blind confidence in their religious guides?' In regard to this I will say that it would be uncharitable to suppose that there are no reading or reflecting persons in Plainfield—indeed we are persuaded otherwise. The people of Plainfield probably read and reflect as much as people commonly do. But then, you know, Mr. Editor, it is easier for us to let our *religious* guides read all they can, and then condense the whole into a small compass, and we have the conclusions they arrive at, than for every one to go through the tedious process of reading, reflecting and forming our own conclusions; and some think this is a safer way, for if those conclusions are wrong, their *religious guides* must bear the blame rather than they. Now this is probably the case with Christians generally. They do not read the Bible in order to know what truth is; or they do not reflect on what they read as if they believe this is necessary in order to know what truth *is in matters of religion*. Men are apt to take these things as they *find them*, and if they are wrong the fault lays upon those who introduced them, they seem to think, rather than upon those who confidingly receive them.

And now I come to An Inquirer's closing inquiries. To these I reply—If he is a Christian he unquestionably owes a duty to Jesus Christ, which will not be discharged until he confesses Him openly, and submits himself to His government; and I see not how these can be Scripturally done without uniting with the Church. And it is evident that he cannot unite as a member with every Church, nor with more than one of them. They cannot all be right in every thing; yet *they are all probably right in some things; and* they may all be wrong in some things; perhaps some, in more things than others. Were I to advise An Inquirer what to do, I would counsel him not to take either of them as a standard of truth; but to take the Bible—our *old fashioned BIBLE*, without note or comment; and prayerfully read it in order to understand its meaning; to forget as far as possible the advantages or the disadvantages attending the adoption of every doctrine or duty he may find clearly expressed or commanded—to study every particular upon which the Churches differ from each other;—And whatever path she may find marked out with sufficient clearness to cause a wish that all the world would walk in it, that will become his duty, and let him do it. Then let him see if he can find a Church whose avowed faith and practice corresponds with it. If he can, let him unite with it; or with that which comes the nearest to it. He will then find a home. God will scatter his darkness. Christ will give him light.

SOLUS.

*State Elections.*—The following State Elections take place in the month of April ensuing:

Connecticut 1st Monday in April; Rhode Island, 1st Wednesday; Virginia 4th Thursday in April.

The election in Louisiana is on the 1st Monday in July. Eight States vote in August, two in September, eight in October, and four in November.

*Cincinnati Flour Trade.*—The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 18th says: "It is now just 90 days since the opening of canal navigation at this place. In that month more than thirty thousand barrels of flour have been received by the canal. There is a strong probability that this activity in the flour market will be kept up till midsummer; for two sufficient reasons. First because the supply is very great, and next, because it is the best remittance to New York and Boston, which the barter and traffic system of this day allows.

The difference of exchange between bankable funds here, and specie funds in New York is a common and ample profit. Should the coming crop be a full one, of which there is no manner of doubt, the receipts by the canal for 1840 will nearly double that of any former year. The average price of flour at this place during the last month has been about $3 50 per barrel.

At Cincinnati on the 20th, flour was quoted at $3,00 to 3,06 per barrel. Large sales have been made at $3,00. The Gazette of that date says—

The weather here is most delightful. Many of the wild flowers on the hills around the city are up and in bloom—the gardens below are out—shrubbery begins to look quite green—the fruit trees are just beginning to blossom. All this is the result of a couple of weeks, at least; for we had a precedent by it about 15 years ago, and there came no late frosts of sufficient severity to do any material damage.

The river is about on a stand. We have water enough for present purposes, though not a great deal to spare.

Business is a little brisker than it was a week ago, but prices still tend downwards.

*Stop the Murderers.*—About six weeks since, a man was murdered on the Atchafalaya River, by three brothers, notorious desperadoes and the terror of the neighborhood. They were arrested, carried to Opelousas and imprisoned. A few days after their imprisonment they broke jail and escaped. They returned to the house of the man they had killed, where they found his wife and two daughters. They murdered his wife also, and then carried off the daughters, whom they compelled to live with them in their hiding places.

The circumstances created a very great excitement amongst the planters in the neighborhood, a number of whom with the assistance of some Indians, went into pursuit of the murderers. Their retreat was soon discovered, when one of them, the most desperate of the gang, was shot through the head with a rifle ball and killed. The other two were again taken to Opelousas and imprisoned. A few days ago owing to carelessness or wilful neglect on the part of the jailor, the door of the prison was left unlocked, and the wretches again escaped.—*N. O. Picayune.*

*The Belgian Giant.*—Among the passengers of the British Queen, is A. Bihm, the famous giant of Belgium, who is 8 feet 6 inches high, with a body in proportion. He has gained great notoriety in Europe, by his astonishing feats of strength. He has been engaged by the manager of the Bowery Theatre of this city, to perform parts in several Dramas in which his physical qualities are advantageously exhibited.—*Post.*

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| MAINE. | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| VERMONT. | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do. |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | cl'r. |
| All the others | 1 a 3 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| NEW-YORK CITY | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chatered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Hud. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Pa. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| NEW YORK STATE. | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 1 a 2 |
| Red Back | par a 2 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 2 |
| NEW JERSEY | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch's Middletown—Morris canal—do county—Paterson—Salem at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| All the good banks | 6 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | $ 00 to | $ 00 |
| Rye Flour, | 3 00 to | 3 50 |
| Indian Meal, | 3 50 to | 4 00 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | 1 20 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | 70 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | 52 to | 55 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | — to | 55 |
| Do. southern, | 53 to | — |
| Barley | 61 to | 65 |
| Oats, | 30 to | 37 |
| Peas, white dry, | | 1 00 |
| White Beans, | 15 00 to | 17 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans, | 27 to | 28 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | 23 to | 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | 12 00 to | 12 25 |
| Do. prime, | 8 50 to | 8 75 |
| Shoulder, clear, | 14 to | 15 |
| Do shipping | 12 to | 12 |
| Hog's Lard, | 11 to | 11 |
| Pork, mess, bri. | 14 00 to | |
| Do. prime, | 10 00 to | 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | 9 to | 9 |
| Hams, | 10 to | |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 to | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | 90 15 to | 0 16 |
| Dipped, | 13 to | 14 |
| Sperm, | 41 to | 43 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | 10 to | 10 |
| Java, | 13 to | 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | 13 to | 14 |
| Upland, | 10 to | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, bri | 3 50 to | 4 00 |
| Pickled Salmon, lb. | 18 to | 20 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | 11 50 to | 12 31 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 43 to | 10 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | 6 25 to | 7 00 |
| Mackerel, shad, | | 28 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, sacked, | 1 75 to | 2 00 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | | |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | 8 to | 11 |
| New Orleans | 14 to | 15 |
| Loaf, | 15 to | 17 |
| Tallow.—American, | 11 to | 11 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | 87 to | 1 00 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | 37 to | 50 |

# THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, March 30, 1840.

Fcel have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We have given considerable space this week to communications. We are happy to do so, as they are well worthy of attention, and no news of importance has been received during the past week, to be inserted in the place of them.

No news stirring—but little in our exchange papers but partisan matters, which it is but loss of time to read.

Nothing of any importance has been transacted in Congress the week past. The Senate has been discussing the treaty with the Seneca Indians, with closed doors, and up to Thursday night last, had not concluded.

The House has been engaged as last week, in the morning hour on printing the proceedings of the committee on the Jersey case, and during the remainder of the day on the Treasury Note bill. On this bill the House continued in session all Wednesday night, and was still in session at the last accounts, at 3 P. M. on Thursday,—the majority wishing to pass the bill, and the minority wishing to delay its passage. It seems that the minority thought that the majority wished to tyrannize over them; and the majority thought the minority wished to dictate. The bill has probably passed ere this, though many of its opponents intended to speak on it.

We have received as yet no demonstration of the proposition of Junius, published last week, except from the author, and have therefore concluded to wait another week, that any correspondent who may wish it, can have a further opportunity to demonstrate it.

*Anthracite Furnace in New Jersey.*—The Sussex register mentions that Wood and Smalley, of Stanhope, are preparing to put into operation a furnace for smelting iron ore by anthracite coal, upon the plan so successfully pursued at Pottsvill at mauch Chunk. It is their intention to produce eight tons of good pig iron per day. This is the first furnace of the kind ever erected in N. Jersey. 'The employment of anthracite in the process of smelting, opens a new era in this important branch of productive industry; and we rejoice that the task of demonstrating to our citizens the entire practicability of the application, has devolved upon individuals of known enterprise and perseverance.'

*Cheap Travelling.*—The People's Line have reduced their fare to $1, through from New York to Albany.

The Providence Railroad company have reduced the fare for passengers on that road to 1,50. The fare to Boston via Stonington is now $4.

*Money.*—We are credibly informed that 100,000 dollars has been recently loaned on bond and mortgage in this city for 10 years at 6 per ct. per annum. To persons of undoubted credit, money has been offered at 5 per ct. per annum.—*Jour. of Com.*

Ten millions of persons, it is estimated, passed over Buffalo, N. Y. one day last week. The heavens were black with them.

More than 70,000 barrels of flour have been shipped from Philadelphia within the last four weeks. So large a business in this department was never done in that port before.

A late Philadelphia National Gazette says —We learn with pleasure that the remittances to our merchants from the West exceed the general anticipation.

Mr. Taylor with his marine armor has succeeded in finding the wreck of the Lexington after one day's search, and a piece of the boat has been raised. The piece was found at the depth of 114 feet, and was heavily loaded with ice.

The joint committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature have fixed upon a day, the 1st October, on which the banks shall be required by law to resume specie payments on their notes.

The Nantucket Inquirer states that one of the whale ships which has recently arrived there from the Pacific, is ascertained to have cleared more than a dollar an hour, besides interest on cost, &c. from the time she sailed until her arrival home. About twenty Nantucket whalers are expected home this year.

A most lamentable and surprising instance of moral turpitude has just been disclosed in the upper part of New Jersey, in the case of Peter W. Blair, jr. of Warren county, hitherto supporting the character of an honest and upright man, and a *Christian*. He has been guilty, it is alleged, of various acts of fraud and forgery, and has so far confessed to the accusations as to seek to conceal himself from the officers of justice. He has, however, been taken, and lodged in jail in New York, to await the requisition of the Governor of New Jersey. He has been largely engaged in mercantile business, and was supposed to be rich. [Blair has since escaped from prison.]—*Freedonian.*

The emperor Nicholas of Russia is supposed to be partially insane. The malady is hereditary in the family.

☞ J. A. Wood would inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he intends to examine his classes, in general literature, on Friday, the 24 day of April, commencing at 10 o'clock, and closing at 8. The "Tyro's Debating Society" of his School will also debate the question, on that day, "Is it right to drive the Indians from their lands?" This exercise will take place in the afternoon. All who feel interested in such exhibitions are invited to attend.

A bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, has passed the lower branch of the Legislature of Louisiana.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Caleb Freeman, $2,00; Ira Pruden 1,50; Berry, Dunham & Co. 1,31; D. Lenox, 1,28; Dunham & Wallace, ,75; Alex. Dunham, ,75; Edward Drake, ,50; John Frazee, ,50; Rev. V. Shepherd, 1,00.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally

## MARRIED.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. M. R. Cox, Mr. Peter Wooden, of Plainfield, to Mrs. Margaret Cory, of Mount Bethel.

In Carltown, on the 26th inst. by the Rev. D. Chawson, Mr. Wm. S. Dunham, of Shiloh, late of Piscataway, to Sarah T. Davis, of Hopewell, all of Cumberland county, N. J.

At Westfield, Mr. Cornelius F. Post, of Rahway, to Miss Phebe R. Marsh, of Westfield.

At New Brunswick, on the 18th inst. Jamde W Beekman, of New York, to Miss Abian Steele, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Milledoler.

## PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Next Quarter of this School under the care of

**Messrs Davison & Wallace**

Will commence on Monday, April 6th.

Books found for those who spell and read. No extra charges.

A Few Bushels of

## ROHAN POTATOES,

Also, a few bushels of

## Chinese Corn,

All raised by the subscriber, and For Sale, by

March 30, 1840. LAING WEBSTER.

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*NEW ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 23d March, 1840—two three trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella:

Leave New York, from the foot of Marketfield st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 10 1-2, A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 1 P. M. and at 6 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 7 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 9 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M. and 10 minutes before 4 1-2, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages will run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages will commence running to Easton, Pa. on the 1st of April, in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, March 23d, 1840.

## For Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE, near the residence of the late John Wilson, Esq.

**Also, a Work Shop,**

Heretofore used as a Carpenter's Shop, and suitable for that, or similar purposes.

Inquire of Dr. Allen Wilson.

March 23, 1840. 66 2

## Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold this pattern for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

**Also, An Assortment of Castings,**

Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patents. D. LENOX.

## Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 140 tf.

*The Plainfield Mutual Ambulance Fire Company.*

The Directors submitted to the company at the annual meeting on the 9th inst. the following report:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Capital of the Company | $23,202 75 |
| Amount of moneys received for interest and annual insurances, | 13,344 86 |
| Amount due for interest April 1, 1840, | 670 00 |
| | $36,217 61 |
| Amount paid out for losses, | $6,043 60 |
| Expenses of the company, | 881 42 |
| | 6,925 02 |
| Balance of moneys for interest and Insurance, &c. remaining after paying losses, | 6,099 84 |
| The capital of the company added | 23,202 75 |
| makes the whole amount | $29,302 59 |

The company at their meeting recommended that a meeting be called by the directors on the second Monday in September next, in order to consider of admitting members on more favorable terms, of which due notice will be given.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Sec'y.*

March 16th, 1840.

The Somerset Messenger will please insert the above three weeks, and send the bill to C. Boice, Esq.—ED.

## A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

## NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art. Engravings. Music, etc.—Notices of the noted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading, tending to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; and

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

**New Subscribers,**

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are peculiarly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating the early history of this country, and will be every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a *refined and elegant* repository of the Belles letters, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The New York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, intersting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and during the whole end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music ready for the piano forte, harp, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost indetectable for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious stockings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to devote a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle countrywomen in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we have confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several stichings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music, arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is for sale by all the periodical mails in the cities residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Postmasters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

**Comstock's School Philosophy,**

For Sale at this Office. Feb. 17.

## To Rent.

THE Dwelling house and lot adjoining the Residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

## Oyez! Oyez!

THE Subscriber being about to discontinue his business, now offers for sale, his Goods at very reduced prices. All persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine, for in hard times you will wish to buy low, and now is the chance, so make a good use of it ☞ Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes, Cheaper than ever. Call and See.

March 16, 1840. G. FOX POUND.

**N. B. All Persons having demands**

Against the late firm of G. Fox Pound & Co. are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle, as it is expedient that the concern be closed by the 1st of April. G. FOX POUND.

**N. B. Those having demands**

Against the Subscriber are requested to present them and all indebted to the same will please call and settle.

G. FOX POUND.

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

**George R. Pound & Brothers.**

GEORGE R. POUND,
MAHLON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 64 3w

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 1th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tAl

## Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an Order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Stiles, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 14 to 15 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood. A never failing stream of water running through the same. Situated in the Village of Scotch Plains in the township of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist Mill, and Store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JOHN WOODRUFF,
DENNIS COLES,
GIDEON ROSS,
} Commissioners.

Feb. 22d, 1840. 162 2m

## House to Let.

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, is to let. It is a large and new, and well-built, owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dunn. Attached to the premises is a barn, which will be let or not, as the applicant may wish. The above will be let low if application is made soon. Apply to Mr. Manning Vermule near the premises, or to the subscriber at Boundbrook

Feb. 9d, 1840. JOEL DUNN, Jr.

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
Davie's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry,
McVickar's Political Economy.—Slate.
Dabell's Arithmetic—Websters Spellieng.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geog raphy—Olney's do.
Taylor's Phys iology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

## Dissolution.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co. Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS B. AYRES.
DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders. JARVIS B. AYRES.

## More New Goods

**Just Received, Consisting of**

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

## Chesnut Rails!

THE Subscriber has for sale 7 or 800 good Chesnut Rails, at Union Village, Warren Township.

Feb. 24th, 1840. EDWARD DRAKE.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. F. CUSHING.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

**Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks,**

LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

## NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY TIN WARE, &C.

THE Subscriber would give Notice to [illegible] that he has on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, made of double goose tin, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, viz. Coffee pots, bread, cake and pudding pans, Tea pots, Sauce Pans, Tea Pots, Tea kettles, Cullenders, Dust pans, &c. at very low prices.

**Tin wash kettles, fire-proof,**

The price so low, none need go without—large size, 7s. to 8s. Stores will be supplied at low prices.

**Slide Milk Strainer,**

Which answers for a pail or strainer.

**Brass Kettles,**

Best English Brass, at 38c. 9d. per lb.—American, finished and best style, 38c. 9d. per lb.

**Copper Pumps,**

Made to any size for wells, or cisterns, warranted on work well, at 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in New York. Call and see.

Hatter's Kettles, and all Kinds of copper work done to order at short notice. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

## JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 21, 1837. 26 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 130tf

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said person within said time.

*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

## Notice.

THE Subscriber would respectfully give notice to the inhabitants of Plainfield that he intends to open a SCHOOL for the

**Instruction of English Branches,**

on the 1st Monday of April next, the 6th, in the room where John Laing formerly kept store. Next door to T. Manning's.

A share of patronage is requested.

Plainfield, March 9d, 1840. ERASTUS ENO.

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased since the fire. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and see for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. H. A. CORY.

**Also, To Rent.**

The west end of the Dwelling House, standing on the lot where the Subscriber resides.

March 2d, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## WANTED,

BY the Subscriber, 1st of April next, an able-bodied FARMER, of some little property, to cultivate his farm for half the product. Stock and tools can be furnished on reasonable terms, and House and Garden free from rent.

Also, wanted, either a steady man or a lad 16 or 17 years of age, to work on or about his premises, one who is accustomed to the work of a farm.

Good recommendations will be expected.

DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, Feb. 24, 1840. 62 3tpd

## Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business, I can furnish any article that may be called for in that line of short notice and for the cash at very low prices

**Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,**

Dark Prints, Black cotton Hose ribbed, Super Oxford neat Satinetts, colored Cambric and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 38c 9d.

DAVID LENOX.

## HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street a few rods from the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 29th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop.

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of Boice & Gardner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and all having accounts against them to present them for payment, as one of the firm is going to leave the State.

☞ The books will be left in the hands of Alvah Gardner. PETER H. BOICE.
ALVAH GARDNER.

Plainfield, Feb. 24st, 1840. 164 3w

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed.—Also,—One sled, for Sale by LEWIS MERRICK.

Dec. 30, 1839. 54 tf.

...ve certain publication of a work of...
...ld popular demon advanced by the illustrious Wor...
...hoke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and
...ding interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*

LOUIS OTTON GOSLICKE,
OF GERMANY,
*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America!*

To *Louis Otton Goslicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe,) belongs the unprecedentable honor of giving to NEW and PECULIAR DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine and new doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a humble member,) he expects to be at well established as truth as any doctrine of Harvey. This new doctrine upon the variety of which are supported the lives of millions of our race, and which has astonished the lives of millions of our race, and which has astonished the lives of millions of our race, and which has astonished

# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1840. Number 168.



**The Plainfield Union.**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY MILTON F. CUSHING.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months from their entrance; $2.25 if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements of long, to us unknown friends must be sent in by the Monday morning; if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing February 14th, 1840.

**New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.**

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark*, 37 1-2 cts.;

—*Elizabethtown*, 75 cts.—*Rahway*, 50 cts.—*New Brunswick*, 75 cts.

*Brunswick Trains.*

Leave New York (at the foot of Liberty-street,)

At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,

At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick

At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

At 12 —, noon, daily.

At 3 P. M. daily.

**Newark Accommodation Line.**

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

ON WEEK DAYS.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 4 3-4, & 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are required by the conductors only on the day they were purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats sail punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a temporary place of the same.

☞ For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 for 6 months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

of

Feb. 13th, 1840.


## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infernal old Knave, by the name of Ezra L. Peacock of New York, who has been a Baptist Preacher, and hence known as to the existence of Negroes among us the "Reverend Imposter." This heathen villain, who was determined from his profligate course of life, to impose upon the public, and if possible, get a living without honest toil, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

At 10 o'clock on Friday he arrived in town to the Subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed as agent for the sale of the Matchless Nostrum. The General Agent, not having his Depraved character, gave him his appointment for the sale of a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and received the money, and ordered a further lot, which was sent him about one o'clock. To-day only has come to his ears the depravity of this man, and he has immediately written to the Subscriber to have no appointment for the sale of the last lot, only 50 boxes sent. Yesterday, with utter astonishment, the General Agent found that this Peacock and Deceiver is perpetually surrounded with his coloured friends, a worthless and abandoned Negro Preacher, which he is creating and exciting feelings to public opinion by putting up their names and calling.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being deceived by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—*No Negro Preacher, or Negro Lecturer, has ever appeared in this country to sell the Nostrum*, or to travel with any persons to sell or recommend it.

☞ Any person who will forward information to the Agent of the Vegetable Universal Pill, will receive a liberal reward for the conviction of any one who may be found guilty of the above.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Nostrum, is earnestly desired to give information above, by having this article inserted one time in all the papers in the place where they reside, and they will be duly remunerated. And all persons are cautioned against the deception that the public are put on the Look out for the Impostor, he will kindly thank all his agents in the United States, for any of such papers that may come to their notice.

D. S. HOWLAND,

General Agent for the Vegetable Universal Pill.

Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 10 Washington st.

## POETICAL

### Music.

*By Mrs. J. L. Gray, Easton, Pa.*

Morn is the time to wake—
The eyelids to unclose—
Spring from the arms of sleep, and break
The fetters of repose;
Walk at the dewy dawn abroad,
And hold sweet fellowship with God.

Morn is the time to pray—
How lovely and how meet
To send our earliest thoughts away,
Up to the mercy-seat!
Ambassadors for us, to claim
A blessing in our Master's name.

Morn is the time to sing—
How charming 'tis to hear
The mingling notes of nature ring
In the delighted ear!
And with that swelling anthem raise
The soul's fresh matin song of praise!

Morn is the time to love—
The seeds of Heavenly truth,
While balmy breezes softly blow
Upon the soil of youth!
And look to thee, nor look in vain,
Our God, for sunshine and for rain.

Morn is the time to love—
As tendrils of the vine
The affections fondly rove,
And seek them where to twine!
Around thyself, in thine embrace,
Lord, let them find their resting place.

Morn is the time to shine—
When skies are clear and blue
Reflect the rays of light divine,
As morning dew-drops do;
Like early stars, be early bright,
And melt like them away in light.

Morn is the time to weep
O'er morning hours mis-spent—
Alas! how oft for peaceful sleep,
On folly madly bent,
We've left the strait and narrow road,
And wandered from our guardian God.

Morn is the time to think,
While thoughts are fresh and free,
Of days just rescued from the brink
Of dark eternity!
And ask our souls if they are meet
To stand before the judgment seat?

Morn is the time to die,
Just at the dawn of day
When stars are fading in the sky
To fade in them away—
But lost in light more brilliant far
Than ever merged the morning star.

Morn is the time to rise,
The resurrection morn—
Upspringing to the glorious skies,
On new and joyous bornes,
To meet a Savior's smile divine—
Be such ecstatic rising mine!

## VARIETY.

From the New York Mirror.

*Common Absurdities.*—To ask a tradesman if the commodity he offers to sell you is of the first quality.

To suppose you please a visitor by showing your infant child to him.

To tell the man of whom you wish to borrow money that you are in great want of it.

To suppose that all criticisms are written by critics.

To ask a market woman if her eggs are fresh.

To measure a man in prison who owes you money and has no means of paying you except by his industry.

To suppose that the cider which you buy at two dollars a bottle is champagne.

To suppose it necessary to suppose where he returns from his foreign travels, sensible people will take him for a lion.

For an author to denounce the age as stale, save because his book is unsaleable.

To occupy the attention of a dinner party with questions relating to yourself.

To advise a self-conceited friend to abandon a fair high undertaking.

To suppose that distinguished authors have too much dignity to be aware of their own writings.

For a man to have pockets made in his clothes when he has nothing to put in them.

To suppose that all those who style themselves professors to be learned men.

To suppose a living may be obtained by writing for the periodicals.

Affecting eccentricity to be thought a man of genius.

A line of empty carriages following a hearse.

*Cautery Ignorance.*—Yesterday afternoon a couple of contrabas, who by-the-by, were good looking and well dressed just to have looked a little the kind of Cousins, came into our office and asked the use of an American Directory if we had one. We handed them the City Directory, supposing that was what they wanted, which they took, and after fumbling through it some 15 or 20 minutes, apparently little to their satisfaction, asked whether it contained the names, occupations, and residences of *all* the people in America.—*New York Sun.*

☞ *A Marriage in High life.*—M. de Bodisco minister from Russia is shortly to be married to a young American lady of Georgetown, a daughter of a Mr. Williams, an employee in one of the Departments. The romantic way in which de Bodisco got entangled with the young beauty is a caution. The following we believe may be relied on.

A couple of summers ago or rather in the spring, the beautiful Miss W. was seen frequently by the minister, passing his residence on her way to school. Her natural unaffected, and exceedingly retiring air and manner caught the attention of de Bodisco who is capital Judge of beauty. He offered her one day to accompany her to school, and to carry her satchel for her.—The lovely laughing girl made no hesitation to accept it at once. As he entered into conversation with her, he found she had a fine mind, remarkable wit, and was withal extremely lovely and beautiful. Every movement, though exceedingly retiring in

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

I have read with unusual interest the article of An Inquirer in your paper, as well as those of Respondent and Solon;—but feel as if others might be suffering time misused reading be said in their justification.

I have no doubt whose Respondent belongs, and it seems the stronger is not disposed to be guided entirely by Bible, no matter from what source they come. Our Inquiring may Father to us, injunction to honor expounded well, some other church; and if satisfied that her interpretation accords with the Bible, and her discipline on liberal as he wishes, he may feel it to be his duty and privilege to become one of the people. Indeed, Solon makes this duty plain; but I wondered why his example did not stand in opposition to his own conclusions. Does not Solon "owe a duty to Jesus Christ" which will not be discharged until he confesses Him openly, and submits to His government?" And does he "see how these can be scripturally done (in his own case) without uniting with the Church?"

But I am disposed, inasmuch as Respondent has left others to answer for themselves, and those enquired them to repeat suspicion if they remain silent, to declare my own conviction of the Scriptural standards and liberal policy of the Presbyterian Church. She has ever adopted the same *Old Bible*, "given by inspiration of God"—written by "holy men of old" from Moses to the beloved Apostle; directing all who read to follow them who "through faith and patience obtained the promises." She has ever received this same Book of God as a complete and sufficient Revelation of God's will to man. She has ever received the moral precepts of the Bible as Divine commands, claiming the cordial obedience of all her members. And for my own part, I believe that Presbyterians, while they highly esteem their faithful pastors, are among the last to be duped by blind confidence in any man, or set of men. Her motto is "to the law and to the testimony. To sustain unsullied this law of the Lord, and to maintain her liberty of conscience, her best talents have been employed, her treasures have been poured out, and the blood of her sons has been spilt without measure.

If our Inquirer can be satisfied by Respondent then let him in the exercise of faith in God, join on with him to the Lord of Promise. But if not, let him examine our church, and if her light appears upon his mind, let him go with us, and we will do him good "for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel." I shall say no more at present; but, like Respondent, hope others will speak out.

INVESTIGATE.

For the Plainfield Union.

*New Orleans, March 15th, 1840.*

You will not charge me with negligence for not going into details relative to the location and appearance of this beautiful city, as such description of places are so numerous as to be so little interesting to a majority of readers, as a pill advertisement is to a man in health.

New Orleans of a truth is the emporium of the great South West, and being the depot of the Mississippi Valley, she is inevitably destined to be the most populous and richest city in the Union. When Louisiana was ceded to the Americans the population of New Orleans was 6,000, and now is 90,000, which shows with what rapid strides she moves forward as if to eclipse the city of the empire state. New Orleans is now the third city of the Union in population, and the third city in imports, while her exports triple any city in the Union except New York, which she exceeds one third. The inhabitants are from all parts of the world, as three fourths of her population are foreigners.

The laws of honor are very strictly observed here, and no man gives offence with impunity. You will permit me to digress a little from my subject here, as the popular opinion of this 'code' that has split so much blood is at variance with my views;—as I look upon duels not only as the boasted work of Heaven, but as a being so formed that in contrasting his nature, his power, his all with the great Being who spoke him into existence, that he should feel himself willing to "suffer wrong rather than to do wrong," in order practically to carry out those lessons of humility that were taught by Him who when reviled, reviled not again. Many assume the hypothesis that this 'code of honor' is for the perpetuation of social intercourse. I would ask are our laws inadequate to effect this, and if they be is it not in our power to procure such laws as are commensurate to the necessities of the case? The laws of our land punishes the calumniator as well as the robber, if we seek redress from that law, and the even hand of justice weighs him out also his portion, and let public opinion sustain this law and the calumniator will be hooted from society like a thief. There is one fact, however, that I must reluctantly admit that there is much more trifling with character at the north than at the south. By way of illustrating my remark that the southern people are jealous of their reputation, and to what extent they will go to defend it, I would remark that in Mobile there were about 13 persons murdered in one month while I was there and some proved fatal; and in this city within one week there have been two, and one proved fatal. A merchant of the name of St. Clair was stabbed while walking down the street the other day, and died upon the spot. The murderer has escaped and there are little prospects of him being apprehended.

News relative to the movements of the federal party in Mexico are of great interest here as the federal party are being defeated in accomplishing their laudable designs. Their intention is to form a government similar to ours, but they find that despotism has taken too strong a hold to be shaken. That priest-ridden and debased people cannot appreciate liberty, nor did ever a republic long exist where the government was connected with the Popish church. It is true some of the South American republics are now in a very prosperous way, but Church and State are not connected, and their present prosperous condition has been effected in late years by their system of education.

Texas money has been very low here but it is fast improving. The tide of emigration is flowing rapidly towards that young republic and it bids fair to take its stand soon among the proud nations of the globe.

The Mississippi river has been rising very fast of late and has not been so high since the great freshet of '22. Much danger is apprehended of the river overflowing as it is within one or two feet of the levee now; but as the western papers say that the tributary streams have stopped rising, it may be that "the future of waters" will not drive the citizens of New Orleans up to the 2d story of their houses, as the city lays some feet below the river.

The weather has been very warm here for some time past, and people have generally finished gardening.

Business has generally improved at the south, and prospects are good for a very lively spring, although the exigencies of the times have retarded business much and will make the season late. Exchange on New York is quite low and money matters are looking up all over. Philadelphia U. S. bank notes are 5 per cent. premium, and Mississippi money is worth $4,25 a cord. A committee have waited upon the Governor requesting him to prepare apartments in the Penitentiary for some of the officers of their banks.

When I think of the scheming of some men of days, I am compelled to turn some things into ridicule. The banking system in this country is so corrupt that a person often has to pay 10 per ct. exchange between places that can be travelled to and from in 5 or 8 hours, which proves that all is not right. If a set of individuals get involved, and the banks deny them facilities, they immediately petition for a charter of a bank of their own, and liquidate all claims against them with a "promise to pay." And these same people often spend more in "lobbying" for a bank than it would require to pay their debts. If you think I advert to these subjects too lightly I will adopt the banking policy by "*promising to pay*" more attention in future. Yours, V. N.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

## The Controversy with England.

*Washington, March 26th.*

The Boundary question has assumed a serious aspect to day. The President has sent to the Senate a fresh and unpleasant correspondence between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, which is the absorbing topic of conversation. The British Minister complains that the encroachments of Maine instead of being explained, are avowed and persisted in, and warns the Executive of serious consequences. Messrs. Williams, Davis and Webster expressed their views decidedly, but with perfect decision. Mr. D. reported that the terms "disputed territory" had ever been so-called. was our territory beyond dispute, and we could now temporize no longer. The British had made an invasion.

So thought Mr. Webster, who was deeply concerned that the two nations were likely to come into collision, on collateral questions. The correspondence related not to the main question, but to the manner in which the parties on the lines had observed the provisional agreement, and unless the two governments could hasten the final settlement, the people on both sides of the line would grow more irritable every day.

Mr. Williams rejoiced that the question was coming to a crisis. Maine had been deferred by the 'pacific disposition' of England for 35 years. Now it must be settled. Webster again hoped our Government would act only and early upon the original question. He would not admit that there was any dispute as to right of territory was ours; but he hoped the issue would not be changed. The correspondence was then referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

☞ The correspondence referred to by our correspondent is subjoined:

*Fox and Forsyth.*

Washington, March 12, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britanic majesty's Envoy extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary, has been instructed by his Government to make the following communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, in reference to the boundary negotiation, and the affairs of the disputed territory.

Her majesty's Government have had under their consideration the official note addressed to the undersigned by the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 24th of last December, in reply to a note from the undersigned of the 2d November preceding, in which the undersigned protested, in the name of his Government, against the extensive system of aggression pursued by the people of the state of Maine within the disputed territory in the principles of the rights of Great Britain, and in manifest violation of the provisional agreement entered into between the two governments of the two countries at the beginning of the last year.

Her majesty's Government have also had their attention directed to the public message transmitted by the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State, on the 3d of January of the present year.

Upon a consideration of the statements contained in these two official documents, her majesty's Government regret to find that the principal acts of encroachment which were denounced and complained of on the part of Great Britain, as far from having been disavowed by the United States, or satisfactorily explained by the authorities of the State of Maine, are, on the contrary, persisted in, and publicly avowed.

Her majesty's Government have consequently instructed the undersigned once more formally to protest against those acts of encroachment and aggression.

Her Majesty's Government claim and expect from the good faith of the Government of the United States, that the people of Maine shall replace them in the situation in which they stood before the agreement of last year was signed—that they shall therefore retire from the valley of St. John, and confine themselves to the valley of the Aroostook; that they shall occupy that valley in a temporary manner only, for the purpose as agreed upon, of preventing depredations; and that they shall not construct fortifications, or make roads or permanent settlements.

Until this be done by the people of the state of Maine, and so long as the people shall persist system of aggression, her majesty's Government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of her majesty's rights. And her majesty's government deem it right to declare that if the result of the unjust hostile proceedings of the state of Maine should be collision between her majesty's troops and the people of that State, the responsibility of all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, be what they may, will rest with the people and Government of the United States.

The undersigned has been instructed to add to this communication that her majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, which report, it was believed, would be completed and delivered to her majesty's Government by the end of the present month, in order to transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negotiation.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The following is an extract of Forsyth's letter in reply to Fox, and embraces the entire substance of it:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 25, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, acknowledges to have received Mr. Fox's communication of the 12th inst., in reference to the boundary negotiation and the affairs of the territory. The information given in the closing part of it, that a reply to the last proposition of the United States upon the Subject of the boundary may be expected in a short time, is highly gratifying to the President, who has, however, given directions to the undersigned in making this acknowledgment, to accompany it with the expression of his profound regret that Fox's note is in no other respect satisfactory.

[Mr. Forsyth denies that any encroachments have been made on the 'disputed territory,' by Maine; and after charging that the British have been guilty of palpable violations of the arrangements, and requiring them to retrace their steps, he intimates that they will not be tolerated by this Government. Forsyth reviews the history of the negotiations, and concludes by intimating that the president avowed his determination upon assuming office, all other means of negotiation failing, to propose a reference to a third party.]

Should the fulfilment of his wishes be defeated by any willingness on the part of her majesty's Government to meet the offer of the United States in the spirit in which it is made, or from adverse circumstances of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the consciousness that no effort on his part has been spared to bring the question to an amicable conclusion, and that there has been nothing in the conduct either of the Government and people of the United States, or of the State of Maine, to justify the employment of her majesty's forces as indicated by Fox's letter. The President cannot, under such circumstances, apprehend that the responsibility for any consequences which may unhappily ensue, will, by the just judgement of an impartial world, be imputed to the United States.

The undersigned avails himself, &c. &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To the Hon. H. S. Fox. &c.

* * * * *

*Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.*
Washington, March 26, 1840.

* * * * *

It will be the duty of the undersigned immediately to transmit Forsyth's note to her majesty's Government in England; and until the statements and propositions which it contains shall have received the due consideration of her majesty's Government the undersigned will not deem it right to add any further reply thereto, excepting to refer to, and to repeat he now formally and distinctly does, the several declarations which it has from time to time been his duty to make to the Government of the United States with reference to the existing posture of affairs in the disputed territory, and to record his opinion, that an inflexible adherence to the resolutions that have been announced by her majesty's Government, for the defence of her majesty's rights, pending the negotiation of the boundary question offers to her majesty's Government the only means of protecting those rights from being in a manner by aggravated manner encroached upon and violated.

H. S. FOX.

The Hon. John Forsyth, &c.

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A new Republic.—The Federal, or opposition army of Mexico, after an unsuccessful attack on Monterey, retired to Guerrero and Laredo on the Rio Grande on the 3d. inst., where they organized a new government, for the Republic of Rio Grande, and installed a General Council. Jesus de Cardenas, a lawyer of Tamaulipas, is President and Canales, chief of the army. The new government is calling for volunteer aid, and expects to receive it from Texas and the United States; it is said that it will be more liberal with the question of bounty land than any other government ever was. The property of the church and convents, including their large landed estates will be appropriated for the pay and bounty of the volunteers. The persons embraced within the new organization are New Leon, Tamaulipas, Durango, Chihuahua, and New Mexico. Instead of perpetuating in the attempt to revolutionize the whole of Mexico, the Federalists have adopted the wiser course of concentrating themselves in those parts where their numbers are greatest and their resources most abundant. Their first object is to capture Matamoras, garrisoned by less than 1,000 Mexicans. Part of the new Republic is within the limits of Texas. The population of the new Provinces is said to comprise the hardiest and most manly portion of the Mexican people. All the state of Yucatan had also declared for the new Republic.

A party of Camanches, about 500 in number invaded Mexico, destroyed and pillaged in every quarter, and fell upon 200 of Aristas troops and killed every one.

The anniversary dinner of the battle of San Jacinto, went off with great eclat. Gen. Samuel Houston, Com. Moore, and a number of naval and army officers were present

A man named Rawson, charged with extensive forgeries on the old Michigan Bank, has been given up to two officers from the U. States.

The 3d of March, the 4th anniversary of Texan independence, was celebrated at Galveston in becoming style. A salute from six of the national vessels was fired; a public dinner and ball were also given in honor of the occasion.

There is now a line of good four horse coaches running tri-weekly between Galveston and Velasco. The steam packet Constitution is also making regular trips between the two places.

G. S. McIntosh, formerly Secretary of Legation under Gen Henderson, has received the appointment of charge d'affairs to France. E. P. Walden is appointed Sec'y, of Legation.

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*Ohio.*—The Legislature of Ohio have passed a law at the present session, amendatory of the act of 1831, to regulate judgments and executions at law. By the amendment it is provided that wearing apparel, bed and bedding necessary for the use of a family, stove and pipe, fuel for sixty days, one cow, household furniture to the value of $21 two hogs, six sheep, or furniture in lieu of them to the value of 10 dollars, bible, hymn books, testament, and school books used in the family, pictures and any amount of provisions on hand, to the amount of 40, with implements of trade, to the value of $15 dollars, shall be exempted from execution, or sale, for any debt, damages, fine or amercement. This act went into effect on the 15th inst.

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*A modern Gentleman.*—A fellow with a long nine in his mouth, smoothing his whiskers with one hand and twirling a sword cane with the other; with bot three cents in his pocket and no sense in his head.

*A modern Lady.*—A female with her head about half covered with a silk bonnet her waist puckered into the circumference of an hour glass, and a hole in the heel of her stocking.—*Oneida Democrat.*

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolf borough, | no sale |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | 5 a 10 |
| Troy and Windsor, do | do sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Pawtuxet bank at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | ci |
| All the others | 1 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| All except | par to 1 |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| **NEW-YORK CITY** | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except | par |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Leather association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mechanic Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| **NEW YORK STATE.** | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | par 1 |
| Red Back | par a 1 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lumberdom bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 1 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's at Paterson—Orange—Sussex— and Union bank at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 5 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| All the good banks | 5 |

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | 5 00 to | 5 62 |
| Rye Flour, | 3 00 to | 3 50 |
| Indian Meal, | 3 50 to | 4 00 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | 1 10 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | 60 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | 52 to | 55 |
| Do. southern, L. I. & Jersey, | — to | 55 |
| Do. southern, | 50 to | — |
| Barley | 61 to | 62 |
| Oats, | 30 to | 37 |
| Peas, white dry, | | 1 00 |
| White Beans, | 1 50 to | 1 62 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | 27 to | 29 |
| Havanna, Manzanas, | 24 to | 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | 12 00 to | 13 25 |
| Do. prime, | 8 50 to | 9 00 |
| Butter, dairy | 14 to | 20 |
| Do. shipping | 12 to | 13 |
| Hog's Lard, | 6 to | 11 |
| Pork, mess, bbl. | 14 00 to | — |
| Do. prime, | 10 00 to | 10 00 |
| Cheese, American, | 9 to | 9 |
| Hams, | 10 to | — |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 to | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | $0 13 to | 0 16 |
| Dipped, | 13 to | 14 |
| Sperm, | 41 to | 45 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | 10 to | 12 |
| Java, | 12 to | 14 |
| Cocoa.—New Orleans, | 13 to | 14 |
| Upland, | 10 to | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, bbl | 3 50 to | 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | 18 to | 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, bbl. | 11 50 to | 12 21 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 42 to | 10 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | 6 25 to | 7 50 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | 30 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 75 to | 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix, | 8 to | 10 |
| New Orleans | 6 to | 8 |
| Loaf, | 14 to | 15 |
| Lump, | 15 to | 17 |
| Tallow.—American. | 11 to | 17 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder, | 1 42 to | 1 62 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | 37 to | 62 |

# THE UNION.

## PLAINFIELD, N. J.

**Monday, April 6, 1840.**

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

*To Readers and Correspondents.*—We much regret to perceive that the series of communications now publishing in our paper has taken a *sectarian* course. We can by no means consent to give the use of our columns to religious, doctrinal or sectarian controversy. In politics our paper we intend shall be neutral, and in denominational religion we intend it shall be, if possible, still more so. Has religious controversy ever, in any instance, been productive of good? Has it not rather, always, been productive of much evil, by stirring the pride and selfishness inherent in man's nature.

When we received the first communication from An Inquirer, we had no idea that any thing sectarian was intended. He merely inquired for TRUTH. We take it that the answer is not to be found wrapped up in any particular creed. But Respondent immediately answers respecting one Church;—and Informer this week answers respecting another Church. Now what has sectarianism to do with the matter? We do not suppose An Inquirer needed to be informed respecting the doctrines of any Church, as he is probably as well informed on that point as any one in the place.

The answer of Solon was more to the point. He directed Inquirer to the Bible in his search for Light and Truth. Nothing could be added to that advice. If Inquirer will follow it, he will need no more, and if he will not, what counsel will avail him?

We should be pleased to have the series continued, if it could be done without reflections against any religious denomination, without controversy, and without injuring the feelings of a single good man, which is what we *never* intended to do in any instance. As An Inquirer has had inserted in our paper some things against the Baptists, we feel bound to publish if he wishes it, in reply to Informer, any sentiments he may entertain against the Presbyterians. Further than this we do not intend to publish any thing *against* any Christian denomination, universally acknowledged to be such.

There are a sufficiency of subjects on which our Christian friends can write for the edification and profit of *all*, such as Humility, the Bible, Love of Money, and a thousand similar subjects. On all topics like these, we would be very much obliged for short, well written communications, from any who feel disposed to do good.

These remarks are called forth by information received by us that the feelings of more than one good man were injured by the sentiments of An Inquirer, in our last publication.

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*Political Conventions.*—A Whig State Convention for the New Jersey young men is to be held at Trenton the 8th inst. Wednesday of this week.

A County Convention preparatory to the above was held at Somerville on Saturday the 28th ult. at which delegates to the State Convention were appointed. From Warren township the following persons were chosen, as we learn from the Somerset Whig:

L. Craig, W. Stine, L. Vail, A. Berry, Noah

Drake, R. Drake, R. Cox, D. Cory, J. C. Manby, J. Coddington.

Piscataway township meeting was held at the house of J. G Boice, New Market, on Thursday afternoon last. Of its proceedings we have not heard.

The object of the State Convention is to appoint delegates to a *National* Convention of whig young men, to be held at Baltimore, on the first Monday in May next.

A Democratic State Convention is to be held at Trenton on the 20th day of May next, to nominate Representatives to Congress, Electors of President, and Delegates to attend a Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore in the same month.

## Congress.

*Friday morning, 1 o'clock, March 27th.*

The House adjourned about 12 o'clock. The Treasury Note bill was not taken out of committee, but it was agreed that it should be done to-morrow.

*Friday night.*

The House to day, in pursuance of the compromise made last night, went into committee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill at 12 o'clock, and belabored the unmeltable ball past 10 o'clock to night, when it was reported without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read a third time and passed. On the final passage of the bill, there was a vote of nearly two to one in favor it, which shows that the long opposition to it was chiefly from a disposition to debate questions of a party character which were incidental to it.—*Jour. of Com.*

Monday, March 30th.—The Treasury Note Bill was introduced into the Senate, and was opposed at some length by Mr. Webster, who said, however, that he should not vote against it, as he believed the necessities of the Government required it. He advised to lay on duties, especially on *silk*, to increase the revenue. After debate the bill passed by the decisive vote of 25 to 8. Mr. Webster did not vote—Benton voted against it.——The House spent the whole day in receiving petitions.

Tuesday, March 31.—In Senate, the Committee on the Oregon Territory made a report.

The resolution for the adjournment of Congress, on account of our threatening relations with England, was amended so as to adjourn Congress on the 1st day of June; and as amended passed the Senate, 23 to 17.

In the house, Mr. Adams, as chairman of the committee on manufactures, introduced a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury pressing the passage of a bill for the revision of the Revenue laws. Mr. Woodbury states that under a construction of the Courts many duties had been taken off, and the Treasury had been deprived of millions of dollars. The merchants were now making their spring importations, and it was important that the Treasury should be supplied by a new revision of the Revenue Law. It was made the order of Tuesday next.

Wednesday, April 1.—The President in answer to an inquiry concerning the military preparations on the frontier, sent to the Senate a letter from Gen. Scott, that the British now have 20,000 of their best regular troops in the provinces, one third of which force has arrived since the spring of 1838. It does not mention any *great increase of fortifications.*

The debate on the New Jersey election case still continues before the house.

☞ *Pennsylvania Resumption.*—An everlasting war of words is ended. The National Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday last says: "We have just learned indirectly, that the bill has finally passed both houses, requiring the banks to resume specie payments on the 15th day of January 1841.

☞ Letters from Detroit of March 3d have been received at Washington, according to the Journal of Commerce, stating that the British are making preparations of a hostile character there. At Bois Blanc Island, which commanded the mouth of Detroit River, block-houses have been built and garrisoned with troops. At many other points block houses are building. Many regular troops are already stationed along that frontier. About 2000 American Indians had also been gathered, for whom new huts had been built; and they had been supplied with arms, blankets, and daily rations by the British.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

John L. Heath, 3,00; Ayres & Dunn, 2,82; Richard Townsend, 2,27; James C. Ayres, 2,00; J. Manning, Esq. 1,38; E. Fairchild, 1,00; Nathan Laing, 1,00; J. & F. Randolph, 1,00; John Simpson, 69.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally

### DIED

At Long Hill, on the 23d ult. Jacob Lacy, a Revolutionary hero and pensioner, aged one hundred years and twenty days.

At Woodbridge, on the 24th ult. Thomas Lee, jr. aged 28.

In New Brunswick, of scarlet fever, on the 27th ult. Amanda, aged 6—on the 28th, John Ansel, aged 9—on the 29th, Maryett Perkins, aged 4 years, children of Elihu Cook—leaving an elder and only remaining one on a bed of languishing of the same disease.

## Notice.

MR. ELISHA HUNTON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

## Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, here they intend to keep a General Assortment of any Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Eastern Ware, Hosier's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all.

J. B. AYRES.
J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840.

## Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of A. & J. Randolph is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said Firm are requested to present them for Settlement, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JACOB RANDOLPH.
FURMAN RANDOLPH.

Brooklyn, April 4th, 1840. 6S 3w

## Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap.

D. LENOX.

### Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Painted Muslins, at low prices.

**Variety.**—A Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

**Boot &c.**—Also an Assortment of Fine Light Mopece and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by

D. LENOX.

April 4.

## Tax Sale.

BY Virtue of a Tax Warrant to me directed I have levied upon the wood, timber, fence and other combible property upon the lands of Moses Wilcox situate at Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield, Essex county, N. J. for arrears of tax for the year 1839, which I will expose to Public Sale on the premises on Thursday, the 7th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. sufficient to make the sum of $3.59

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK Const.

April 6th, 1840. 6S 4w

### LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. April 1st, 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Ashton, | John C. Martin, |
| David Allen, | Lewis Morgan, |
| Simon Belmont, | Wm. M. Perkins, |
| John Burch, | Dr. Portico, |
| Angelina Bishop, | Squier Pope, |
| Jacob R. Boice, | Samuel Rockwell, |
| Thomas Barren | E. L. Runyon, |
| Susan Bartley, | Jacob Shotwell, |
| Sharlot Campbell, | J. Smalley, |
| Charles Cochran, | John Smalley, |
| Henry Clarke, | Barnard Sterns, |
| Mrs. D. Camp, | Lursann Smith, |
| Wm. R. Drake, | James H. Tallman, |
| Erastus Eno, | James Thorn, jr. 3 |
| Adaline Eggleson, | George Thorn, |
| Henry Fisher, | Thomas Terry, |
| Harriet French, | Wm. M. Terry, |
| Wm. M. Frazee, | Richard Tunis, |
| Davis L. Gage, | Frederick Winans, |
| Sarah Grierson, | Milton Willey, |
| Jacob H. Hadden, | Thomas M. Willey. |
| Platt Johnson, | Freelin Williamson, |
| Isaac C. Mundy, | Jane Youngs. 2 |

J. MANNING, P. M.

## PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Next Quarter of this School under the care of

**Messrs Davison & Wallace**

Will commence on Monday, April 6th.

Books found for those who spell and read. No extra charges.

A Few Bushels of

## ROHAN POTATOES,

Also, a few bushels of

## Chinese Corn,

All raised by the subscriber, and For Sale, by

March 30, 1840. LAING WEBSTER.

## For Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE, near the residence of the late John Wilson, Esq.

Also, a Work Shop,

Heretofore used as a Carpenter's Shop, and suitable for that, or similar purposes.

Inquire of Mr. Allen Wilson.

March 23, 1840. 6S 9

## Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold this pattern for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Castings, Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patents.

D. LENOX.

## Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised.

D. LENOX.

## More New Goods!

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very desirable, a few pieces Mousselin de Laine, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 10tf

## House to Let.

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, large and new, and well-built, owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dunn. Attached to the premises is a barn, which will be let or not, as the applicant may wish. The above will be let low if application is made soon. Apply to Mr. Manning if immediate possession is wanted, or to the subscriber at Boundbrook.

Feb. 24, 1840.

JOEL DUNN, Jr.

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*NEW ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 23d March, 1840—running the trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella:

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 10 1-2, A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 1 P. M. and at 6 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 7 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M. and 10 minutes before 4 1-2, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages will run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages will commence running to Easton, Pa. on the 1st of April, in connection with the Railroad.

The Companyare prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, March 23d, 1840.

*The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.*

The Directors submitted to the company at the annual meeting on the 9th inst. the following report:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Capital of the Company | $23,202 75 |
| Amount of moneys received for interest and annual insurances, | 13,344 86 |
| Amount due for interest April 1, 1840, | 670 00 |
| | $36,217 61 |
| Amount paid out for losses, | $6,043 60 |
| Expenses of the company, | 881 42 |
| | 6,925 02 |
| Balance of moneys for interest and Insurance, &c. remaining after paying losses, | 6,089 84 |
| The capital of the company added | 23,202 75 |
| makes the whole amount | $29,292 59 |

The company at their meeting recommended that a meeting be called by the directors on the second Monday in September next, in order to consider of admitting members on more favorable terms, of which due notice will be given.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Sec'y.*

March 16th, 1840.

The Somerset Messenger will please insert the above three weeks, and send the bill to C. Boice, Esq.—Ed.

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd. in Plainfield, is for rent from the 1th of April next. Apply to

GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tA1

## Oyez! Oyez!

THE Subscriber being about to discontinue his business, now offers for sale, his Goods at very reduced prices. *All persons wishing to purchase would* do well to call and examine, for in hard times you will wish to buy low, and now is the chance, so make a good use of it. ☞ Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes, Cheaper than ever. Call and See.

March 16, 1840. G. FOX POUND.

### N. B. All Persons having demands

Against the late firm of G. Fox Pound & Co. are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle, as it is expedient that the concern be closed by the 1st of April. G. FOX POUND.

### N. B. Those having demands

Against the Subscriber are requested to present them and all indebted to the same will please call and settle.

G. FOX POUND.

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.
GEORGE R. POUND,
MAHLON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 4t 3w

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 3 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 15tf

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

*Bonds, Deeds,* all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c, done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is equested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

## To Rent.

THE Dwelling House and store above the residence of the Subscriber, at Scotch Plains. Also a Dwelling House and Store in the most central part of the village.

ELSTON MARSH.

## Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Lacy, deceased, do offer for sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Hezekiah Lacy, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of about 14 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water running through the same. This land is in the Village of Scotch Plains on the road leading from Westfield and Warrenville, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Cross Roads Store.

The sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JON'N WOODRUFF, } Commissioners
DENNIS COLES, }
GIDEON ROSS, }

Feb. 22d, 1840. 10S 2w

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he invites his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. M. A. CORY.

## Also, To Rent.

The west end of the Dwelling House, standing on the lot where the Subscriber resides.

March 2d, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

## NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best *new publications*, both *American* and *English*—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for the Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the actual Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and in the variety of miscellaneous matter pending relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Flute.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

### New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating a page of history, but as ornament Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

With the first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of FIVE hundred and sixteen royal octavo pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, harp, flute, &c. &c. and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

As our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home and abroad we have already secured the services of embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

For our next volume, engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the fair and gentle, country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we have every confidence that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with new hopes, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with two splendid steel engravings, and a variety of miscellaneous etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

## Comstock's School Philosophy,

For Sale at this Office. Feb. 17.

## NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY TIN WARE, &C.

THE Subscriber would give Notice that he has on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, made of double cross tin, which he will sell for cash or country produce, rags, old copper, brass, lead, pewter, &c. at the lowest cash prices. He has removed to the old stand, a few doors south of Mr. Anderson's.

### Milk Pans and Pails,

Milk Pans, from 1s. 6d. to 3s 6d.—Milk Pails, 1s. 6d. to 4s.—very heavy tin. Wash Basins, Pudding pans, Bunce Pans, Tea Pots, Tea kettles, Coffee pots, Dust pans, &c. at very low prices.

### Tin wash Kettles, fire-proof,

The price of boilers, soap, sand and wash kettles range from 75c. to 5s. Stores will be supplied at low prices.

### Slide Milk Strainer,

Which answers for a pail or strainer.

### Brass Kettles,

Best English Brass, at 2s. 9d. per lb.—American, finished best style, 2s. 6d. per lb.

### Copper Pumps,

Made to any size for wells, or cisterns, warranted to work well, at 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in New York. Call and see.

Hatter's Kettles, and all kinds of copper work done to order at short notice.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

## JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 6S

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d 6O4*

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* will please call on Daniel Bullman, at the store of J. B. Ayres, and settle their accounts, between this and the 1st of March, as he expects to leave the place in the Spring. Also, all having any demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to said person within said time.

*Jarvis B. Ayres,*
*Daniel Bullman.*

## Notice.

THE Subscriber would respectfully give notice to the inhabitants of Plainfield that he intends to open a SCHOOL for the

**Instruction of English Branches,**

on the 1st Monday of April next, the 6th, in the room where John Laing formerly kept store. Next door to T. Mercein's.

A share of patronage is requested.

Plainfield, March 2d, 1840. ERASTUS ENO.

## Dissolution.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JARVIS B. AYRES.
DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders.

JARVIS B. AYRES.

## HOUSE & LOT,

**For Sale.**

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers for sale his house and lot, pleasantly situated on Second street just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 29th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, and Lot for sale—firm of Bolen & Gardner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and all having accounts against them to present them for payment, as one of the firm is going to leave the place.

☞ The books will be left in the hands of Alvah Gardner.

PETER M. BOLGE.
ALVAH GARDNER.

Plainfield, Feb. 21st, 1840. 16S 3w

## WANTED,

BY the Subscriber, 1st of April next, an able-bodied FARMER, of some little property, to cultivate his farm for half the product. Stock and tools can be furnished on reasonable terms, and House and Garden free from rent.

Also, wanted, either a steady man or a lad 16 or 17 years of age, to work on or about his premises, one who is accustomed to the work of a farm.

Good recommendations will be expected.

DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, Feb. 24, 1840. 6S 3cpd

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed.—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 30, 1839. 84 3m pd.

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
Davis's Surveying—Davy's Chemistry,
McVicker's Political Economy.—States.
Daboll's Arithmetic—Webster's Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Parley's Philosophy
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do

And all the books heretofore advertised. A large sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840

☞ The article published by Jacob Geelicke, concerning the use and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Gesner Harrison, of Cincinnati, cannot fail of exciting a deep and universally interest throughout the country.

*Translated from the German.*
LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America!*

To Louis Offon Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the honor of discovering and adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which number I am a valuable member,) will be, and will ascended in truth as any doctrine of *Sixty Years*—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which I unhesitatingly challenge all the medical faculty in the world to refute, as a science *always ascertained by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: & often mortally lurking to the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs*—and which may be as *easily, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine this is, inasmuch as it is important to the community at large, in reaching them that this insidious foe of both reason and humanity—CONSUMPTION, but in the first and last stages.—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the shores in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conservator of Physicians*—a medicine for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence.—a medicine, whose benevolent hand of Providence.—a medicine, whose benevolence will be manifested and portrayed even by drous virtues have been manifested and portrayed even by some of every family, in their pastoral visits to the sick chambers by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into cheerfulness, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

## GOELICKE'S

## MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third pic dollars" ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

☞ A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of the benevolent members, who are unprejudiced by self-ish benevolent members, who are unprejudiced by self-ish and corrupt motives; we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, but will only say that we have in the Sanative one valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears daily known—for what our eyes behold and our ears daily known—for what our eyes behold and our ears daily witness, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly proclaiming him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity solely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was so overwhelmed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of his medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty of its efficacy. Germany needs not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

*CERTIFICATES.*

Port Gibson, Jefferson, Mc. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rassor was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own having last summer.

Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Monticello, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir,—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a full watch, now he is able to walk to the spring and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

*PAINTING BUSINESS,*

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard Townsend, where he offers for sale A *NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,* Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

**At very reduced Prices,**

for cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. Price 25 cts. per box.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

## For Sale at this Office,

March, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 5c 6d, or 6c. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOK such as Leger, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books, Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S BILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax. —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Price Lists, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Ball Tickets, Programmes, Drafts, Orders, Receipts, Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

## School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar,—Comly's Arithmetic,

Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic,

Porter's Elementary, and common Copy Books,

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historiæ Graecæ,—Historiæ Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Mills' Rectoric,—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

*Miscellaneous,*

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,

American Mechanic, by Charles Gaill,

Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick

Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott.

Memoir of Mrs. Judson, by Mrs. Sawyer,

Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,

Bunyan's Holy War.—The Golden Rail Road,

Whittier's Poems,—Follen's Course of Time.

Hannah More's private Devotions—Alfonse's Alarm

Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man

Abbot's Mother at Home—Child's Book on the soul.

Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress

Help to the Gospel—Domestic Happiness

Bush on Genesis—on Exodus

Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,

Life of Dwight—Memoirs of Female Reformers

Grimshaw's France—Greece—England

Song Books, several kinds.—Pirate's Own Book.

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.

The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.

The Waverley Novels, new uniform edition, 22 vol. in one, or 50 vol. together, if wanted.

Shadows of Warsaw—William's Poems.

Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates

Female Robinson Crusoe—Robinson's poems

Pastor's Budget—Young Lawyer's Companion

Baxter's Saint's Rest.—The Young Husband

Bible Gazeteer, 18 plates and maps,

Bible Dictionary, with plates and cuts,

Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Baron Munchausen—Providential Care.

Conversations in Chemistry, with plates,

Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible,

Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters,

Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

*Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vasas, with plates

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound.

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Judge Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce—Life of Grasville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Buxton on the Slave Trade,

Slavery in Texas,

Press and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portarit, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Churches and American Slavery, by S. H. Treadwell, of Rocester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Bosson.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte's Oracului; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Peasey Hollow.

The Approved RECIPE BOOK,

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

## Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS,

Bills to let houses.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

## Sugars, Teas, &c.

Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 5s. 6s.

Sugars, at 4c. 5c. 6c. for C.

Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

The Subscriber would respectfully solicite the favor of a continuance and invites the attention of the public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of MYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1839.

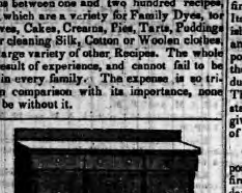
## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes among which are a variety for Family Dyes, to Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for Cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.



## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Pence streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Silks. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt,

Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article,

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

## Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

## New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls Dress Silks for Ladies; Prints, Merinoes, &c., Staples and Qualities as follows:

Large White Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Kahjs, 8-4—Large Light and dark Broche,—Large Germa & Dunkin Shawls—Large Embroidered Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De Laines Shawls and Silks,—Dark Valencia dress Silks —Prussian and Grecian do—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

## Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

## Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

## Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept on stantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

*WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c*

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 6th, 1838. 78 tf

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

## For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 16 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## Outs! Oats! Oats!

THE Subscriber making a change in his business will exchange his Stock, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, China and Earthen Ware, &c. for Oats at the Store.

Dry Goods at very low prices as his Stock must be reduced by the 1st of March.

Groceries at his former prices, which are as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

A Few sets of Fine China, and a good assortment of Crockery, which will be sold very cheap as he intends to close this branch for the present.

Also, A Great variety of Shawls, Dress Silks & Prints, De Laines, Muslins, Tucking, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Corn, Butter and Eggs taken at the market price.

Jan. 20, 1840. D. LENOX.

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and no public may rest assured that the idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS*

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation o their great medicinal virtues. They act upon the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a fund amental part, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself; for as Dr. Mott says in his Medical Report, "in accordance with this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the Medical Report, "is owing to the sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And which is the reason of their commendation, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine of the same kind has been heretofore known. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor says, that not one pill in a thousand is ever dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing secret cures or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, justice requires me to state, that having tried my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met with those Pills established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that may be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every lover of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, should take pains to procure a subscriber, and by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

Terms.—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 1st, 1840

Letters and remittances which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

## Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them, quite as low as can otherways be purchased.

Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4c.—5c.—6c. and 6c.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 13d.—Molasses, 2s. 3s. 4s. & 5s. 6d.

Lard, 14c.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13c. and 15c.

Flour, Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand.

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as it is the means at this time I would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and thereby demeans me along friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains at the Cross roads in Plainfield, occupied by

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*In Chancery, N. J.*

Between Wm. Hand, complainant; and Jacob Thompson, et ux. Defendants.

Fi Fa. for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expos for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield on the 18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of Land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Butted and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at a stake in the middle of the road that leads to Towtown, in Daniel Drake's line and running with his line south 49 deg. west, 56 links to a stone and Ira Rawyed's corner—thence with his line north 45 deg. east, 2 chains and 48 links and a half to a stone in John Gaunt's line—then with his line and Benjamin Jennings, north 45 deg. west 2 chains 18 links to a stake and Jennings' corner—then with his line south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 54 links to the place of beginning, containing twenty-three and three quarter one hundredths of an acre of land. JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 29, 1840. 63ds

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Between the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Co. complainant, and David Coddington, et ux. defendants.

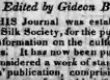
Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Tavern in Plainfield, on the 18th day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Beginning at a stone being High Dr. David Drake's west corner—then with his line 4 west 2 chains and 37 links to the middle of Second street—then along the middle of Second street south deg. and 10 min. east 2 chains 37 1-2 links to a stone being the south east corner of a lot of land purchased by James Leonard—then with the line of James Wilkin's land north east 63 links to the place of beginning, containing fifteen and a half one hundredths of an acre of land. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 29th, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleece, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

## Hat Tips! Hat Tips!



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and in the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE

## Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the subject of Silk in all the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a most valuable fund of information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the whole of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the expense of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value in Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; from that there is no limit. One acre of ground planted in mulberrys will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any neglect whatever to the regular work, after the trees are planted: and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 250 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit it to the intelligent people whether as it is a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that may be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every lover of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, should take pains to procure a subscriber, and by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

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☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 1st, 1840

Letters and remittances which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1840. Number 169.



The Plainfield Union,
PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.
EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of commercial advertisement.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing February 14th, 1840.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.;
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—Railway,
50 cts—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York (at the foot of Liberty-street.)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12, 1-2, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 4 3-4, & 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M. 1 and at 1 1-2, 3 1 2, 6, and 10, P. M

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion they save time in crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street, and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the known named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 for 6 months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

Feb. 14th, 1840. tf

## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave, by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the Reverend Imposter. This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some years since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon the whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine, a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling peddlers to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for he Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper inserted in, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,

General American Agent. Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d 1839. No. 186 Washington st


POETICAL

### Lines,

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

*Written on the Passage of a Gag Resolution:*

Now, by our father's ashes! where's the spirit
Of the true-hearted and unshackled age?
Sons of old freemen, do we but inherit
Their names alone?
Is the old Pilgrim spirit quenched within us?
Stoops the proud manhood of our souls so low,
That mammon's lure or Party's wile can win us
To silence now?

No—when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name let us speak, while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime!

What! shall we henceforth hamblyask as favors,
Rights all our own? In madness shall we barter,
For treacherous peace, the freedom nature gave us,
God and our charter?

Here shall the statesman seek the free to fetter?
Here Lynch law light its horrid fires on high?
And, in the Church, their proud and skilled abetter
Make truth a lie?

Torture the pages of the hallowed Bible,
To sanction crime, and robbery, and blood?
And, in Oppression's hated service, libel
Both man and God!

Shall our New England stand erect no longer,
But stoop in chains upon her downward way,
Thicker to gather on her limbs and stronger,
Day after day!

O, no; methinks from all her wild green mountains—
From valleys where her slumbering fathers lie,
From her blue rivers and her welling fountains,
And clear, cold sky.

From her rough coast, and isles, which hungry Ocean
Gnaws with his surges—from the fisher's skiff,
With white sail swaying to the billows' motion
Round rock and cliff;

From the free fire-side of her unbought farmer—
From her free laborer at his loom and wheel—
From the brown smith-shop, where beneath the hammer,
Rings the red steel;—

From each and all, if God hath not forsaken
Our land, and left us to an evil choice,
Loud as the summer thunderbolt shall waken
A People's Voice!

Startling and stern! the northern winds shall bear it,
Over Potomac's to St. Mary's wave;
And buried Freedom shall awake to hear it
Within her grave.

O, let that voice go forth! The bondman, sighing
By Santee's wave, in Mississippi's cane,
Shall feel the hope, within his bosom dying,
Revive again!

Let it go forth! The millions who are gazing
Sadly upon us from afar, shall smile,
And unto God devout thanksgiving raising,
Bless us the while.

O, for our ancient freedom pure and holy,
For the deliverance of a groaning earth,
For the wronged captive, bleeding, crouched and lowly,
Let it go forth!

Sons of the best of fathers! will ye falter
With all they left ye periled and at stake?
Ho! once again on Freedom's holy altar
The fire awake!

Prayer-strengthened for the trial come together,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
*Maintain the Right!*

## VARIETY.

*Mammoth Printing Office.*—The last number of the London Quarterly Review gives a full description of the greatest printing establishment in the world:

The establishment of Messrs. Clowes in London is upon a gigantic scale, and is perhaps the best adapted of any in the world to illustrate the present improved condition of the art of printing. Connected with this establishment is a type foundry, and also a foundry for casting stereotype plates.

So extensive are the arrangement of the proprietors that they can supply their compositors with a stream of new type flowing upon them at the rate of 50,000 per day. By means of this abundant store of material, Messrs. Clowes are enabled to keep type in 'forms' until proofs can be returned corrected from the East or West Indies. They are at present engaged in printing a work regularly published in England every month, the proof sheets of which are sent by the steamers to be corrected by the author in America. The stereotype plates belonging to the establishment amount to the aggregate weight of 2000 tons, and cost the proprietors $1,000,000. The supply of white paper kept in store averages about 7000 reams; the amount of paper printed every week and delivered for publication is about 1500 reams, or 500 sheets each. In the course of a year Messrs. Clows consume white paper enough to make petticoats [ten demy per petticoat] for three hundred and fifty thousand ladies. The ink in the same space of time amounts to 1200 lbs. The cost of the paper is estimated at $300,000 annually.

In this gigantic establishment machinery of course is used in all the modes which art has yet invented, in application to printing. There are nineteen steam presses, each capable of printing 1000 sheets per hour. By two revolutions of the engine a sheet of paper with the assistance of two boys is printed on both sides. These engines are kept regularly at work from eight in the morning until eight in the evening with only one hour's intermission. What a mass of intellectual pabulum is here thrown out to supply the mental wants of the public!—*Balt. Amer.*

### A Pattern Moderator.

The editor of the Exeter News Letter tells the following good story, illustrating the independent conduct of moderators [officers who preside at town meetings] in olden times. They used to be somewhat arbitrary and lawless. We have seen some such in our day; but none quite equal to the worthy major of a town up North, who being elected by a party for party purposes, was determined as he expressed himself, to serve his party to the best and the worst and the whole of his ability; and he went ahead like a steam engine. A meddlesome fellow of the opposite party was disposed to be troublesome, and interposed divers objections to the acts of the presiding officer and others, very much to the annoyance of the moderator and the meeting. *He at length became so impudent as to challenge a* vote, which had just been handed to the moderator, and on being asked the grounds of his challenge, stated that he had three objections to the vote. "In the first place," said he, "the man has no right to vote at all—and in the second place he has voted twice already—and in the third place, he has given you three votes rolled up together instead of one." The moderator deliberately unrolled the ballots, examined the three and finding them all right, gave judgment as follows;—"There has not been any better votes put into my hat to-day than they are; I only wish there were a dozen of them: and I can tell you sir [turning to the objector] you are a troublesome fellow, and an old—federalist or Jacobin, no matter which—to boot—and I'll let you know [putting the ballots all together in the hat with emphasis] that while I'm moderator I shall take such votes as I've a mind to, and you may help yourself as you can. Fellow citizens, bring in your votes for Mr.——— for Governor and the more of them the better."

*Poverty.*—When poverty begs, the dogs bark at it; and when poverty is ill, the doctors mangle it; and when poverty is dying the priests scold at it; and when poverty is dead nobody weeps for it.—*Bulwer.*

*Temperance meeting.*—On Monday evening the Methodist church in this town was filled to overflowing to hear the Report of the Executive committee, and to hear the experience of some of the reformed topers. The Committee report that within the five limits of this town there have subscribed to the tectotal pledge six hundred and forty five persons, and the pledge to abstain from spirituous liquors, thirty—in all about one third of our population.

After reading the report, an invitation was given to any person who had become reformed from intemperance, although the instrumentality of the Temperance Society to give in a short address, a sketch of a toper's life, as also their present feelings, &c. Alvah Ketchum, John M'Gowen and T. B. Segur, Esq., each gave their testimony in favor of temperance, and the baleful influence of drunkenness, from experience. It may not be amiss to *give*, from our notes, the cause of Mr. Segur's becoming a tectotaler. After quitting brandy and other strong drinks, he *totally* took to wine. This he soon found a notorious drunkard, and rebuked him for continuing in his reputable course. His neighbor replied, 'Why, sir, I wish you would permit me to indulge in that which suits my palate so long as that which pleases yours. I drink wineksey because I am too poor to buy wine for a stimulant as you do." —This was a poser. Mr. S. immediately proposed that both should sign a pledge to drink nothing of a stimulating nature hereafter. They drunkard agreed to it, and he is now a man of property, and his family in respectable standing. This occurred fourteen years since. Rum, brandy, gin, beer, and indeed all stimulants except opium, received their just deserts from the several Speakers, and brothers Ketchum and M'Gowen created much merriment. We have no doubt but that the Society will prove of vast importance to our town, as many instances the sufferers have become honest upright citizens; but there is still room for them to 'go a-head.'—*Jerseyman.*

### The Night Session of the House.

*The sitting of the House of Representatives*, which commenced at 12 M. on Tuesday, and ended at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, [lasting twenty nine hours,] will be memorable in history. Though readers may generally form to themselves an idea of such scenes as a popular body exhibits under such circumstances, they can hardly imagine it to their minds with any thing like the vividness of reality. The following sketch by a spectator, will serve to assist imagination in the attempt to do so:

At my Boarding-house,
Washington, March 25, 12 m.

*Messrs. Gales & Seaton*: You have, as all the world knows, some curious scenes in Washington; but I think that of the last twenty-four hours goes a little beyond your ordinary, as does Davy Jones' would probably have said. The Treasury note bill having been four days before the House the measure being a favorite one, the necessity for some relief to the Treasury imminent, and the majority of the house possessing the power to pass it, they seem to have come to the determination, in Congressional phrase, to 'sit out the bill.' Accordingly, when the usual hour of adjournment arrived, gentlemen occupying the floor in opposition having repeatedly given notice of their intention to adjourn, that motion was always promptly negatived; lights were brought into the hall—the messengers were seen trimming the lamps, members were returning from the refectory—and the usual indications were given of a night session. Some of the older and feeble gentlemen of the House were seen taking their cloaks and hats, and from simultaneous movements among those known to be of the opposite sides in politics, it was known that many had agreed 'to pair off,' as it is termed, leaving the political balance as equation of still the same value as it would be should they remain. Now might you see party leaders in by-corners, in short but earnest consultation, then you might trace the adjutants gliding among the seats, and apparently conveying intimations of a concerted movement; and now, the speeches having closed the two armies ceased to manoeuvre, and came to the *pas de charge*; in homlier phrase, they were 'fairly wrestling, and came to fighting.' 'Yeas and nays!' 'yeas and nays!' resounded through the Hall whenever a motion was made to adjourn; and it was presently found that, while the majority was heavy on the one side, viz. not to adjourn, the minority became so very small on the other that their united votes failed to make up a quorum; and, from the very significant tone in which the words 'count the negatives' were uttered, the Administration members became conscious that if their adversaries had fallen on a device which, if persisted in, would frustrate the power of their own numbers, decided as was their majority. Their leaders now looked like hounds who, from full cry, suddenly find themselves at fault, and run about in all directions smelling for the lost scent. The house being in committee of the Whole, whenever they found no quorum voting, were obliged, by parliamentary usage, to rise and report that fact to the house. When this was done, and the house was again in session as a house, behold a quorum instantly appeared; and then, by the same law, they were obliged to return into committee again. This happened so often that at length gentlemen of the Administration side became irritated, remonstrated, demanded that members should be *counted in their seats, whether they had voted or not*, and at length came to insist that individuals, by name, be compelled to vote. Such a motion having been made in one case, a voice cried out, in the confusion of sounds which filled the chamber, 'how are you going to do it?' and the query was succeeded by shouts of laughter, mingled with sounds of vexation. It was curious to watch the various effects produced by the scene on different animal and mental temperaments. Some yawned tiredly, [for it now was growing low, and midnight;] others cursed and swore; others shook their sides with merriment; others reasoned and remonstrated with their neighbors; some very composedly stretched themselves upon the sofas, having first borrowed chair cushions enough to support their somnolent heads; others bivouacked on three chairs, while some not finding other convenient couch, stretched themselves flat on the floor of the house, with perhaps a volume of the Laws of the United States as their pillow. 'Wake me when the vote comes, won't you?' cries one. 'Oh, come,' says a more pacific spirit, 'come, come; it's no use to play the game any longer, lets give it up.' 'Give it up?' answers his more fiery friend; 'give up? Never. I'll sit here till to-morrow night first; I'll sit here a month before I'll give up to the cursed Whigs.' 'A month!' exclaims a still more chivalrous gentleman from a seat near by; 'I'll sit here for all eternity but we'll get the bill out of Committee.' 'But I've had no dinner.' 'D—n the dinner; who cares for dinner? let's have the bill.' 'Well,' sighs forth a corpulent member, 'I believe I'll go down to Petitbone's, and get something to eat.' 'Mr. Chairman,' now cries a shrill voice from the centre of the hall, is it in order for gentlemen to vote to keep us here in committee all night, while they are lying out in the hall going to sleep?' 'Here are two of them, sir, lying kicking about on the floor—is it in order Mr. Chairman?' Then came calls of the house; and when the worn down clerk was shouting out the names to the roll, some were holding colloquies and telling good stories in the lobby; while the little messenger boys, the mercuries of the house, were chasing each other round the huge marble pillars, and throwing paper balls at their comrades. I sat gazing on this very curious scene, I was startled by a rich melodious voice at my ear, carolling up in the sweetest notes, the lines—

'Oh there is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As the vale of Avoca where the wild waters meet

The sound proceeded from a member of portly figure from the Northeastern portion of the Union, who seemed greatly to enjoy the fun. It was momentary, and was lost in the general well-sustained, multifarious roar, which was so great as often to compel the Clerk to stop and report to the chair that he could not hear the responses of the members. The unhappy Speaker [yet he did not look unhappy—he never does] was occupied chiefly [whilst the house was in committee of the Whole] in passing from his own apartments to the chair and back again. As soon as the committee of the whole would find itself without a quorum, and was therefore compelled to rise, a messenger was sent for the Speaker; he hustled into the hall, and, ascending with deliberate step his lofty seat, proclaimed the fact which had just been reported to him by the Chairman; then followed a motion to adjourn; then the yeas and nays were demanded with a shout, [the cry for yeas and nays was the chief speech made during the night;] and, having sat his weary half hour to listen to the roll, and have the yeas and nays corrected, [by adding the names of gentlemen who perhaps had been napping, perhaps talking so loud that they did not hear the clerk when their names were called,] he announced the vote, and a quorum being now present, he summoned the chairman of the committee of the whole again to his post; they made their official bow to each other, and then away went the Speaker again, till the same emergency should, a few minutes after, call him back again into the hall.

Thus rolled the hours away. Candles burned down to their sockets, forming picturesque groups of tors of spermaceti as they dropped and went out in suffocating fumes. Some insisted on having a window up; others on having it down. The poor messengers gaped wearily; one clerk was relieved by another at the yea and nay boll—collapsed after another was made to gentlemen's magnanimity, to their regard for the dignity of the house and the reputation of the country, but they were lost in cries of 'order!' 'not debatable!' 'go on!' 'yeas and nays!'

At length the pure and pearly light of morning began to dawn through the great South windows of the hall, presenting by its heavenly calmness and beauty a lovely contrast to the gas of lights, the smoke of lamps, and all the crowded tumult within.

Presently the monotony of the confusion—such a phrase may be allowed me, it exactly expresses the truth—was broken in by the entrance of the Sergeant-at-Arms with a whole bevy of captive members, whom he had roused up from their various places of refreshment, and taken 'into custody.' He reported his doings to the chair; and then these delinquents, one by one, were brought up to the bull-ring and obliged to give an account of themselves. 'Mr. A. B. you have absented yourself from the house during its sittings, contrary to law; and without leave of the house; what excuse have you to offer?' And then the unfortunate man made out the best story they could. Some had been sick; others had had a sick wife; others had got a bad headache from the late session; some had witnessed such night scenes on former occasions, and did not wish to see the like again; one had told *the Sergeant he would come if he would send a hack for him*, and no hack had been sent; while one very unwillingly informed the house that the reason why he had been absent was that he had not been there. ['Fine him! fine him!' cried sundry voices.] Many were excused altogether; others discharged from custody on paying their fines, [about $2 each to the Sergeant for his fee of arrest.] One batch having thus been disposed of, the officer was despatched to make another haul, and in the meanwhile the old game was continued; and as neither party would yield, this unprofitable contest was prolonged, not till broad daylight merely, but down to eleven o'clock, when, all propositions of compromise having been rejected, the debate was regularly renewed, and there, having watched the spectacle for nearly twenty four hours, I retired to get some rest, and to write you this letter. SIGMA.

*Motive for an Offering.*—Miss Martha Penny a Hood's "Up the Rhine," is determined to make an offering to the Virgin Mary, and sanctions the following cogent reasons:

"Between you and me I am going this evening to Virgin Mary's chapel, for if so be you present a wax candle at her, and pray with all your heart, and sole, they do say yure as shure of a Bo as if you had him in yure bone pantry. And now it's worth its trial I believe, the holy father will chuck full of officers and military next año the grate Sham Fites and Skrimmages, and as nuthin's don't stick at no fine, who nose but I may be a Missis Capting.'

*Employment.*—The cure for maladies and employment. 'Be not solitary; be not idle.' Rely upon it, life was not given us to be spent in dreams and reveries; but for active, vigorous exertion—exertion that turns to some account yourselves or to others—not laborious idleness.

*Whooping Cough.*—The following is said to be an infallible cure for the Whooping cough:—A teaspoonful of prepared oil to a tea-spoonful of molasses; a tea-spoonful of the mixture to be given whenever the cough is troublesome. It will afford relief at once, and in a few days will effect a cure. The same remedy relieves the croup, however violent the attack.

*Malice.*—Seneca has very delightfully remarked malice drinks one half of its own poison.

*Remunerative Extraordinary.*—A paris paper tells us, with all the gravity due to the occasion that a worthy inhabitant of Saint Omer went to bed on christmas eve, full of a fine he was to give next day to his family and friends. About midnight, he arose in his sleep, went down into the kitchen, and lit all the forneaux. About 3 o'clock his wife awoke, and finding him gone, mistrusted him throughout the house, and at length found him busily occupied with the culinary labors. The turkey was on the spit the soup was simmering in the pot, and the creams just rising their first bubble; altogether emitting a most delicious odor. Our cuisinier a l'im-pro-viste, finding all going on well, went up to the dining-room, arranged the table in perfect order, and was going to fetch up the soup, when the wife with great caution contrived to wake her husband, who on coming to his senses, set to work, aided by his wife, and early fully put by the dinner to keep till the afternoon.—*Boston Trans.*

MOBILE, March 28.—The damage done at the nunnery, by the tornado of Tuesday evening, was greater than stated yesterday. The whole building occupied as a refectory, with several chambers, 52 feet in length, and about 90 in breadth, was moved entirely from its foundations and partly overthrown. It rested on the brick walls of a cellar which had been dug beneath, and the whirlwind forced the whole house bodily forward, leaving the whole cellar. The walls to the leeward caved in, and the roof came down on that side unbroken to the ground.—The priests had just left the building, but the Lady Superior, and a number of the sisters were about setting down to their meal. Two of them, we believe, escaped from the falling house. The others fell with the ruins, and were saved with difficulty. The Superior who first escaped, caused the alarm bell to ring, and the neighbors came promptly to their help. After a good deal of labor the ladies were all got out alive, and none dangerously wounded, though all were more or less severely hurt. The benches need for seats at their meals, formed their barrier against the falling timbers.

*The Mississippi River.*—The swollen 'king of streams' is still rising at Natchez at the rate of at least two inches per day. It is already doing mischief to plantations on both sides of the river. From one to two feet more in the height of the river will play the mischief all along the coast.

The Ohio river again in the best navigable or dev. At Wheeling there was 21 ft. of water in the channel, and at Cincinnati it had risen rapidly.

*Singular Lawsuit.*—An English paper says that a curious lawsuit is now going on in Pesth in Hungary, between a butcher and a cattle dealer in which he lent 1000 Florins to the dealer who, sometime afterwards, called on him as he was at dinner and laid down a note for 1000 florins, thanking him at the same time for the loan. The window being open the note was blown by a gust of wind into the soup tureen. The butcher took it out, and holding it by the corner to allow the grease to drain off, it was seized by his dog and swallowed. Perceiving that he had done wrong, the dog absented himself, and did not return until the evening, when he was killed and opened; but the note was of course, by this time wholly digested. The butcher has brought an action for the 1000 florins, which the dealer refuses to pay twice over, considering that, the note having gone into the hands of the butcher, he alone ought to bear the loss.

*From the Baltimore American.*

*Outrage on the American Flag.*—Captain Hale at the brig Boxer, just arrived at port from a voyage to Africa—the brig having been chartered by the maryland colonization Society to take out Emigrants to cape palmas,—states that on his return he touched at Sierra Leone and received some freight, and proceeded thence to the Isle of May (a Portuguese island of the cape de Verds,) to load salt for Baltimore. He arrived at Mayo on the 22d of February, and having received the usual visit from the authorities of the Island, and obtained permission to land and do business, he was afterwards sent for by the commandant, his paper detained and himself and passengers ordered on board again.

The alleged ground of suspicion was that he was engaged in the *Slave trade.* Next day, however, his papers were returned to him and he was told that he might proceed to sea, when the flag was lowered at the Battery. Shortly afterwards a boat came off with an order from the commandant for Capt Hale to come on shore again to his fortress. He was put under guard, his papers were taken from him, and his passengers, officers and crew with the exception of one man and the cook, were brought on shore, and with himself were committed to prison. They were detained there, without beds or provisions until next day, when he was sent on board his vessel, a prisoner—a prize master and crew being put in charge, who proceeded to port Praya, St. Jago.

Here he presented himself to the United States Consul, F. Gardner, Esq. who procured a speedy examination and release of the vessel. Capt. Hale now found himself in possession of the brig without a crew, when towards evening his passengers and officers arrived in an open boat from the island of Mayo, and the next day the remainder of the crew arrived, having been landed at Port Santiago, some 18 or twenty miles distant.

The brig having come to Mayo, directly from Sierra Leone, a British colony, the first inspection of her papers might have satisfied the authorities at the former place that she was no slaver. The whole proceeding is a wanton, unprovoked outrage to the American flag, and as such, immediate reparation should be demanded of the Portuguese government, although it is highly probable that the authorities of Mayo did not venture upon this oppression without instigation. The British influence, while it is strong over the Portuguese, is directed very decidedly against the American trade on the coast of Africa, and any occasion to throw embarrassment or difficulty in the way of his prosecution will hardly be suffered to pass. Capt. Hale has entered his protest against the unjustifiable detention, and measures will be taken to secure reparation for the damages incurred.

*The Sun flower.*—We presume it is not generally known that this plant which is often regarded as a nuisance, and is numerous about the ground, is cultivated extensively in some parts of the United States, and turned to a very valuable account in a variety of ways. The *versatility of its powers, so to speak, are even* greater than the morus multicaulis. We have before us a letter from a firm in the interior of Pennsylvania, which gives us some interesting facts which we think are worthy of publicity.

The oil derived from the sun-flower seed is pretty well known. Its excellence for fancy painting and druggist use is said to be confirmed, and we are even told that it is equal, if not superior to almond or olive oil for table use. One acre of ground will produce from forty to fifty bushels of seed, sometimes much more. Good seed will produce a gallon of oil to the bushel, and the oil has been sold at $1 50 per gallon when flax seed oil stood at ninety cents.

*The refuse* after the oil is expressed is said to be a valuable food for cattle.

*The leaf* is manufactured into segars of a mild pleasant flavor, possessing, as is said, powerful pectoral properties, highly commended by physicians in many diseases of the chest. The leaves properly cured, will bring from five to fifteen cents per pound.

*The stalk, when stripped of the leaf and seed,* may be burnt and a superior alkali made from the ashes.

*The coma* of the seed, or properly the filaments of the flower is excellent feed for cattle or hogs.

The sun-flower is cultivated in the vicinity of York, Pa. and a gentleman in North Carolina, in 1837 cultivated one hundred acres.—*Madisonian.*

*Clerical War Renewed.*—We regret to learn, from the Boston Mercantile Journal, that the strife between the Rev. Mr. Pierpont and his congregation has recommenced. The members dissatisfied with his ministry have bought a sufficient number of pews to secure a majority, and at a late meeting a vote of dismissal was carried 68 to 56. A communication was subsequently received from the Rev. gentleman, in which he reviewed the vote, and the grounds on which it was taken, and intimated his resolution not to comply with the request which it conveyed.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Journal of the American Temp. Union.

The cause of temperance is at the present moment in our city eclipsed and almost hidden from the view of its best friends; not indeed by the black clouds of the distillery and dram-shop but by the clear, bright and sweet beams of the sun of righteousness. Many who would ordinarily lend a listening ear and give their energies *to our enterprise, have found an higher call* in the deep feeling which pervades the community on the subject of religion: and from the partial yet valued work of raising men to the standard of temperance, have more than they can do in the more work of elevating men above all that is debasing and vile to become pillars in the heavenly temple. Well, of this we will not complain. Complain? Is it not to prepare men for this that we have ever been laboring? Is it not to remove the greatest obstacle to revivals and the spread and reception of the Gospel, that we have given our time and talents and influence? Glorious indeed when broken from the accursed evil and all their idols and abominations, our cities and our country shall go up and acknowledge the Lord as their God. Religion and temperance are kindred spirits. We have never said that temperance is religion, but it wonderfully prepares men for religion; while religion, as now understood, soon does up the work of temperance. We were pleased to hear of a liquor dealer in this city, the other day, whose clear profits had been a thousand dollars a year, who, on giving up his heart to Christ abandoned also his wicked business. Let the spirit of the Lord go through all the liquor shops of this city and what havoc would it make. Let it pervade *all the churches, and we need not say how many* liquor stores it would break up, how many hotel bars it would close, how many wine vaults it would bury. In these establishments christians are awful participants. Such need a higher power to move them from their idols than we possess and in the triumphs of religion we see the triumphs of temperance, and therefore in them, as temperance men, much more as christians we will rejoice. We only ask that ministers and christians in this interesting state of the churches will be faithful to urge the claims of temperance. When the consciences of men are tender, it is a most favorable time to press an abandonment of the use and sale of every intoxicating drink. This sin and sale hardens the heart, blinds the understanding, sears the conscience, and keeps thousands on thousands out of the kingdom of God, and is the greatest curse to the churches. If we remember right, Mr. Barbour in his statistical tables reported 360 persons excommunicated from 135 churches for intemperance, and of 1634 cases of discipline, 800 were for intemperance. We have no higher wish than to see the churches purified, thousands pressing into the kingdom, and God glorified.

*Thomas Carlyle* has lately written a volume on the subject of 'Chartism.' The following is a passage from this his latest work:

'A man willing to work, and unable to work is perhaps the saddest sight that fortune's inequality exhibits under the sun. Burns expresses feelingly what thoughts it gave him—a poor man seeking work; seeking leave to toil that he might be fed and sheltered! That he might be put on a level with the four footed workers of *the planet which is his! There is not a horse* willing to work but can get food and shelter in requital; a thing this two-footed worker has to seek for, to solicit occasionally in vain. He is nobody's two-footed worker—he is not even any body's slave.'

Strawberries have appeared in Norfolk.

For the Plainfield Union.

*Mr. Editor:*

I am pleased with free religious inquiry, when it is conducted with *meekness and gentleness,* —when we can ask for light, and show light, without the *acrimony of sectarian prejudices* With yourself, I regret that some of the religious articles which have recently appeared in your paper, should develope so much of denominational partiality—but so it is. It is not my object to add to these controversial articles.—I only design to correct a mistake that Informer has fallen into relative to the inconsistency of Solus.

He seems to take it for granted, that, as Solus is not a member of one of these six churches in Plainfield, that he must, of course, have neglected his duty,—that he has not openly confessed Jesus Christ and submitted himself to His government,—although he advised Inquirer so to do. *Were this really the case with* Solus, his counsel would not be the less valuable. But does not Informer know that all the denominations of Evangelical Churches common in our country, are not assembled in plainfield? Of the numerous classes of Baptists which are spread over the United States, there are but two here. And suppose Solus were a member of a Protestant Methodist Society—or a New School Presbyterian—Dutch Reformed—Congregational—Sixth inciple or Free Communion Baptists, *or of one of the thousand other religious denomi*nations which diversify the religious world, exclusive of those which assemble in plainfield, would he certainly find a home with one of these? *Or were he a member of a church assembling* in some other place, not differing from some one of these, how, in this case, would "his example stand in opposition to his conclusions?" The truth of the case is, that Solus is a member of a Christian Church somewhere, professing, and practising what he believes is "the truth as it is in Jesus."

But as much as he loves this Church, he would rather direct *Inquirer, Respondent* and *Informer* to the blessed Bible to learn their duty, than to her confession of Faith, or that of any other Church.

SOLUS.

## Strike for Wages—Riot.

The laboring men employed on the Croton Water Works, in Westchester county, struck last Saturday for higher wages. The wages they have received are seventy five cents a day, and they demanded a dollar.

*On the same day* they crossed the Harlem river, and compelled the laborers on the water works in the county of New York to leave their employment, and to go with them into Westchester county.

On Friday they again came into this county and drove from the works the carpenter's and masons, detached the horses from the wagons employed in the construction of the aqueduct, *and turned them loose.*

Since that time, we learn that they have been tolerably quiet until this morning when finding that their demand for higher wages was not granted, they congregated in Manhattanville to the number of nine hundred or a thousand men. It is reported that they have declared that if the contractors do not comply with their demands, they will destroy their lives and property, and will also destroy the works so far as they are completed.

Application has been made by Alderman Tieman of the sixteenth Ward, who is at Manhattanville, to the Mayor for a force to quell the *disturbance. Arrangements were made immedi*ately for that purpose. We hear that a detachment of artillery, under General Sanford has been ordered out and has marched for Manhattanville.

There is a rumor in town that the commissary General has received a letter from Governor Seward, stating that the laborers on the Erie canal have also refused to work for their pres*ent wages, that some disturbances have occur*red in which two men have been killed, and that the laborers refuse to allow the coroner to hold an inquest over the bodies.

*Great Cry and little Wool*—There was a great cry yesterday, [Monday] throughout the city, that bloody war was going on at the Croton Water Works, between the Irish and the contractors about wages, which the latter had lowered, and which the former were striking for a rise of. Justice Bloodgood received instructions from Mr. Mayor Varian to repair to the battle ground with a force of officers. He did so *and found nobody to fight or to arrest. It was* N. Y., no go. At 30 o'clock the Mayor and several Generals, Brigadier Generals, &c. with a troop of horse and one or two companies of foot marched to their assistance [?] in battle array. They also found nothing. After alarming a few sucking pigs they concluded to return, and did return with a gain of much dust and some chagrin.—*Sylvester's New Reporter.*

*The Tea Trade.*—So far as the Imperial Edicts of the 'celestial Empire' can effect it, the Tea trade with the English nation, direct and indirect, has been 'stopped forever.' This is the language of the final Chinese edict. To all other nations—to show that the Chinese know 'how to discriminate between the good and bad'—the trade is as open and as free as ever.

It only now remains to be seen what measures of compulsion, the British will pursue. If they undertake to cut off, by blockade or otherwise, the trade to other nations, they will have quarrel on hand in plenty, and of a more serious character than that with the Chinese.

Sweet water cannot flow from a foul spring.

*Texas.*—President Lamar has issued his proclamation, dated Feb. 11, abolishing the duties on French wines, imported direct from France *either French or Texas vessels.*

*Important decision for the Public.*—A decision was given in a case on the 1st inst. before Judge Strong of the District court, which is of considerable interest to livery stable keepers and other persons who transact business on the Sabbath. The suit was brought by Wm. S. Berrill, against several young men, to recover damages *for the loss of one horse and severe injury done* to another, caused by their having been driven to excess by the defendants on a party of pleasure some months since on Sunday. The Judge ordered a nonsuit to be entered on the ground that a contract made either on Sunday or any other day for the performance of work on the Sabbath was not legal, and therefore the plaintiff could not make out his case.—*Phil. Ledger.*

A man will borrow money of his best friend to pay the rascal who has put him in jail!—and then let his friend whistle for the money—or come to a downright quarrel with him, if he *should refuse to lend him any more for the same* purpose. This is a sore evil under the Sun.

*Strange Phenomenon.*—On the night of the 17th inst. the family of James Daniels of Cook's manor, U. C. were awakened by a severe shock like that of an earthquake. In the morning it was discovered that a meteor, judged to be about three times the size of an ordinary farm house, *had struck the earth some 80 rods distant from* Mr. D.'s dwelling, with a force which buried its entire bulk about eight inches below the surface. —*Sandwich Herald.*

*A Charitable man and a good Citizen.*—We that on examination of the Books of the late Samuel Ward, it appears that his contributions for charitable purposes, during the four last years of his life, *exceeded ten thousand dollars per an*num.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

*Anti-Slavery Nominations.*—The National Anti-Slavery convention which met in Albany on Wednesday and Thursday last, nominated J. G. Birney of New York for President, and Thomas Earl of Philadelphia for Vice President. There were one hundred and twenty one delegates representing six different states.

The Pilot, the 1st number of Duff Green's paper, in favor of Gen. Harrison, has made its appearance in Baltimore.

Consul Trist, late, of Havana, has arrived at Washington, in obedience to a mandate from the U. S. Supreme Court, to answer the charges against him of being connected with the slave trade.

In 1838, the emigration from England to Australia, was fifteen hundred—in 1839, fifteen thousand.

*Our Credit Abroad.*—There has been a great deal said of late respecting American credit in Europe. It has suffered some depression certainly—*a depression however which will be but* temporary, and which has resulted more from accidental causes than from any permanent ground of distrust. The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer [*Mr. Walsh*] speaks thus in a recent letter:

'To establish the highest credits for the several states, nothing more, in my opinion, is required than that they maintain social and constitutional order, and pay, punctually and fully, the dividends on their bonds and stocks; and that *Paris* and the continent, through the French and German presses, be made acquainted with their growth, condition, undertakings and prospects. *It has happened to me, particularly, to learn and* note how little is known here, in any walk, of the matters just mentioned. The social and political disorders that occur in the divisions of our Union are alone presented and regarded, and have of course, a doubly mischievous effect. The scheme of an assumption or guaranty by the General Government of the State bonds and stocks is, I judge, beset with insuperable difficulties. Let the States be true to themselves, and it will be superfluous.

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | | 5 60 to | 5 62 |
| | Rye Flour, | 3 00 to | 3 25 |
| | Indian Meal, | 3 00 to | 3 50 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | 1 10 | |
| | Ryc, northern, 56 lb. | 90 | |
| | Corn, yellow, northern, | 52 to | 57 |
| | Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | 50 to | 57 |
| | Do. southern, | 52 to | 55 |
| | Barley | 61 to | 60 |
| | Oats, | 30 to | 33 |
| | Peas, white dry, | | 12 00 |
| | White Beans, | 15 00 to | 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | | 27 to | 29 |
| | Havana, Matanzas, | 23 to | 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | | 12 00 to | 13 25 |
| | Do. prime, | 8 50 to | 9 75 |
| | Butter, dairy | 14 to | 16 |
| | Do. shipping | 12 to | 13 |
| | Hog's Lard, | 6 to | 11 |
| | Pork, mess, brl. | 14 00 to | 16 00 |
| | Do. prime, | 10 00 to | 12 00 |
| | Cheese, American, | 9 to | 9 |
| | Hams, | 10 to | 11 |
| | Beef, 100 lbs, | 3 00 to | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | | 90 15 to | 0 16 |
| | Dipped, | 13 to | 14 |
| | Sperm, | 41 to | 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | 10 to | 12 |
| | Rio, | 10 to | 12 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | 13 to | 14 |
| | Upland, | 10 to | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt. | | | 3 00 |
| | Pickled Cod, brl | 3 50 to | 4 00 |
| | Smoked Salmon, lb. | 0 12 to | 0 14 |
| | Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | 11 50 to | 12 25 |
| | Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 42 to | 10 25 |
| | Mackerel, No. 3, | 6 25 to | 7 00 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | | 20 |
| | Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 75 to | 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | 6 to | 7 |
| | New Orleans | 6 to | 8 |
| | Loaf, | 15 to | 16 |
| Tallow.—American, | | 14 to | 17 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | | 47 to | 1 50 |
| | Hyson and Young Hyson | 37 to | 1 |

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| MAINE. | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Woolborough, | no sale |
| VERMONT. | |
| Manufacturers, | par |
| Bennington and St. Albans, Banks of | 1 a 2 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | 2 a 3 |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Glocester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | frand |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | do |
| All the others | 1 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | frand |
| do Exchange Association | stop. |
| Commercial bank Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| NEW-YORK CITY | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan co. bk.—Do. association—Mutually Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Lime co.—Tomb Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all frand | |
| broke, stop or no sale. | |
| NEW YORK STATE. | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | par to 2 |
| Red Back | par a 1 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburgh bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| W. Y. State bank, Albany | 1 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 1-4 |
| NEW JERSEY | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris and—do county—Eagle's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 5 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| All the good banks | 5 |


# THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, April 13, 1840.


*Resolved* I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

*Whig Triumph in Connecticut.*—At the State election which took place last week in Connecticut, the whigs succeeded by the large majority of four thousand five hundred, in electing their Governor. Of the 21 Senators, 19 are whigs—two administration men. The house of Representatives is whig in the proportion of two to one. *The whig majority in that State has been much* larger than it is now, but at the last Presidential Election the State went for Mr. Van Buren by over 400 majority.

The New Jersey Whig Young Men's State Convention, which met at Trenton on Wednesday last was a splendid affair. The Newark Daily Advertiser says it was the largest political convention that ever met in this state, numbering, in its estimation, *Five Thousand.* The convention held a morning, afternoon and evening session.—Resolutions were adopted, and several speeches made, though the principal speakers who were expected from abroad were *not present. It is supposed, every county in the* state was represented.

*A Registry Law* for the city of New York has passed the New York Legislature, and some of its provisions are to go into operation immediately. Its main provisions are three:—every voter must have his name enrolled; the city is to be divided into election districts containing as near as may be five hundred voters each; and the election is to be completed in one day. The two latter provisions are to be in operation at the charter election to-morrow,—the Registry is to take place next September. The city is already divided into districts of which there are 73, and *8 officers appointed for each.* The law is an important one, and we hope it will in future prevent illegal voting, of which so much has been done in that great city. We can speak deservingly of its operation next week.

A Disastrous fire has lately occurred at Louisville, Ky. at which thirty-eight large establishments, in the best part of the city were burned down, and about a million of property was destroyed!

At a late municipal election at Mobile, all the whigs elected their mayor by 190 majority, six aldermen, and their entire common council ticket. The administration elected two aldermen. A year ago, the administration elected their mayor by over 300 majority—five out of the eight aldermen—and their entire council ticket.

Recent intelligence from Mexico gives reason to suppose that Col. Crockett, of Tennessee, is yet alive, and confined in the mines of Mexico, at hard labor. It has been long supposed that he was dead.

## Congress.

Friday, April 3d.—The Senate without disposition of party refused any further present appropriation to the extension of the Cumberland Road. Messrs. Clay and Southard voted against it, and Mr. Webster in its favor.

In the house, the New Jersey contested election case was put to rest for the present. After some debate, Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, denounced the whole discussion as a *public nuisance*, and demanded the previous question, which was sustained, and the Journal of the committee was ordered to be printed, by a large majority.

Saturday, 4th.—The senate did not sit. The house made the appropriation bills the order of the day for Wednesday next.

On Monday, nothing worthy of special notice was transacted in either House.—On Tuesday, the death of the hon. Thaddeus Betts, U. S. senator from Connecticut, was announced in both houses, and *after making the usual arrangements* they adjourned. On Wednesday, the funeral took place. The ceremony was very imposing, and very largely attended.

*A Protracted Meeting verily.*—Rev. Messrs. Tippet and Pound, in a joint letter dated North Baltimore Md. station, Feb. 29th, to the Editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal, say, "A protracted meeting was commenced here some 18 or 20 months ago, which *has continued to this day.*"—In less than two years, there have been received on trial, within the bounds of *this station* 1940 souls.

It is said there are over 9000 men now at work on the Erie canal, between Utica and Albany. The canal commissioners are making great exertions to get the canal opened as soon after the 20th inst. as possible.

A treaty made with the Seneca Indians has just been ratified by the Senate, after considerable debate. The principal feature of the Treaty is its providing for the removal of the Indians westward from their present *locality in the vicinity of Buffalo*; in consideration of which the Senecas are to receive a quantity of land over 300 acres to each soul, and about $400,000 in money.

Flour at Cincinnati on the 1st inst. was two dollars and seventy cents a barrel. During the fortnight previous eighteen thousand barrels were shipped.

*The New York General Banking Law.*— We rejoice to learn, says the Albany Daily Advertiser of Tuesday last, that the Court of Errors this day pronounced their decision *in favor* of the constitutionality of the General Banking Law. The vote on this important question was all but unanimous—there being but *one* dissenting voice.

*Another "Boundary Question.*—The Legislature of Ohio has passed resolutions setting forth that Great Britain is making encroachments upon our territory beyond the Rocky Mountains, and calling upon the general government to interpose for the protection of the interest of the United States in that quarter. Perhaps we may as well attend to one thing at a time.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

In Germany it is illegal for a young man to marry before he is 24, or any young woman before she is 18—and a young man, at whatever age he *wishes* to marry must show to the police and priest of the commune, that he is able, and has the prospect to provide for a wife and family. These remarks [says Mr. Combe] apply more especially to Wurtemberg. And here the peasantry are better off, more moral and refined in fact, have a better taste, &c. than *in* England or France.

At the last dates, the Boundary Question was exciting very little interest in England; and was spoken of parliament by the ministry, in a rather indifferent tone.

The Legislature of Massachusetts repealed the law of that state which prohibited the intermarriages of Whites and Blacks. In the house the vote was 164 to 15.

*A Wise Answer.*—*In West Africa* the Church Missionary Society of England have a school for poor negro children. It is related of a little girl who belonged to that school, that when one of her fellow pupils had beaten her, she was asked 'Did you beat her again?' She answered, 'No, *I left it to God.*' The annals of philosophy and human wisdom might be searched in vain for any thing equal to that answer—a diviner spirit was there.

*A Sensible Government.*—The Ottoman Government has dispatched into all the districts in which opium was cultivated, firmans addressed to the Governors, requiring them to cause grain to be sown in all the fields, which have been heretofore appropriated to the use of that drug. This measure is adopted in consequence of the rigorous exclusion of opium from the ports of China, by which the chief demand for this article will be cut off.

*An Influential Man.*—The venerable Noah Webster writes to the editor of the Baltimore American, that 600,000 copies of his celebrated spelling book have been sold within the last year, and his *great dictionary* is going to a new edition.

☞ We have received a demonstration of the proposition of Junius, from X. We cannot make it intelligible however without a figure, and can only say that the proof is entirely satisfactory. Those interested in such studies can see the demonstration by calling.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Wm. Davison, $11,15; C. Staats, 6,00; Rev. J. A. Wood, 4.67; John L. Shotwell, 2,00; R. Townsend, 1,00; John Bryant, 2,0

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally

## MARRIED.

In New Brunswick, on the 6th inst. Rev. Jas. O. Rogers, of the New Jersey Conference, to Miss Lydia A. Bromfield, of New Brunswick.

*At Short Hills, 1st inst. Wm. Williams, of* Rahway, to Miss Mary Ann Whitehead, of Basking ridge.

On the 10th inst. Dr. W. W. Hitt, of Vincennes, Ind. to Miss Ellen T. Shotwell, formerly of Rahway.

On the 25th ult. Mr. John Burset, to Miss Phebe T. Ball, both of Connecticut Farms.

On the 26th ult. Nathaniel Taylor, to Hannah M. Wilson, both of Clinton.

On the 27th ult. James Monroe Gaskill of Rahway, to Sarah M. Haines, of Westfield.

## DIED

In New Brunswick, the 25th inst. Margerel Campbell, sister of the late James Campbell, Esq. of Philly Hill, near Bound Brook,—in the 76th year of her age.

At Westfield on the 27th ult. Mr. Elias Mott, aged 33, late of Elizabethtown.

## See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

## Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. B. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles,* Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all.

J. B AYRES.
J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840.

## Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. & F. Randolph is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said Firm are requested to present them for Settlement, and all those indebted are sequested to make immediate payment.

JACOB RANDOLPH.
FURMAN RANDOLPH.

Brooklyn, April 4th, 1840. 6t 3w

## Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk, Thread and Cotton Edging; *Shell* Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap by

D LENOX.

## To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village.

ELSTON MARSH.

## Tax Sale.

BY Virtue of a Tax Warrant to me directed I have levied upon the wood, timber, fence and other vendible property upon the lands of Moses Wilcox situate in Scotch Plains, in the township of Plainfield, county, and state aforesaid, for the tax for the year 1839, which I will expose to public Sale on the premises on Thursday, the 7th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. sufficient to make the sum of $3.50

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK Const.

April 6th, 1840. 6t 4

## PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Next Quarter of this School under the care of

**Messrs Davison & Wallace**

Will commence on Monday, April 6th.

Books found for those who spell and read. No extra charges.

A Few Bushels of

## ROHAN POTATOES,

Also, a few bushels of

## Chinese Corn,

All raised by the subscriber, and For Sale, by

March 30, 1840. LARUE WEBSTER.

## For Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE, near the residence of the late John Wilson, Esq.

Also, a Work Shop,

Heretofore used as a Carpenter's Shop, and suitable for that, or similar purposes.

Inquire of Dr. Allen Wilson.

March 23, 1840. 6t 2

## Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, *such as Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherry* and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised.

D. LENOX.

## Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Painted Muslins, at low prices.

VESTINGS.—A Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS.—Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by

April 4. D. LENOX.

## Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

## Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

## Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. April 1st, 1840.

John Allen,
David Allen,
Susan Beahout,
John Bush,
Angelina Bisbee,
Jacob E. Bisbee,
Thomas Barrett
Susan Bartley,
Charles Campbell,
Charles Cochrane,
Henry Clarke,
Mrs. D. Camp,
Wm. D. Drake,
Erastus Eno,
Adaline Eggleson,
Henry Fisher,
Harriet Freshe,
Wm. M. Fraser,
David L. Gage,
Sarah Grinnell,
Jacob H. Hadden,
Pratt Johnson,
Isaac C. Mundy,
John G. Meeks,
Lewis Morgan,
Wm. E. Perking,
Dr. Perine,
Peter Page,
Garret Rockwell,
E. L. Runyon,
Jacob Shotwell,
Smithson,
John Smalley,
Barnard Steele,
Samuel Sutphen,
James H. Tallman,
James Thorn, jr. 3
George Thorn,
Benjamin Terry,
Wm. M. Terry,
Richard Truax,
Frederick Winans,
Widow Willey,
Th. mas M. Willey,
Free'n Williamson,
Jesse J. Young,
J. MAN. KING, P. M.

## Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Plows of the most approved pattern. Having sold the patent for two years past, and had them proved, I warrant them to be good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Castings, Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get so they may be ordered, of the different patents.

D. LENOX.

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.

GEORGE R. POUND,
*MAHLON POUND,*
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 6w 3w

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has *just purchased, and Batters himself that he can,* and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange.

G. COREY.

## Also To Rent.

*The west end of the Dwelling House,* standing on the lot where the Subscriber resides.

March 2d, 1840. H. A. COREY.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber would respectfully give notice to the Inhabitants of Plainfield that he intends to open a SCHOOL for the

**Instruction of English Branches,**

on the 1st Monday of April next, the 6th, in the room where John Laing formerly kept store. Next door to T. Manning's.

A share of patronage is requested.

Plainfield, March 2d, 1840. ERASTUS ENO.

# To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, a shoe building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of Boice & Gardner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and all having accounts against them to present them for payment, as one of the firm is going to leave the place.

☞ The books will be in the hands of Alvah Gardner.

PETER M. BOICE.
ALVAH GARDNER.

Plainfield, Feb. 21st, 1840. 16t 3w

## Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers Commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 28th day of April next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Sitles, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 14 to 15 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water running through the same. Situated in the Village of Scotch Plains in the township of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist Mill and Store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JOSEPH WOODRUFF, } Commissioners.
DENNIS COLES, }
GIDEON ROSS, }

Feb. 23d, 1840. 16t 2w

## Dissolution.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Ayres & Bullman*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JARVIS B. AYRES.
DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 18th, 1840.

☞ The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, who will be pleased to serve his customers, as they may favor him with their orders.

JARVIS B. AYRES.

## For Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing nine rooms, and 2 cellars. For *cash or first and advantage of situation* it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Possession will be made early in the spring. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or address him by mail for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 12t 6

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

### NEW ARRANGEMENT

On and after MONDAY, the 23d March, 1840, the three trips per day each way, (Sunday's excepted,) as follows:

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella;

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave Elizabethtown, at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M. and at 6 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 7 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 12 M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M. and 10 minutes before 4 1-2, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibuses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages will run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages will commence running to Easton, Pa. on the 1st of April, in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, March 23d, 1840.

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 1st of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tf

## Oyez! Oyez!

THE Subscriber being about to dissolve his business, now offers for sale, his Stock, as it very reasonable, and will sell on short credit. All persons would do well to call and examine, for in hard times, you all wish to buy low, and now is the chance, so make a good use of it. ☞ Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes, Cheaper than ever. *Call and See.*

G. FOX POUND.

March 10, 1840.

## N. B. All Persons having demands

Against the late firm of G. Fox Pound & Co. are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle, as it is expected that the concern be closed by the 1st of April.

G. FOX POUND.

## N. B. Those having demands

Against the Subscriber are requested to present them and all indebted to the same will please call and settle.

G. FOX POUND.

## JOSEPH DENNISON,

## Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house on Somerset, between Second and Third sts. where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let carpets from my shop on Credit,—Cash for rags will award. J. D.

April 23d. 16t

## More New Goods

### Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Goo de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored do do do Do, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

*For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.*

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

## House to Let.

SITUATED in the lower part of Plainfield, large and new, and well built, owned by the subscriber, and occupied the past year by the widow Dunn. Attached to the premises is a barn, which will be let or not, as the applicant may wish. The above will be let low if application be made soon. Apply to Mr. Manning Vermeule near the premises, or to the subscriber at Boundbrook.

Feb. 2d, 1840. JOEL DUNN, jr.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for *he paper, books.*

M. P. CUSHING.

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 30, 1839. 24 Tm pd.

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.—Davie's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry, McVicker's Political Economy.—Sixes, Dabell's Arithmetic.—Websters Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book.—Smith's Grammar Parley's Geography.—Olney's do. Mitchell's Geography.—Olney's do. Smith's Arithmetic.—Colburn's do

And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 16th, 1840.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate; and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union."

M. P. CUSHING.

Plainfield, Union, Feb. 13th, 1839.

## NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY TIN WARE, &c.

THE Subscriber would give Notice to the public that he has now on hand a large assortment of Tin Ware, made of double coated tin, which he will sell for cash or country produce, such as old copper, brass, iron, beeswax, &c. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at the old stand, a few doors south of Mr. Anderson's.

## Milk Pans and Pails,

Milk Pans, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.—Milk Pails, 1s. 6d. to 4s.—Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Tea Kettles, Cullenders, Dustpans, &c. &c. very low prices.

## Tin wash kettles, fire-proof.

The prices so low, none need go without—large sheet Tin, to solder. Boxes will be supplied at low price.

## Slide Milk Strainer,

Which answers for a butter strainer.

## Brass Kettles,

Best English Brass, at 1s. 6d. per lb.—Annealed, South of Sheffield, 2s. 3d. per lb.

## Copper Pumps

Made to any size or width, or stamps, warranted to work well, much per cent cheaper than can be bought in New York. Call and see.

Hatter's Kettles, and all kinds of copper work done to order at short notice. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

## A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

## NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Selections and literary intelligence—Copious notices of Fashion Concerts, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this purpose—Reports upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the noted Dramas and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc. and a judicious variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, and Guitar,

Published weekly in the city of New York

### New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, the one being a picture of "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing of the Pilgrims," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, as specimens of blending the two together, the finest Authors by American Artists; both as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in the fine arts.

As a refined and elegant repository of the Belles letters, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should forward their subscriptions. At the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place, in supplies issued for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the eldest, and unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, a regular table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library is itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year—a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

*The Editors are most numerous, our resources more ample, and our means to render the Mirror the best of periodicals shall be unflagging and ever.* At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the literary men and belles of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New Volume, one of which will be a splendid steel engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. *A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.*

In entering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle countrywomen; in the assurance of which fact the Mirror has long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which, under this head, we so acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Ann st. Subscription 5 dollars per annum, elegantly printed in the quarto form, with a title page, table of contents, and numerical type. It is embellished with splendid copper royal quarto engravings, and several choice wood cuts, and concludes with a large piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious index are furnished. The terms are invariably required in all cases in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the Editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ *Remember, all letters enclosing the Mirror must* be post paid, and be post paid, and that always.

☞ The necessary always to advance.



## HOUSE & LOT

## For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just below the Church and Academy lot. It will be sold low if application is made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 26th. DANIEL OSBORN.

57 The article publicly sold by the Inventor for the last year, is the same as that now offered to the public. But if any person shall be so unfortunate as to be induced to purchase a spurious article, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed to the support of a man who has done more for his country.

*Translated from the German.*

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,
of GERMANY,
*The Great and Celebrated Benefactors.*

*Citizens of York and South America!*

The Royal Office Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) believing the unparalleled honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though wholly unknown to the rest of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be true, as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of his fellow men, and has conquered the fears of all but his opponents to refute, viz: Consumption is a disease of excessive acidity in a disordered stomach, to a disease of excessive acidity of the bowels, and the state of the Fire Clay or Life Preservative of the human body. The wonderful healing system for years before their death. The sweet consolation of the Lungs—and which may be so far the least complained of the Lungs—and which may be so far certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold is by simple medicine. An inestimably precious doctrine, which, in the hands of the faculty, will lead to lessen to the apparently benefit of their patients, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses," even without they imagine it to be such, and secure from its approaches, teaching them that the great secret to the Art of preserving health is to pick out the diseases seeds in the blood and not wait till the fruit grows on.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the lasting gratitude, and the gratitude of a world of sufferers for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE or the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title as universally acknowledged over our great continent since it has so effectually cured thousands of cases of DEEP SEATED CONSUMPTION, both in the first and second stages of CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages.—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the labratories of Europe, and has thereby proved its success in the Masonic Hall of Science.—a medicine, for which self the Congress of Physicians—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence, and medicine, whose wonderful virtues have been so lovingly portrayed even by those whose sorrowful hearts have been made glad by the visits of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the humble instruments of conducting many a weary soul into bright and happy realms of bliss, and address of friends into joyfulness from here unto heaven.

## GOELICKE'S

## MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a power to cure all diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians

# Plainfield Union.

**Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.**

**Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1840. Number 170.**



**The Plainfield Union.**

*PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.*

EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

*MILTON F. CUSHING,*

**EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

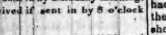
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines make a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of commonadvertisements.

*NEW ARRANGEMENT,*

*Commencing February 14th, 1840.*

**New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.**

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark,* 37 1-2 *cts. to Elizabethtown,* 37 1-2 *cts.—Rahway,* 0 *cts—New Brunswick,* 7 *cts.*

**Brunswick Trains.**

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street.)
At 9 o'clock, A. M. daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

**Newark Accommodation Line.**

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
*Every day except Sunday.*

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 4 3-4, & 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, and 10, P. M

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from all the crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 cts. for 6 months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

Feb. 14th, 1840. tf

## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave, by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the "Reverend Impostor," the soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine.—A Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unmitigated Villain! The fact is this:—☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every AGENT of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Get all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they will be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give immediate alarm, by having this article inserted two months in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Impostor, he will kindly insert all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,

General American Agent, Depository
Boston, Dec. 22d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st

VARIETY.

*Solomon's Temple.*—At sunset, I seated myself in front of the mount of Olives four or five hundred feet from the front of Siloam near where were the gardens of David—Jehosephat was at my feet; the high terraces of the temple were a little above me, on the left; I saw the beautiful cypress which raise their pyramidal heads above the porticoes of the mosque El Akss, and the dome-like orange trees which overshadow the fountain of the temple, called the orange Fountain. This fountain recalled to my memory one of the most delightful traditions invented, transmitted or preserved by the Arabs. It is thus they recount, that Solomon chose the site for the temple.

Jerusalem was a plough field; two brothers possessed that ground where the temple is now erected. One of these brothers was married, and had several children; the other lived alone; they cultivated in common the field which they had inherited from their mother. The time of the harvest being come the two brothers bind the sheaves and place them in two equal heaps, which they leave on the field. During the night he who was unmarried, said to himself, my brother has a wife and children to succor; it is not just that my portion should be as great as his; I will take from my heap some sheaves, and add them to his, and he will not perceive, and therefore cannot refuse to take them.—And he did as he had said.

The same night, the other brother awoke, and said unto his wife,—My brother is young and lives alone, companionless; he has no person to assist him in his labor, and console him in his fatigue; it is not just that we should take as much sheaves from this common field as he; let us arise, and carry to his heap a certain number of sheaves, and he will not take notice of them to-morrow, and therefore cannot refuse to take them.' And they arose and did as they had determined.'

In the morning each of the brothers went to the field, and was surprised to see that the two heaps were still equal; neither of them could inwardly give account of this prodigy. They did the same thing for several nights in succession; but as each of them bore to his brother's heap the same number of sheaves, the heaps remained equal, until one night both placed themselves on watch to ascertain the cause of the miracle, and met each other carrying sheaves intended for the other.

'Now, the place where so good a thought had entered the heads of two men at one time, and been so perseveringly pursued must be a place agreeable to the Almighty, and men blessed it, and chose it to build thereupon the house of God.'

'What a charming tradition! It breathes the simple goodness of the patriarchal manners!—How ancient and natural is the inspiration which fell on man to consecrate to God a place where virtue has germinated on earth! I have heard hundreds of legends of this kind amongst the Arabs. The atmosphere of the Bible is breathed in all parts of the East.

*Animal Cotton.*—In a recent number of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, there is an account of an insect very common in the west Indies called the Capada Worm, which produces a substance apparently equal, if not superior to the finest silk or cotton.—It is of the most dazzling whiteness and of the greatest purity, answering the purpose of lint in the hospitals of negroes, when silk and vegetable cotton serve only to inflame wounds by the asperities of their filaments.

The Capada worm itself does not yield the substance here spoken of, but is the mere subject of a most singular process, by which it is produced.—The worm is assailed by a swarm of ichneumon flies, as they are called, a species of insect very small, which drive their stings into the skin of the victim over the whole extent of its back and sides, and at the same time deposite their eggs in the wounds thus made.

In the course of a fortnight these eggs were hatched, the capada worm during that interval seeding upon leaves with great voracity: and the animalcules thus generated, without quitting the body of the parent worm, elevate themselves on the lower extremities and each proceeds to envelope himself in a little cocoon. The formation of these cocoons occupies only about two hours, and myriads of them being crowded close, form a white robe, with which the capada worm appears elegantly and comfortably clothed. As soon as this covering has been completed and the little artists that wove it have retired each to its self made cell, the worm endeavors to rid himself of his officious guests and of the robe which contains them, and he finally succeeds after great efforts.

The cotton produced in this remarkable manner may be used without any preparatory process as soon as the flies have quitted the cocoons which is generally within eight or ten days after their seclusions. It is not known that any attempt has been made to weave this silky substance into a wearable tissue; but from the description that is given of its texture and consistency, there seems to be no doubt but that it could be wrought into a most beautiful and enduring fabric.—*Balt. American.*

## Female Courage.

A striking trait of courage in a lady forms the subject of conversation at present in the French metropolis. Madame Aubry lives in a solitary chateau, not far from the town of——. The family consisted only of M. Aubry, his wife, a child about a year old, and one maid servant. In the little town, every light is out by ten o'clock, and of course the most perfect solitude reigns at that hour in their house, which lies off the road, and is completely hidden by trees. One night last winter, Madame Aubry was sitting alone, reading. Her husband had left her in the morning to visit a friend some six or eight miles off, and as he expected to bring home a considerable sum of money, he had taken the unusual precaution of arming himself with a pair of pistols. At about six o'clock, the lady went up to her room to put her child to bed. Her apartment was a large room on the first floor, filled up on one side by an old fashioned chimney, and on the other by a deep and spacious alcove, near which stood it is he! At that moment if he had been the worst her infant's cradle. The night was a gloomy of all husbands, he would have been perfection in one, cold and dark, and every now and then a his wife's eyes. He had only taken off his wet dash of rain beat against the gothic windows. cloak and put away his pistols, and delighted at The trees in the garden bowed to the wind, and again seeing what he loves most on earth, opens their branches came sweeping against the casement; in short, it was a night in which the solitude of the mansion was more complete and solitary than usual. Madame Aubry sat down on a low chair near the fire, which by its sudden flashes cast an uncertain light over the vast apartment, throwing its antique carvings and mouldings by turns into brighter relief or deeper shade. She had her child on her lap, and had just finished preparing it for the cradle. She cast her eyes towards the alcove, to see if the cradle was ready to receive its little occupant, whose eyes were already closed. Just then, the fire flashed up brightly, and threw a strong light on the alcove, by which the lady distinguished a pair of feet, cased in heavy nailed boots, peeping out under the curtain in front of the bed. A thousand thoughts passed through her mind in an instant. The person hidden there was a thief, perhaps an assassin—that was clear. She had no protection, no aid at hand. Her husband was not to return till night at soonest, and it was now only half past six. What was to be done? She did not utter a single cry, nor even start on her seat. The servant girl probably would not have had such presence of mind. The robber probably meant to remain quiet where he was till midnight, and then seize the money her husband was to bring with him; but if he should find he was discovered, and that there was no one in the house but two women, he would not fail to leave his hiding place, and secure their silence by murdering them. Besides, might not the girl be the robber's accomplice? Several slight causes of suspicion occurred to her at once, and all these reflections passed through her mind in less time than we take to write them. She decided at once what she should do, which was to send the girl out of the room.

'You know that dish my husband likes,' said she, without betraying her alarm by the least change in the tones of her voice, 'I ought to have remembered to have it got ready for his supper.' Go down stairs and see about it at once.'

'Does not madame require my help here as she generally does?'

'No, no I will attend to every thing myself. I know my husband would not be pleased, if he was to come home after his ride, in such bad weather, and not find a good supper ready.'

After some delays, which increased in the lady's mind that suspicion she was forced to conceal, the girl left the room. The noise of her steps on the stairs died away gradually, and she was left alone with her child, with those two feet, motionless at their post, still peeping out under the curtain. She kept by the fire, with her child on her lap, continuing to caress it and sing to it, almost mechanically. The child cried; it wanted to be put to bed, but its cradle was near the alcove—near those dreadful feet, how could she find courage to lay near them! But at last she made a violent effort. 'Come my child,' said she, and got up. Harsly able to stand erect, she walked towards the alcove, close to the robber. She put the child in the cradle, singing it to sleep as usual. We may imagine how much inclination she had to sing. When the child fell asleep, she left it, and resumed her seat by the fire. She did not dare to leave the room; it would arouse the suspicions of the robber, and of the girl, probably his accomplice. Moreover, she could not bear the thought of leaving her child, even if it was to purchase her own safety. The clock pointed to seven. One hour yet, a whole hour, before her husband would come! Her eyes were fixed on those feet, which threatened her with death at any moment, with a sort of fascination. The infant slept quietly. We do not know whether even an amazon, in her place would have been bold enough to try a struggle with the robber. She had no arms; besides she made no claims to valor, but only to that passive courge, founded on reflection, which is far the rarer of the two. Every few minutes she would hear a noise in the garden. In that noise a ray of hope shone on her for a moment—it was her husband, it was deliverance! But no—it was only the wind and rain, or the shutters creaking. What an age every minute seemed to be. Oh, heroines of fiction, how tame! Does the thief mean to leave his hiding place? No. It was only a slight, probably involuntary movement, to ease himself by changing his position. The clock strikes—only once, it is the half hour only—and the clock is too fast besides! How much anguish, how many silent prayers in these trying minutes! She took up a book of devotion and tried to read, but her eyes would wander from the page to fix on those heavy shoes. Recall at once a thought arose that chilled her to the very heart. Suppose her husband should not come! the weather is stormy and he has relatives in the village he went. Perhaps they have persuaded him it was unsafe to travel at night with so large a sum of money about him; perhaps they have forced him, with friendly violence, to yield to their urgent invitations to wait till morning. It is striking eight—and nobody comes. The idea we have alluded to, appears to her more and more probable. After passing two hours of such agony, the unhappy lady, whose courage had been kept up by the hope of final rescue, feels her strength and hope fail her. Soon she hears a noise under the window and listens doubtfully. This time she is not mistaken. The heavy outer door creaks on its hinges, and shuts with clamor: a well known step is heard on the stairs and a man enters, a tall, stout man. It is he, husbands, he would have been perfection in his embrace. He bends over the cradle, kisses the forehead of his sleeping child, and then turns to the two feet peeping out under the curtain.

If M. Aubry had been wanting in presence of mind, he would not have deserved to be the husband of such a woman. He made a slight gesture to show he understood her, and said aloud, 'Excuse me my dear, I left the money down stairs I'll be back in two minutes.' Within that time he returned, pistol in hand. He looks at the priming, walks to the alcove, stoops, and while the fore-finger of his right hand is on the trigger with the other hand, he seizes one of the feet, and and cries in a voice of thunder, 'surrender, or you're a dead man!' He drags by the feet into the middle of the room a man of most ill favored aspect, crouching low to avoid the pistol which is held within an inch of his head. He is searched and a sharp dagger found on him. He confesses that the girl was his accomplice, and had told him M. Aubry would have a large sum home that night. Nothing remains now, but to give them over to the authorities. Madame Aubry asked her husband to pardon them, but the voice of duty is louder than that of pity. When M. Aubry heard from his wife all she had gone through, he could only say, 'Who would have thought you so courageous!' but, in spite of her courage, she was attacked that night with a violent nervous fever and did not get over her heroism for several days.

*Influence of a Christian Mother.*—What a public blessing, what an instrument of exalted good is a christian mother! It would require a pen superior to mine to trace the merits of such a character. How many, perhaps, who hear me feel that they owe to it all the virtue that adorns them; or may recollect, at this moment, some saint in heaven that brought them into light to labor for happiness temporal or eternal. No one can be ignorant of the irresistable influence which such a mother possesses in forming the hearts and minds of her children, at a period of nature take is lesson and example at every pore.

Confined by duty and inclination within the walls of her own house, every hour of her life becomes an hour of instruction, every feature of her conduct a transplanted virtue. Methinks I behold her encircled by her beloved charge, like a being more than human, on whom every mind is bent, and every eye directed, the eager simplicity of infancy inhaling from her lips the sacred truths of religion in adapted phrase and familiar story, the whole rule of moral and religious duties simplified for easier infusion, the countenance of this fond and anxious parent all beaming with delight and love; and her eye raised to Heaven occasionally in fervent supplication for a blessing on her work. Oh what a glorious part does such a woman act on the great theatre of humanity, and how much is the world to be pitied who is not struck with the image of such excellence. When I look to its consequence, and remote, I see the plant which she has raised and cultivated, spreading through the community with richest increase of fruit. I see be, diffusing happiness and virtue through a large portion of the human race. I can fancy generations yet unborn rising to prove and bless her worth; then I adore that God who can destine a single human being to be the stem of such extended and inestimable benefit to the world.—*Dean Kirwan*

There is nothing which so keenly wounds a little mind, as to witness the objects of its jealousy calmly pursuing their own concerns, without the least notice of its puny vaporings.

*Chemistry.*—When butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put into the cream, the butter will require much less churning. When soap is to be made, if a little old soap be put into the ley and grease, the soap will be made with considerable less boiling.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

Trouble not yourselves about another's business, for you will be apt to neglect your own.

*Potato Glue.*—Take a pound of potatoes, peel them, and boil them well, pound them while they are hot in three or four pounds of boiling water; then pass them through a hair sieve; after words add to the two pints of good chalk, very finely powdered, previously mixed with four lbs. of water, and stir them both together. The result will be a *species of* glue, or starch capable of receiving every sort of coloring matter even of powdered charcoal, of brick, or of lampblack, which may be employed as an economical means of painting door posts walls, palings, and other parts of the building exposed to the action of the air.

*Roger Minot Sherman.*—A correspondent has sent us the following anecdote:

Many years ago, while the legal reputation of Roger Minot Sherman was yet in its infancy, and he himself a young man of twenty-three, he was a resident of Norwalk, Connecticut. He had been a member of the State Senate, and was very highly respected; but the party adverse to him in politics, suddenly gained the ascendency, and determined to bring him down a peg or two.

A "town meeting" was to be held, and town officers to be appointed; among whose number, in old Connecticut, is an official personage designated a "*Hog-Hayward.*" The duties of this dignitary are not exactly synonymous with those of the "*High-Agitator,*" of the district state of New Jersey, (whose business it is to take the curls out of pigs' tails,) but are much more reponsible, though perhaps hardly as laborious. The hog-hayward's duties are to "captivate" all stray pigs, put rings in their noses, and imprison them in the village pound. To this high office, his enemies resolved to elevate Mr. Sherman. The town-meeting convened, despatched its other business, and came to the election of petty officers, at the tail of which list stands the officer we speak of. Then arose

'Gentlemen,' said the moderator, 'please to nominate for hog-hayward.'

'Roger Minot Sherman!' exclaimed half a dozen voices. The moderator, being a worthy man, was somewhat amazed; but could do no less than put it to vote, by requesting 'those in favor of the nomination to hold up their right hands.'

The majority of elevated hands was overwhelming; but the moderator felt inclined to give the matter the go by, and said it was 'not a vote.'

The voters immediately clamored for a division of the house. Mr. Sherman, who had remained quietly seated in a corner, now rose, and with great *frankness* said; '*Mr. Moderator,* this seems to me most decidedly to be a vote; but, nevertheless, I would thank you to allow the house to *divide*, in order to show me *how many hogs* I shall have to take charge of.'

At the last ball at the Tuileries, no less than fifteen hundred bottles of champagne were swallowed, and eighteen hundred of other wines. This will not seem surprising when we consider that four thousand invitations were sent out. The legitimists intimate that the company was rather of a miscellaneous character. It is said that the marchioness de Boulogne, when about helping herself to an ice, the only one left, on a salver which was handed to her, found herself anticipated by some one's stretching out a hand before her. The intrusive hand belonged to a gentleman in uniform, one of the king's aide, who informed her as he swallowed the ice, "*old woman, you're had!*" The marchioness surprised to find she was in such select society, ordered her carriage at once.—*French paper.*

Don't be affrighted if misfortune stalks into your humble habitation. She sometimes takes the liberty of walking into the presence chamber of kings.

At the instance, probably, of the mad zealots of abolitionism in the United States, an *Anti-Slavery Convention of No tons!* is to be held in London, in June next. The obvious intention, if not sole purpose, of this movement, is to operate upon the United States—to interfere in our domestic concerns. It is more than doubted, as a most intelligent American writer abroad, affirms, that Great Britain is sincere and truly philanthropic in any thing she has done for emancipation; since for every slave she has liberated in the West, she has brought ten into the most abject servitude in her vast eastern dominions; and for the million spent at home, five times that amount is gained to her cupidity elsewhere. Add to this the "multiform bondage and infinite wretchedness, of her own starving population at home. and it is impossible not to see the hypocrisy and impostu re of her pretensions, to "perfected civilization," and sublimated philanthropy.—*Presbyterian.*

*Tom Dibdin and the Lozenge.*—Tom Dibdin had a cottage near Box Hill, to which, after his theatrical labors, he was delight ed to retire.—One stormy night, after Mr. and Mrs. Dibdin had been in bed some time, Mrs. D. being kept awake by the violence of the weather, aroused her husband, exclaiming, "Tom, Tom, get up!" "What for?" said he.—"Don't you hear how hard the wind is blowing?" replied Mrs. D. "Well asleep, but could not help pursuing a peppermint lozenge out of the window, my dear. It is the best thing in the world for the wind!"

*A Bold Fellow.*—Frederick the Great, after a very terrible engagement, asked his officers who behaved most intrepidly during the contest. The preference was unanimously given to himself. "You are all mistaken," replied the king, "the boldest fellow was a fifer, whom I passed twenty time during the engagement, and he did not cease to vary a note the whole time."

A singing master, while teaching his pupils, was visited by a brother in the tuneful art. The visiter observing that his chorister pitched the tunes *cooolly*, said, "Sir, do you not use a pipe?" "No, sir," with admirable gravity, replied the brother, "*I chew.*"

When a man thinks precisely as you do on any subject, how apt you are to think that man is right.

For the Plainfield Union.

*Mr. Editor:*

I have lately availed myself of your columns as an inquirer for simple, unadulterated TRUTH. I have had no motive beyond its attainment. It has not been my design to controvert any man's theology. I entered your columns as a mere inquirer. When Respondent in all the goodness of his heart held up his taper to light my path I could not but thank him.

Inasmuch as he answered only for the Baptists and seemed evidently to lean toward their system, would it have been quite kind in *me*, to refuse to unite with them and not assign my reasons? Here then at the very point where I needed Light, Light is denied. The taper has gone out. Instead of showing me it is "close communion" consisted with Christian charity, Respondent, perhaps, and some other good men employ the editor to publish his own and their regrets that the correspondence has taken a sectarian turn!!!

One word on the subject of editorial neutrality. In what does it consist? In publishing nothing the truth of which is not perceived intuitively by all? If so, I despair. Why, my dear sir, if you take this ground, your correspondents will no more dare to assert that 2 and 2 make 4, for fear that, the man who says they make 22 will cry out—Sectarianism.

Is not that a neutral paper which is open for the use of all parties? And is it manly in Respondent to cry sectarianism, or get you to cry it for him, just at this juncture?

In my first article I told you my reasons for resorting to your paper. I could not then, nor can I now attend all the churches in town at once. If I attend one, who can tell me what I have lost by my absence from the others? Thro' the columns of your paper, however, all the light of all our pulpits may burst upon the mental darkness of all sincere inquirers at once. And if, (as it sometimes happens,) there is more intelligence—more thorough scholarship—more sound sense—and more piety to be found in the *pews* than in the *pulpits*, are the people to be deprived of knowledge because a few zealots, not so say bigots raise the cry of "sectarianism" when they ought to instruct the ignorant.

I was delighted with the remarks of Solus. He is evidently a man of good sense and good feeling. His irony in his reply to my fourth inquiry is a severe thrust at the dear people who "get their thinking done out." But when "all comes to all" what has Solus done? He has merely referred me to the "Old fashioned Bible." Has that old fashioned Bible taught one man that he must be immersed?—another that he must be sprinkled?—another that he must wear a broad brim and say 'thee' and 'thy.'

Informer would make a Presbyterian of me. But can he tell me where to find the Presbyterian Church? Have not the Pastors of the Presbyterian Church been quarrelling about the *color* of the "forbidden fruit" till each party disowns the other? Informer will let me know what Presbyterianism *is* before he induces me to accept his invitation, even though he assures me his church "will do me good."

In conclusion let me say to Respondent, and to Informer, and to Solus, and to you, Mr. Editor, that though I respect you all as quiet, inoffensive men, I cannot consent to swallow your advice without examining it. Please answer my first inquiries definitely. O come to my relief and bring a Light, the *Light of Truth*.

INQUIRER.

*New Orleans.*—The quantity of cotton received this season at New Orleans up to the 29th of March was 657,000 bales, of which 505,000 had been exported, leaving about 150,000 bales still in market. A correspondent of the New York Gazette writing at the above date, states that perhaps one-fourth of the crop has yet to reach market, and it is probable that the exports of cotton from the Gulf of Mexico alone will exceed the whole exports of all the other cotton ports in the U. S. Business at New Orleans was unusually dull—boats from the interior arriving with full cargoes of western produce and returning almost empty.

*Twenty Lives were Lost* by a freshet at the factory ponds in Simmonsville, R. I. on the night of the 12th inst. The embankments gave way and 2 dwelling houses, a factory, a store and part of a grist mill, were carried; 19 of the bodies had been found.

There was a great loss of cattle, horses, some hundred head, and other property by a freshet in St. Francis river, Arkansas, on the 19th ult. The loss in Randolph and St. Lawrence counties alone is $50,000.

The Ohio river had seven feet two inches of water in the channel on the 10th inst.

At Wheeling, at the same date, the depth was eight feet.

*Most Melancholy.*—A newly married couple Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cluney, were drowned in Point Creek, Ohio, on the 25th ult. by being accidentally thrown into the water from a wagon. They had been married but two days before. The husband was drowned in the attempt to save his young wife. They both sunk clasped in each other's arms.

So forward is the season that green peas were in the Charleston market, March 17.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.—About 2 o'clock, Saturday evening, the building occupied by Messrs. Langtree & O'Sullivan, and Thomas Allen, as printing offices for the Democratic Review and Madisonian, were discovered to be on fire. The building was destroyed with most of its contents We take the particulars from the Globe;

Messrs Langtree and O'Sullivan saved most of the stereotype plates of the Madison papers, and about 1000 copies of the first volume of the work; the other 2 volumes we believe, were entirely destroyed.—The edition was 1800 copies, 3 volumes to each, valued at from 10 to $12,000. Insured for $6000; their property destroyed is estimated from 15 to $18,000. The material of the Madisonian office were all destroyed, and no insurance on them. They were worth we suppose, from 6 to $8000. The roof and the upper floor of the Medical College were burnt; insured for $3000, and it will require that sum it is supposed to repair it. The Baptist church was injured to the amount of 5 or $600. A frame soap factory was entirely destroyed, worth probably between 8 hundred and $1900.

It is not ascertained how the fire originated. Some of the hands in the Madisonian office were at work until after 12 o'clock; and the fire had made great progress when discovered, about 1½ o'clock. But the prevailing opinion is, that it occurred in Messrs. Langtree and O'Sullivan's Office.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

Emmons—[Pop]—is also among the burnt out.—The stereotype plates of all his great works were destroyed; Van Buren's life; Bunker Hill, Death of Tecumseh, &c. I am sorry to learn that nearly the whole of the beautiful edition of the Madison papers, printed by Mr. Langtree, was destroyed. The medical College was burnt, and the Rev. O. B. Brown's church was on fire, and considerably singed.

There was a severe thunder storm in Washington on Sunday, as it appears by the following letter in the Courier:

This afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a severe gust passed over the city of Washington, accompanied with thunder and lightning. For fifteen or twenty minutes the rain fell in torrents, the like of which I have no recollection ever to have witnessed. The wind, during the same time, blew a tremendous gale. The lightning struck in different places in the District of Columbia.

In the river a small schooner was capsized. Whether any lives were lost I have not heard. The penitentiary of this City sustained some injury. The church in which the colored people worship, was struck and a colored woman killed A man on board a schooner lying at Alexandria was killed by the lightning. It is rumored that several other persons were struck, but not materially injured.

## Late from Europe.

Six days later news from England has been received by the arrival of the Memphis from Liverpool, with papers to the 16th, March. There is nothing important. The ship Roman Capt. Salisbury, came in contact with the Richard Anderson, 13 miles from the Holyhead Light, on the 12th ult. and was so injured that she sunk in two hours. All persons on board were taken off by the Anderson, but Capt. Salisbury (who had sailed out of New York in the China trade for 20 years,) died in an hour after, of distress of mind. The present was his first voyage to Liverpool. In compliment to the memory of the deceased, the American vessels in port displayed their colors half mast.

*From the Liverpool Albion of March 16.*

*Great Import of Cotton.*—Yesterday not less than fourteen vessels laden with cotton to the amount of about 25,000 bales, entered the Mersey Of these 12 were from New Orleans, one from Charleston, and one from Natchez. At least a score of cotton ships are now due.

The demand for American cotton has been limited throughout the week, during which the market has been dull, and closes heavily without change in price since last week. Sea Island barely maintains former rates.

The ships Sheridan and South America have arrived since the Memphis, bringing our Liverpool dates to the 20th ult. The most interesting item relates to China. The overland Mail from India had reached London with dates from the British East Indies to the 31st January, and from Canton to the 15th Dec. The preparations for the war at Calcutta and Madras, are on the most extensive scale. One extract says that the Governor General had in the name of the British Government declared war against China. On being questioned on this point in the House of Commons Lord J. Russell said no official information of the fact had been received. Directions had been given to the Gov. General of India to make certain preparations, and although no official information had been received, he presumed that some consequence might have resulted from these preparations.'

## Still Later.

The packet ship South America, Capt. Bailey, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th ult., has brought London and Liverpool advices four days later.

In the condition of the London Money Market there has been but little alteration since our last accounts.

The arrivals of cotton at Liverpool had been very extensive—the sales to a fair extent, and the prices generally well sustained. American Flour had slightly receded.

*France.*—The attention of all political men in Paris was directed on the 14th ult. to the election which took place in the bureaus of the chamber, appointing the commission which was to examine and report upon the demand of secret funds, that question of life and death to the Thiers Cabinet. The members named are Lamartine, Amilhau, Vivien and Wustemberg, of the 221; and Cuamartin, Berville, Havin, Berger and Defitte, supporters of the Thiers Cabinet. We have an account of the number of votes for each, from which it appears that the Opposition had 183 votes, and the ministry 193. This is pretty decisive.

*Egypt.*—Accounts from Alexandria of the 27th ultimo, state that Mehemet Ali was indefatigable in organizing his means of defence. The principal points on the coasts of both seas had been fortified and well garrisoned: provisions of all descriptions were stored in the arsenals and magazines; 70,000 regular troops in Syria; 24,000 irregulars ordered to advance on Alexandria, leaving 16,000 other irregulars, and the Scherif with his Arabs, to guard the occupied points; in Egypt 36,000 men on board the squadron, capable of serving on board and on land, 4,500 in the arsenal of Alexandria, five regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, one of artillery, 4,000 able and well disciplined men belonging to the military schools and other establishments, 5,000 militia enlisted at Alexandria, 4,000 at Rosetta and Damietta, 20,000 at Cairo, 70,000 workmen employed in the arsenals of Cairo and in the manufactories of the viceroy, 50,000 Bedouins, and 100,000, if necessary. Such are the forces on which Mehemet Ali calculates for the defence of his dominions.

The consuls had frequent interviews with the Pasha, but as he had notified to them that every thing connected with business should be presented in writing, political matters entered not in their conversation. One of the European agents having, however, lately touched on the Turco-Egyptian question, Mehemet Ali referred him to his ultimatum, and declared to him he would repel force by force. In this intercourse with the consuls he seemed to take pride and pleasure in reminding them of his first debut in the world, when he was a simple officer. He also liked to converse with them apparently with delight on trade, manufactures, sciences, &c.

The plague continued to lurk in the wretched hovels of the suburbs, inhabited by the poorest Arabian population; for several days only one case had manifested itself in the city. The troops, hospitals and arsenals were free from the malady.

CHINA, &c.—The London Sun of March 14 says:—"It appears, according to the intelligence from China, that no declaration of war has as yet been made by Lord Auckland against the Chinese. Indeed it was expected that negociations would take place, particularly when the imposing British naval forces made their appearance.

Private letters from Hong Kong state that the Alexander Baring, Cordelia, and Han were loading there with tea brought down by the Americans.'

The Bombay Gazette, of the 31st Jan. says:—

'We receive most unfavorable accounts of the state of the crops in and about the Cuttarh and Balasore districts. About two thirds have been totally lost from drought, and grain is consequently rising every day in price in the town of Balasore. The last quotations were 24 seers the rupee.'

☞ The Store House in New Brunswick of James B. Cox, was crushed to the earth on the night of the 12th inst. by the weight of corn that was in it. The corn belonged to J. Bishop & Co. and we are sorry to add, several hundred bushels of it was precipitated into the canal.—*Fredonian.*

The whole line of the Morris Canal is open for boats, and the Spring business has commenced under favorable auspices. The first clearance granted at Dover was on the 20 of March, the earliest ever yet given.—*Jerseyman.*

*Houston Times.*—We have received several numbers of the *Daily Times*, published by Osborn & Lively, at Houston, Texas. It is a spirited, neat looking paper, and above all, is well filled with advertisements. We wish the enterprising proprietors success, especially as the senior editor is a connexion, and one of our oldest apprentices.—*Ib.*

*American Ribands.*—We examined yesterday a box of figured satin ribands, manufactured in Economy, Mr. Rapp's settlement in the western part of Pennsylvania, by Miss Gertrude Rapp. They were of various width's and colors, very handsomely figured, possessing all the beauty of an imported riband, with a texture of twice the ordinary strength of such fabrics. These ribands are at the store of Mr. Charles M'Kuraha, No. 27, 4th Second street, Philadelphia, and they deserve the attention of those who are interested in the production and use of such beautiful articles. We may add that there will shortly be sent to this market, from Economy, elegant satin for dresses.

*British Philanthropy.*—The New York Signal states that 286 liberated Africans, captured by her Brittanic majesty's schooner Skipjack, are sent to Trinidad to be incorporated into her Brittannic majesty's 2d West India Regiment of negroes!

*Death of a Venerable Matron.*—The last Princeton Whig announces the death, on the evening of the 8th inst. at her residence near that Borough, of Sarah Clarke, aged near 90—a respected member of the Society of Friends. The aged person was the last survivor of those few whose privilege it was to attend and minister to the wants of the gallant General Mercer, during the few days (8 or 10) of extreme anguish and suffering that he survived the battle of Princeton, in which he fell mortally wounded, on the ever memorable 3d of January, 1777, within a few rods of where she has lived for more than 60 years. The house is now standing, to which he was carried, and in which she spent a long life: it was pierced with many a ball on that eventful day.

☞ *Slide of Earth in Canada.*—On the morning of the 4th inst a large tract of land of several hundred acres, near Three Rivers, L. Canada, slid off into the river. There were upon it two houses, several barns, 40 horses, cows, and other domestic animals, and 500 fine sugar maple trees. The land went off gradually, and the inhabitants (including the men employed in making sugar, who took the alarm as soon as they saw the trees moving,) made their escape.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed a severe law against the issue and circulation of post notes and bills under the denomination of $5.

*Insurrection in the West.*—Letters of the 21st ult. from Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, 400 miles N. W. of St. Louis, give alarming symptoms of war on the part of the border Indians. The inhabitants of that thinly settled district had flocked to Col Kearney for protection Many of the Omoes from the Big Platte, have crossed into the state, in small parties of 16 or 20, and levied contributions from the whites killing their stock, and taking away whatever of grain and property they might want.

One letter from the Fort says the whole or a greater part of the Ioways had crossed into the State in a body, and were then committing still greater outrages—among other things, insulting the women in a most indecent manner. They were well armed with rifles—painted, and gave the strongest reason to believe that they intended to war with the whites.

Col. Kearney had sent all his possible force, 100 dragoons under Capt. Boone, after them, leaving only 40 men with himself at the garrison. But if the two parties of Indians should unite they could muster 600 warriors and fears were entertained for the result.

*Death of Ex-Sheriff Parkins.*—Joseph W. Parkins, Esq. formerly High Sheriff of London, died at Newark on Sabbath morning, 12th inst. aged 70 years of an affection of the bowels. Mr. Parkins has resided in Newark about two years, chiefly with a young friend, in whose house he died, and who is understood to be his principal legatee. We believe he never had a family, but his remains are to be taken to England at his request and interred by the side of his parents. It is believed that he has left a considerable estate.

The ship Lowell, which is to sail from Boston in a few days, for Liverpool, will take out, as part of her cargo, 2000 chests of tea.

The election for members of the Virginia Legislature occurs on the 23d inst.

Contentment is great riches.

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | | 5 60 to | 5 87 |
| | Rye Flour, | 3 00 to | 3 25 |
| | Indian Meal, | 3 00 to | 3 50 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | | 1 10 |
| | Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | 60 |
| | Corn, yellow, northern, | 52 to | 57 |
| | Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | — to | 57 |
| | Do. southern, | 52 to | — |
| | Barley | 61 to | 60 |
| | Oats, | 30 to | 33 |
| | Peas, white dry, | | 12 00 |
| | White Beans, | 15 00 to | 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | | 27 to | 32 |
| | Havana, Matanzas, | 33 to | 34 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | | 12 00 to | 13 25 |
| | Do. prime, | 8 50 to | 8 75 |
| | Butter, dairy | 14 to | 20 |
| | Do. shipping | 12 to | 12 |
| | Hog's Lard, | 6 to | 11 |
| | Pork, mess, brl. | 14 00 to | |
| | Do. prime, | 10 00 to | 12 00 |
| | Cheese, American, | 9 to | 9 |
| | Hams, | 10 to | |
| | Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 to | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | | 80 15 to | 0 16 |
| | Dipped, | 13 to | 14 |
| | Sperm, | 41 to | 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | 10 to | 12 |
| | Java, | 12 to | 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | 13 to | 14 |
| | Upland, | 10 to | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt. | | | 3 00 |
| | Pickled Cod, brl | 3 50 to | 4 00 |
| | Smoked Salmon, lb. | 12 to | 00 |
| | Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | 11 50 to | 12 21 |
| | Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 42 to | 10 25 |
| | Mackerel, No. 3 | 6 25 to | 7 00 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | | 39 |
| | Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 75 to | 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | 8 to | 10 |
| | New Orleans | 6 to | 8 |
| | Loaf, | 14 to | 18 |
| | Loaf, | 15 to | 17 |
| Tallow.—American, | | 11 to | 12 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | | 42 to | 1 00 |
| | Hyson and Young Hyson, | 37 to | 80 |

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of Vergennes, and Woodstock, | 5 a 10 |
| Essex, and Windsor, | do no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | do |
| All the others | 1-2 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| All except | par to 1 |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank Pomfret | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| **NEW-YORK CITY** | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except | par |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (Jt Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mutual Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Nassau bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| **NEW YORK STATE.** | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 1 |
| Red Back | par a 1 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| Ex. State bank, Albany | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 1 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Paterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 5 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| All the good banks | 5 |


# THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, April 20, 1840.


For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ At the annual Town Meeting in Westfield Township, on Wednesday last, the following officers were chosen:

Zachariah Webster, (whig,) *Moderator.*

C. Boice, (whig,) *Town Clerk.*

Elias Kirkpatrick, and John M. Clark, (both administration;) *Assessors.*

Martin Runyon, and Eli Marsh, (both whig,) *Collectors.*

Z. Webster, (whig.) Aaron Coe, (administration,) *Chosen Freeholders.*

Samuel Bagley, (administration,) and Jarris B. Ayres, (whig,) *Commissioners of Appeal.*

Martin Runyon, (whig,) John M. Hand, Wm. Osborn, Henry Baker, jr. and John Littel, (all four administration,) *Town Committee.*

Wm. P. Shotwell, (administration,) and Frazee Coles, (whig,) *Surveyors of Highways.*

Elias Kirkpatrick, and Wm. Moffat, (both administration,) *Constables.*

Wm. P. Shotwell, and ——— Clark, (both administration,) *School Committee.*

Ezra Hand, and John W. Foster, (both administration,) *Overseers of the Poor.*

Caleb Freeman, (whig,) *Judge of Election.*

Elias Kirkpatrick, (administration,) and Eli Marsh, (whig,) *Inspectors of Election.*

In Warren township, the result was as usual, each party carrying a part of the officers, as follows:

Squier Runyon, (whig,) *Moderator.*

Wm. Jennings, (whig,) *Town Clerk.*

David Coon, (administration,) *Assessor.*

Isaac Titus, (administration,) *Collector.*

Squier Runyon, (whig,) and Wm. A. Coddington, (administration,) *Chosen Freeholders.*

Isaac I. Smalley, and Joseph Vail, (both whig,) *Surveyors of Highways.*

Randolph Drake, (whig,) *Judge of Election.*

Peter Pangborn, (whig,) and David Bird, (administration,) *Constables.*

In Morristown, Trenton, Piscataway, and New Providence, the whigs succeeded mostly or entirely.

*Connecticut Election.*—At Mr. Van Buren's election for President, his majority in Connecticut was 452—in 1838, the whig majority was 5,667—in 1839, it was 2,638—in 1840, this spring, it was 4,559.

## Congress.

Thursday, April 9.—The business before the Senate was neither important nor interesting.

In the House, the resolution calling for information in relation to the frontier defence, was taken up, and caused considerable debate.

The remainder of the day, and the whole week subsequent, up to the last account, was taken up by the House in discussing the Bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the General Government for the year 1840, without coming to any decision.

Friday, April 10.—In Senate, Mr. Henderson presented the credentials of his colleague, R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, for four years from the 4th of March, 1841.

Mr. Pierce reported a bill authorising the President to raise 1500 men for the Florida war.

On Saturday, the Senate was not in session—the House was.

On Monday, nothing important in the Senate.

By the following account of a Report and debate in the Senate, on Tuesday, April 14th, it will be seen that there is not the least anticipation of a war with England, on the Northeastern Boundary Question. This is very gratifying intelligence:

The Senate Committee on Foreign affairs this morning made a report in answer to the communications on the North Eastern Boundary.

The committee give their reasons for not reporting at length at this moment. The reasons briefly are—that the subject is now before the British Government. The proposition before that Government will doubtless settle or lead to the settlement of the question. The difficulties in the way of an amicable adjustment will not be found to be so great as have been anticipated. We may [adds the report] reasonably expect that a reply will be received early in May.

They trust the answer will be satisfactory to all parties, and are therefore disposed to await the arrival of the answer. The committee after briefly stating the facts as they exist, conclude by expressing the opinion that the question of peace or war will depend in a great measure on the answer of the British Government to the proposition.

Mr. Wright said that he had called for it in reading with a view of printing an extra number of copies. He lived near a border town and his constituents, without cause as he thought had been alarmed by the recent correspondence.

Mr. Clay of Ky as one of the committee assented to this report.

Mr. Wright believed that the great preparations in the provinces were made with the view of self protection, or to prevent any violence on the part of the dissatisfied people of the province. He did not beleive there was any design on the

part of Great Britain to place these troops in Canada with a view of war.

Mr. Ruggles believed that we are to avoid a war by preparing to meet a war. He believed war by preparing to meet a war. He believed war by preparing to meet a war. He believed moreover, that Great Britain in such a cause as this, and with the opinion of the world against her, will not willingly engage in a war.

Mr. Clay was very happy to hear the Senator from Maine say that he was not for war. If there was a war party it was a criminal one. He was pleased to believe that the dominant party were opposed to war. The opinion of the country was against war, and no party but a criminal party could be found to defend war.

*New York City Election.*—The administration have carried the city by their usual majority. Mr. Varian was re-elected Mayor, by a majority of 1626, and the administration have carried 12 wards out of 17, which gives them a large majority in the Common Council. Mr. Varian's majority a year ago was 1067. The administration majority last fall in New York, was 1559. The new law did well, and is spoken of with approbation by both parties, both in New York and Brooklyn. The division of the city into more than seventy districts, says the New York Evangelist, certainly operated to manifest advantage on the cause of public morals. The polls were of easy access, to all who wished to deposit their votes for the sake of performing their duty. Rioting and drunkenness were comparatively scarce, and the business of election appeared as a business of a moment, rather than an occasion for a frolic.

☞ The whigs of Brooklyn have elected their Mayor by 187 majority, being a whig gain of about 140 votes. They have also carried 12 of the 18 wards.

☞ The whigs have also elected their Mayor in the city of New Orleans, and other officers, by a majority of about 100. How it has been heretofore, we are not informed.

☞ At the State Election in Rhode Island, last week, the whigs still retained the ascendency, by how large a majority we have not ascertained. Providence went for the whigs by 600.

The Raymond, Mississippi, Times came to us by the last mail with every column of its whole four pages, and the addition of a large Supplement, entirely filled with Sheriff's and Marshal's sales of estates under execution.

*A Mammoth Swine.*—The April number of the Cultivator contains a wood cut representation with a description of a prodigious porker of the Berkshire breed, grown by A. & G. Brentnall, Cazenovia, Orange Co. N. Y. This pig was put up to fatten on the 10th of September, 1839, and weighed 1800 pounds, dead weight, dressed, estimated at 1300 lbs. On the 24th February last he was slaughtered, and weighed dressed 636 lbs. Gain 496 pounds in 166 days, averaging *three pounds a day!*

*Bridge across the Mississippi.*—The people of St. Louis have for a long time thought of building a bridge across the Mississippi, at that city. The City Council some time since authorized Mr. Elliet to examine into the practicability and expense of such a structure. He has made a report, of which the Gazette gives the following as the essence:

"This bridge is to be 3000 feet long, from bank to bank, to be supported by wire cables, to raise only two piers and three arches, and to be elevated above low water mark 70 feet, and above high water mark 45 feet, so as to admit of a free passage under the arches for the tallest steamboats. The cables are to be suspended over the two piers from towers that, from the bed of the river, rise to an elevation of 200 feet. The central arch is to be 1800 feet long; the arches at the ends 600 feet each. The entire cost is set down at $737,566."

*Missions to the Hudson's Bay Settlement.*—The Rev. Messrs. Barnley, Randall and Mason arrived in the packet ship Sheridan, on their way to the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements.—These gentlemen go out from the Wesleyan Missionary society, and under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay company. They left this morning for Montreal, with the intention of embarking in the company's canoes which are to leave Montreal about the 20th of this month for the interior. These missionaries will confine their labors to the east side of the Rocky mountains, and will not at all interfere with the missions on the West side, under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Combe, the phrenologist, is lecturing in Cincinnati.

*April.*

——April, hail! With cheerful tone
I bid thee welcome; not alone,
For that thou com'st and bring'st along
The sight, the smile, the tuneful song
Of leaf, and flower of mingled hue,
And many a plumed warbler new;
But that, with lofty wisdom fraught,
Thou walk'st with'al the grateful thought,
That when these pleasant things are o'er
Things still more pleasant are in store.

*Bishop Mant.*

*Hopes and Fears.*

If this great world of joy and pain,
Revolve in one sure track;
If Freedom set will rise again,
And virtue flown come back:
We to the purblind crew, who fill
Their heart with each day's care,
Nor learn from past to future skill,
To bear and to forbear.

*Wordsworth.*

*Planting Posts.*—Experiments show that by setting (oak with their top ends down they last far longer, as they do not readily absorb the moisture from the ground, which causes decay. A tree is so constructed that the sap ascends in the wood and descends in the bark, and this peculiar construction favors the absorption of moisture from the earth, when the butt end of the post is down. By attention to this subject, which will require but very little trouble, a great saving may be made.

An Irishman nearly three sheets in the wind, was asked what belief he was of; he replied, 'I owe Mrs. Elliken twelve shillings for board, and it's her belief I will never pay her, and faith that's mine too.'

There is a certain town in this state where gossiping is carried to such excess, that a man cannot blow his nose, but it is known over town in ten minutes.

For the Plainfield Union.

A correspondent of the N. Eng. Review, in describing the Mammoth cave, Kentucky, says, "at the second fall, (which is fifteen miles from the mouth of the cave,) the water dashed into a pit of great depth. We amused ourselves by rolling down loose rocks into the pit; and such is the immense depth, that a *minute* elapsed before we could hear them strike the bottom,—and the sound but very faint." If this statement be correct, what must have been the depth of this pit, supposing a stone to fall just 16 feet the 1st second? Y.

☞ For a year or two back, we have been anxious to find out who Y was; but have ever been unsuccessful until the week past, when we were so fortunate as to discover the secret.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Henry Kiggins, Elizabethtown, $16,80; Th. Wallace, 2,15; David Coddington, 1,33; Alex. Dunham, ,88; James L. Frazee, ,44.

☞ The Natchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally

## MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. Jonathan Meeker to Phebe C. daughter of Jacob Mulford, both of Elizabethtown.

On the 5th inst. Wm. A. Woodward to Mrs. Jane Schenk, both of Elizabethtown.

In New Brunswick, on the 8th inst. Abraham B. Carter to Catharine, youngest daughter of Joseph C. Griggs Esq.

In New York, on the 9th inst. Daniel Dean, Esq. of New Brunswick, to Miss Emma, daughter of the late Thomas Garniss, of New York.

## Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment for the benefit of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 5w

## Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 25th day of April next, on the Premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Stiles, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 14 to 15 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house and a good proportion of wood lot, having a stream of water running through the same. Situated in the Village of Scotch Plains in the township of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist Mill, and store.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JOHN WOODRUFF, }
DENNIS C[illegible], } Commissioners.
GIDEON R[illegible], }

Feb. 22d, 1840. 162 2m

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

## NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY TIN WARE, &C.

THE Subscriber would give Notice that he now has on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, made of double cross tin, which he will sell for cash or country produce, rags, old copper, brass, iron, lead, pewter, &c. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at the old stand, a few doors south of Mr. Anderson's.

### Milk Pans and Pails,

Milk Pans, from 1s. 1d. to 5s. 6d.—Milk Pails, 1s. 6d. to 3s.—very heavy tin. Wash Basins, Pudding pans, Sauce Pans, Tea Pots, Tea kettles, Cullenders, Dust pans, &c. at very low prices.

### Tin wash kettles, fire-proof,

The price so low, none need go without—large size, 7s. to 8s. Stoves will be supplied at low price.

### Slide Milk Strainer,

Which answers for a pail or strainer.

### Brass Kettles,

Best English Brass, at 3s. 9d. per lb.—American, finished best style, 2s. 6d. per lb.

### Copper Pumps,

Made to any size for wells, or cisterns, warranted to work well, at 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in New York. Call and see.

Hatter's Kettles, and all kinds of copper work done to order at short notice. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 30th, 1840.

## See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *A. Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payment to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 30th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

## Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. B. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. B. DUNN.

## Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. & P. Randolph is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said Firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted are sequested to make immediate payment.

JACOB RANDOLPH.
FURMAN RANDOLPH.

Brooklyn, April 4th, 1840. 68 3w

## Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, Cloths, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D LENOX.

## To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

## Tax Sale.

BY Virtue of a Tax Warrant to me directed I have levied upon the wood, timber, fence and other vendible property upon the lands of Moses Wilcox situate at Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield, Essex county, N. J. for arrears of tax for the year 1839, which I will expose to Public Sale on the premises on Thursday, the 7th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. sufficient to make the sum of $3.50.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK Const.

April 6th, 1840. 68 4w

## PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Next Quarter of this School under the care of

**Messrs Davison & Wallace**

Will commence on Monday, April 6th.

Books found for those who spell and read. No extra charges.

A Few Bushels of

## ROHAN POTATOES,

Also, a few bushels of

## Chinese Corn,

All raised by the subscriber, and For Sale, by March 30, 1840. LAING WEBSTER.

## Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

## Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Printed Muslins, at low rates

VESTINGS.—A Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS.—Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by

April 4. D LENOX.

## Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

## Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

## Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold this pattern for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

## Also, An Assortment of Castings,

Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patterns. D. LENOX.

## JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1164

## More New Goods

### Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*NEW ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 23d March, 1840—two three trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella;

Leave New York, from the foot of Market field st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and at 1 P. M. and at 6 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 7 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M. and 10 minutes before 4 1-2, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

A Line of Stages will run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages will commence running in Easton, Pa. on the 1st of April, in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, March 23d, 1840.

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. 1A1

## Oyez! Oyez!

THE Subscriber being about to discontinue his business, now offers for sale, his Goods at very reduced prices. All persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine, for in hard times you will wish to buy low, and now is the chance, so make a good use of it. ☞ Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes, Cheaper than ever. Call and See.

March 10, 1840. G. FOX POUND.

N. B. All Persons having demands Against the late firm of G. Fox Pound & Co. are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle, as it is expedient that the concern be closed by the 1st of April. G. FOX POUND.

N. B. Those having demands Against the Subscriber are requested to present them and all indebted to the same will please call and settle. G. FOX POUND.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber would respectfully give notice to the inhabitants of Plainfield that he intends to open a SCHOOL for the

**Instruction of English Branches,**

on the 1st Monday of April next, the 6th, in the room where John Laing formerly kept store. Next door to Mr. Webster's.

A share of patronage is requested.

Plainfield, March 2d, 1840. ERASTUS ENO.

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.
GEORGE R. POUND,
MAHLON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 64 3w

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. H. A. CORY.

## Also, To Rent.

The west end of the Dwelling House, standing on the lot which the Subscriber resides.

March 24, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c &c.

M P. CUSHING.

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by PETER M. FORCE.

Dec. 30, 1839. 54 2m pd.

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
Davis' Surveying.—Day's Chemistry,
McVicker's Political Economy.—Slates.
Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Philology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
And all the books hereafore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

## Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of Boice & Gardner, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and all having accounts against them to present them for payment, as one of the firm is going to leave the town.

☞ The books will be left in the hands of Alvah Gardner. PETER M. BOICE.
ALVAH GARDNER.

Plainfield, Feb. 21st, 1840. 166 3w

## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. April 1st, 1840.

John Ashton,
David Allen,
Sheras Beebout,
John Burch,
Angelina Bishop,
Jacob R Boice,
Thomas Barrett
Susan Bartley,
Shariot Campbell,
Charles Cochran,
Henry Clarke,
Mrs. D. Camp,
Wm. R. Drake,
Erastus Eno,
Adaline Eggleston,
Henry Fisher,
Harriet French,
Wm. H. Frazee,
David C. Gage,
Sarah Grierson,
Jacob H. Hadden,
Piatt Johnson,
Isaac C. Mundy,
John C. Martin,
Lewis Morgan,
Wm. M. Fisher,
Dr. Forster,
Squier Pope,
Samuel Rockwell,
E. L. Runyon,
Jacob Shotwell,
A Smalley,
John Smalley,
Barnard Sperry,
Joseph Smith,
James H. Tallman,
James Thorn, jr. 2
George Tolerton,
Thomas Terry,
Wm. M. Terry,
Richard Tunes,
Frederick Winans,
Milton Willey,
Thomas M. Willey,
Phebe Williamson,
Jane Youngs. 2

J. MANNING, P. M.

## A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

## NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices of the Literature of the day—Selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on *Steel*, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.,

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the finishing & representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to al who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence with the first number. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that would arise from late applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an elegant volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library, in fact, in itself, and afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the first writers of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superior engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In entering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle countrywomen in the assurance that the favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with heavier, mission, and imperial type. It is embellished with superb royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and every month a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a complete Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Every Saturday, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

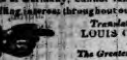
*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

**Bonds, Deeds,** all kinds of **Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c.,** done in the best manner, at our rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited, by M. P. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1838.

☞ The article publish below, had concerning the new and peaceful doctrine advanced by the illustrious Geo-Medic of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

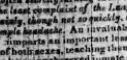


*Translated from the German.*
LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY.
*The Greatest of human Benefactors of North and South America :*

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the inestimable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by not a few of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he presents to us as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—A doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and of which he challenges his opponents to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vital (or Life) Principle ; of the human body exactly resembling in the species of germ before the ☞ often secretly lurking in the system for years before the to the least suspicion of the Lungs—and which may be a certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold, a simple headache.* An invaluable and precious doctrine this, as it imports an important truth to the *apparently* hopeless victims of consumption, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their ☞ days or hours even while they imagine themselves secure from the fatal tenacles, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the undying gratitude, and the gratitude of a world near unfolding, for the discovery of a remedy, which for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* claim for it such a title whose healing fat may justly be trumpeted over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages.—A medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure of its creation, and thereby proved it because in the Material World, it is the *Ultima Thule Conquerer of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose unprecedented success has been so amazingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing the tendency into hope, sick ness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S



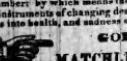
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a myriad remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a myriad virtues influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, as one daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inexorable *grasps.*

DOSE.—Adults, for adults, one drop; for child dren, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop are to be found in every Bottle.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars" ($2,50) per HALF ounce.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.



A Certificate of three members of th MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but we set this benevolent members, who are influenced by selfish motives, at nought. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we have found his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears daily hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we looked upon him in the highest contempt, believing and openly proclaiming him to be a mere impostor and the prince of quacks. But on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make a trial of it upon reputed victims of that most hopeless patients; and we soon found ourselves in the situation of a person who, in our own desire to ascertain the knowledge or efficacy in our self interest) publicly to swallow a dose of some fearful medicine, during which examination, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was so much overwhelmed by our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as upwards of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him to be a benefactor to our race, an honor to the profession, and to our country that gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guarantee that it is of great efficacy in consumption, without our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER KAUP, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

*CERTIFICATES.*

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir.—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, made to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rassor was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and is able to do his own having last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, name has been afflicted with a CONSUMPTION for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative: at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to leave his bed, or scarcely to sit up. A phial of the medicine and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

*PAINTING BUSINESS,*

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with promptness and despatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he now offers for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

His ample arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and at he intends to sell

**At very reduced Prices,**

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous for them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office March 9th, 1839.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

**For Sale at this Office,**

**March, 1840.**

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOK such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 8 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, best quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S BILLS.

ALMANACS for **1840**

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax.

—Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Pocket Combs—Pocket Combs—Wafers.—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

## School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacree, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Rectoric.—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

## Miscellaneous.

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Life and Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whitmer's Book of Nature,—Polak's Course of Time,
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Abbot's Mother at Home—Child at Home,
Boyle's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of Daniel Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds.—Pirate's Own Book.
Professor Olney's Treatise on Weights and Measures
The American Comic, and the Crocket Almanack for 1840, with many cuts
The Waverley Novels, new uniform edition, 22 volumes, for sale separate, or together.
Thadeus of Warsaw—William's Poems.
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Reformers Cruzoe—Milton's poems
Barbauld's Eden's Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Baxter's Saint's Rest.—The Young Husband
Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps.
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Scarper's Flask
Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Baron Munchausen—Providential Call
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters,
Father Clement, and a number of smaller books.

## *Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vasas, with plates,
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound.
The Anti-Slavery Alphabet form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Address to the Convention and Writings,
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Witherforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,
Pictorial Primer, with plates.—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Slave Trade,
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Mymoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, at 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and *American* Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rocester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonaparte's Oraculum ; or Book of Fate—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte ; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
A General RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

## Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills of Sale Leases.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*In* Chancery, N. J.

Between the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Co. complainant, and David Coddington, et ux. defendants.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue or Outcry in Plainfield, on the 18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Beginning at a stone being Hugh W. Davis' south west corner—then with his line n th west 2 chains and 37 links to the middle of Second street—then along the middle of Second street south west 68 links and a half to a stone—then south 45 deg. and 10 min. east 2 chains 37 1-2 links to a stone being the south east corner of a lot of land purchased by Isaac Leonard—then with the line of James Wilson's land north east 63 1-2 links to the place of beginning, containing fifteen and a half one hundredths of an acre of land. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 29th, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton cap silk, at 1s. 6d. to 5s. D. LENOX.

## NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY TIN WARE, &C.

THE Subscriber would give Notice that he now has on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, such as double cross tin, which he will sell for cash or country produce, rags, old copper, brass, iron, lead, pewter, &c. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at the old stand, a few doors south of Mr. Anderson's.

**Milk Pans and Pails,**

Milk Pans, from 1s. 6d. to 3s 6d.—Milk Pails, 1s. 6d. to 4s.—very heavy tin. Wash Basins, Pudding pans, Sauce Pans, Tea Pots, Tea kettles, Cullenders, Dust pans, &c. at very low prices.

**Tin wash kettles, fire-proof,**

The price so low, none need go without—large size, 7s. to 8s. Stores will be supplied at low price.

**Slide Milk Strainer,**

Which answers for a pail or strainer.

**Brass Kettles,**

Best English Brass, at 3s. 9d. per lb.—American, finished best style, 3s. 6d. per lb.

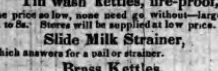
**Copper Pumps,**

Made to any size for wells, or cisterns, warranted to work well, at 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in New York. Call and see.

Hatter's Kettles, and all kinds of copper work done to order at short notice. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

*Hat Tips! Hat Tips!*



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and so the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*In Chancery, N. J.*

Between Wm. Hand, complainant; and Jacob Th s et al. Defendants.

Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY Virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expos for sale at Public Vendue at Conger's Hotel in Plainfield on the 15th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of Land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Butted and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at a stone in the middle of the road that leads to Town own, in Daniel Dender's line and running with his line south 45 degrees, east, 95 links to a stone and Ira Runyon's corner—thence with his line north 45 deg. east. 2 chains and 48 links and a half to a stone in John Gaunt's line—then with his line to Benjamin Jennings, north 45 deg. west 95 links to a stone and Jefferson E. Dunn's corner—then with his line south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 54 links to the place of beginning, containing twenty-three and three quarter one hundredths of an acre of land.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 29, 1840. 6tds

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 ly

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a most valuable information on the silk. The object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in mores multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the ultimate product of the same farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any more labor than is required to set out trees after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a most important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the Journal of the American Silk Society has been established; it contains the clearest directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market. It includes all other information that can be required to enable a person to engage in the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriotic and philanthropic work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form ; each number contains 32 octavo page, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

The price is One dollars a year; or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid beforethe work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year; and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Plainfield March 30th, 1839. 15 tf.

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals ; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution ; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since that of Jamaica was, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS*

The widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pill renders it necessary any further elucidation o obviates the usual medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood is its origin which is digested in the stomach and disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed and tested this pill, while a few to disbelieve that portion of their composition which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discovery was one of the many for the generosity of spirit, however, so cha racteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have indeed merit and are entitled to the same shape, namely that they all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act differently upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure which is the peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, " is owing to an unpathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the recipient chyle undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the science of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all expelled from the system by the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them easier to swallow than any medicine known any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed to the patent, secret or nostrum, the introduction of such agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as " Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who will have them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and for family purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

*Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.*

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

## Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful article to every family. JOHN N. DENNISON.

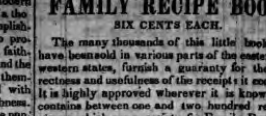
## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.



## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

*Plainfield*, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 ly

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

## *WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c*

THE Subscriber has on hand, a general assortment of well-selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 6th, 1838. 72 tf

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

## Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned :—Sugar, 5c. 6d. and 8s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 1 s.—Molasses, 2s. 6d & 3s. 6d

Lard, 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13c. and 18d.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds always on hand.

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement ; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as it is the earnest wish of mine to be very accomplish, as my capital is quite small, and shortest dements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Silks. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by D. LENOX.

Nov. 18.

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS,

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver & Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1838. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have taken for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,

July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

## For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 8s. 8s.

Sugars, at 6s. 7s. 6s. 8s. for 7 lb.

Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Friends for their great patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

# Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1840. Number 171.



**The Plainfield Union.**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY MILTON F. CUSHING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. (OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

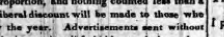
No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of commonadvertisement





NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing February 14th, 1840.

**New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.**

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

*Fare from Jersey City to Newark*, 37 1-2 *cts.*; *—Elizabethtown*, 37 1-2 *cts.—Rahway*, 9 *cts—New Brunswick*, 7 *cts.*

*Brunswick Trains.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily.
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

**Newark Accommodation Line.**

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

*Every day except Sunday.*

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 4 3-4, & 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1-2, 1 1 1-2, 6, and 10, P. M

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 2-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevent much delay and delay after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt-street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is a the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 for 6 months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

Feb. 14th, 1840. tf

**Reverend Imposter.**

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave, by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the Reverend Imposter. This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, thinking him a depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Revered Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands a worthless medicine—and a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative. (and almost everybody does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to given a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to for, ward him a copy of each paper in which it is seen as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General Asserian Agent. Depository Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 189 Washington st


POETICAL

From the New World.

## Wreck of the Hesperus.

A BALLAD.—*By H. W. Longfellow.*

It was the schooner Hesperus,
That sailed the wintry sea;
And the Skipper had ta'en his little daughter,
To bear him company.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy flax,
Her cheeks like the dawn of day,
And her bosom sweet as the hawthorn buds,
That ope in the month of May.

The Skipper he stood beside the helm,
With his pipe in his mouth,
And watch'd how the veering flaw did blow
The smoke now West, now South.

Then up and spake an old Sailor,
Had sailed the Spanish Main,
I pray you put into yonder port,
For I fear a hurricane.

Last night the moon had a golden ring,
And to-night no moon we see!
The Skipper he blew a whiff from his pipe,
And a scornful laugh laughed he.

Colder and louder blew the wind,
A gale from the north-east;
The snow fell hissing in the brine,
And the billows frush'd like yeast.

Down came the storm and smote amain
The vessel in its strength;
She shuddered and paused like a frighted steed,
Then leaped her cable's length.

Come hither! come hither! my little daughter,
And do not tremble so;
For I can weather the roughest gale,
That ever wind did blow.

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat
Against the stinging blast;
He cut a rope from a broken spar,
And bound her to the mast.

O father! I hear the church-bells ring,
O say, what may it be?
'Tis a fog bell on a rock-bound coast!
And he steered for the open sea.

O father! I hear the sound of guns,
O say, what may it be?
Some ship in distress that cannot live
In such an angry sea!

O father! I see the gleaming light,
O say, what may it be?
But the father answered never a word,
A frozen corpse was he.

Lashed to the helm, all stiff and stark
With his face to the skies,
The lantern gleamed thro' the gleaming snow
On his fixed and glassy eyes.

Then the maiden clasped her hands and prayed
That saved she might be;
And she thought of Christ, who stilled the wave
On the lake of Gallilee.

And fast through the midnight, dark and drear,
Through the whistling sleet and snow,
Like a sheeted ghost, the vessel swept,
Tow'rd the reef of Norman's woe.

And ever itful gusts between
A sound came from the land;
It was the sound of the trampling surf,
On the rocks and the hard sea-sand.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,
She drifted a dreary wreck,
And a whooping billow swept the crew
Like icicles from the deck.

She struck where the white and fleecy waves
Looked soft as carded wool,
But the cruel rocks, they gored her side
Like the horns of an angry bull.

Her rattling shrouds all sheathed in ice,
With the masts went by the board;
Like a vessel of glass, she stove and sank,
Ho! ho! the breakers roared!

At day-break, on the bleak sea-beach,
A fisherman stood aghast,
To see the form of a maiden fair,
Lashed close to a drifting mast.

The salt sea was frozen on her breast,
The salt tears in her eyes;
And he saw her hair, like the brown sea-weed,
On the billows fall and rise.

Such was the wreck of the Hesperus,
In the midnight and the snow!
Christ save us all from a death like this
On the reef of Norman's woe!

*Value of Books.*—What would become of this civilized, corrupt world of ours without books? There are no more bold Goths and Vandals in the north, to purify us by a little, honest, simple barbarism, and but for good books we should be utterly reprobate.

VARIETY.

## The two Roads to Wealth.

'What a fine thing it is to be rich!' exclaimed Charles Ashton, as he passed Esquire Wilkins' great house.

'A fine thing indeed,' replied his friend, Frank May, 'provided'—

'Provided what?'

'Provided we can have a few other good things with it.'

'Other good things! why man money will buy all the good things in the world.'

'Not quite,' replied Frank. 'To be sure it will buy some small matters which are convenient, but there are things essential that it will not buy.'

'Such as what?' interrupted his friend.

'Such as health, happiness, and a clear conscience.'

'Well Frank, I suppose it would not be exactly the right coin for these commodities, but I'll tell you of one nice article which it will buy.'

'And what is that?'

'A wife!'

'Ah!' replied Frank, that's the only article in the world which I should rather beg than buy!'

'Well, Frank you are a man of independent feelings, but I'm afraid you'll never be a man of independent property.'

'Why, Charles, what makes you think so? I like money, and I mean to get my share, provided I can get it honestly.'

'Ah! you will be too much hindered with scruples, to make any headway in the world. My motto is, Go ahead hit or miss!'

'And I,' said Frank, 'should as lief have nothing to eat but sugar, as to have nothing to enjoy but wealth.'

Here the friends parted, one to his work-shop, and the other to his counting-room. These two young men lived in the pleasant village of B——, on the banks of the Connecticut. Charles Ashton was a merchant, and Frank May was a mechanic. They were both what the world calls "very fine young men." But the world is a superficial observer. Its eyes never look down into the inner sanctuary of the heart, and its ears never listen to the secret sprogs of action; to that Eye the difference between the two characters was very great.

Both applied themselves with all diligence to their respective callings, and hoped to be rich.

Frank May resolved that every dollar should be gained, not only honestly but honorably. As for Charles Ashton, he had but one purpose, and that was to acquire wealth—unirammelled by scruples about ways and means.

'I'll be a rich man before I die!' said he to himself one night, as he was studying his ledger —the only book in the world that he thought really entertaining. He was untiring in his application to business; and if he did not absolutely cheat, he made what are called pretty hard bargains. 'Hard and honest' was his maxim, which some think means 'hardly honest.'

He soon acquired the reputation of a keen, money-making man. But making money is not always making friends. At the end of ten years Mr. Ashton was a richer man than his friend May, but he was surprised to find himself not so much respected, or so happy.—He began to think there were some things money would not buy.

'But I'll see if it won't buy me a wife,' said he. 'I believe its living a bachelor that makes me so blue!'

Now it never occurred to our friend that a wife who could be *bought* might not be worth having. But it did occur, naturally enough, that while he was about it, he might as well try for a rich one. So he went peeping round among the heiresses—nothing doubting that a young lady who was heir to a fine fortune, would inherit every other fine quality. It was not long before he fixed his—affections! no—his thoughts, on *Miss* Jomima Wilkins, the youngest daughter of Esquire Wilkins. It was not the color of Miss Jemima's hair, or the sparkle of her eyes, or the dimple of her cheeks, that attracted our hero's attention. Oh no, Mr. Ashton was too sensible and prudent to be influenced by such trifles in the important matter of choosing a wife. It was well he quite forgot to look for graces of mind or person, for the young lady was scantily endowed.—But then she had ten thousand charms, in the shape of good round dollars, and that was enough for Ashton. He was the richest young man in the village, and that was enough for Jemima. So the bargain was struck up in a trice, and no time lost in moonlight walks and serenades, and no money lost in rides and presents.

This interesting couple were married and took possession of a nice new house, full of nice new furniture, and settled themselves down to get as much comfort as empty heads and empty hearts with a full purse, could give.

Here we will leave them in the full glory of the honey moon, to look after our friend Frank May. Let us see what the lapse of ten years did for him. He was not whit a behind Ashton in activity and industry, and he reaped the usual reward of present comfort and prospective plenty. Though as he told his friend, he meant to acquire wealth, it was not for its own sake, but for the benefit of others. It was good proof of his sincerity that he did not defer doing good till the time should arrive when he could call himself rich. He knew that if he did not form the habit now he would not have the heart hereafter.—He knew, and what is better, he felt that no one should live to *himself*—not even a young man just setting out in the world, who had his fortune to build up with his own hands. He early came to the conclusion that he had four things to attend to in this life, viz. his own temporal and spiritual welfare and the temporal and spiritual welfare of others—that is, of all the human family who should come under his influence, either directly or indirectly. Here was a noble work: sufficient to fill the largest heart, and task the highest energies. This was the grand outline of his scheme of life, and he left it to the finger of Providence to point out daily the particular manner in which it was to be filled up. With these views he stood ready for every good word and work. He was never so busy about his own affairs, that he could not do a good act. When called upon to leave his work to do something for a poor neighbor, or hand round a subscription paper in aid of some benevolent object, or do something for the church or the village, he did not call it an interruption, but considered it as a branch of his business.

The following is one of the attrocious occurrences that are so frequent in the slaveholding states. The blackened disregard of the life of the slave produces dis.regard of that of the white man.

*Awful disclosure of five Murders in one Family.*—The Frankfort [Kentucky] Commonwealth of the 17th inst., gives the following revolting particulars in a letter from Greensburg, in that State, dated March 8. It appears there lived, in July, 1833, about 7 miles from that town, an aged woman named Lucinda White, with her two sons, aged 14 and 13 and a daughter-in-law [whose husband lives in the Southern States] with an infant about 20 months old. Intending to move South in the month of July 1833, as appears, she employed Carter and Simpson indebted to convey them, *and on a certain night* he set off with the younger Mrs. White, the infant and the younger boy, all on pack horses. In about a mile, Simpson knocked them on the head till they were dead, and buried them in a hole two feet deep, near an old out house. The next morning the elder boy was sent off from the home of his mother, and the same night the old woman was killed and buried in the same hole, and in a week after the boy returning was also killed and buried in the same place, making five persons murdered! Suspicions lately led to the arrest of Simpson, and 60 or 70 men turned out and found the bones, and an inquest was held. Simpson has confessed, and implicates two others, whose names are concealed. The fiend killed them for their property, which consisted of a few beds and old furniture, altogether not worth $100. The two implicated by Simpson, and the family of the latter, have all been arrested. This deed of blood almost out-herods all that has blacked the annals of our country.

*From the Boston Journal.*

*Attempt at Murder and Suicide.*—We publish below a letter from North Brookfield, detailing one of the most singular cases of crime, which our columns have chronicled for a long time:

*North Brookfield*, April 11. 1840.

Whipple Bartlett, a man about 28 years old, committed suicide last Thursday night under the following circumstances. Mr. Nathaniel Snow, owed him about twenty-five dollars, which he was unable to pay, and as Bartlett was a miser in his disposition, it was a source of great vexation to him and he had intimated to Snow, that if he did not pay him, he should get satisfaction in some other way. Mr. Asher Rice also owed him three or four dollars which Bartlett found it difficult to collect of him. Under these circumstances, he came to the conclusion to seek revenge by taking their lives & then destroying his own. To carry out this plan, he went to New Braintree and brought a load of dry wood and got the privilege of laying the same in a pasture in Brookfield.

He then collected all his property of every kind—packed his clothes in a trunk, and carried *the trunk to a house near the place where he* had left the wood, and told the people he should call for it on Thursday, or some time in the night. On Thursday afternoon he hired a horse and wagon, and started for North Brookfield.

On the way he met his brother, and told him he was going to sell him his fishing spear, which he did, and insisted on having the pay for them on the spot, as he said he wanted every *cent that was due to him.*

He was next heard of at Asher Rice's, where he called and asked Rice if he could pay him what he owed him. Rice told him he could not.—'That is very strange,' said Bartlett, 'you said you would pay me by the 1st of April.' And upon that he drew a pistol, and was about to fire at Rice, which he discovering, pushed him out of the door. He then went to Nathaniel *Snow's and arrived there about ten o'clock.* He knocked at the door, and Mr. Snow opened it, and asked him to walk in. He again drew a pistol and fired at Snow, and hit him on his breast bone—the force of the ball being broken by striking against a metal button on his vest.

He then drove to the house where he had left his trunk, took it and drove to the place where he had left the load of wood. There he *deposited his trunk* and other *effects, and took his* horse out into the road—took his horse out of the shafts, & hitched him to the fence, put a buffalo skin on him, and returned to his funeral pile. He placed himself in such a position that he thought he should fall on the wood, which he had previously set on fire, and on which he had thrown all his property. He then blew his brains out with a pistol.—But when he fell he did not fall on the wood as he intended, *but fell down* by the side of it. In this situation he was found the next day, with one hand burnt off and one side burnt to a coal.

It appears that his *intention* was to destroy himself and all his property even to the last cent. —And his axe and spear would not burn, he sold them for money. In this ashes of the fire were found about 44 ounces of melted silver, and in his pockets 70 or 80 dollars in bills, and his two watches. Three pistols lay by his side, provided, one for Snow and one for himself.

Snow was not much hurt by the ball, and was *able to attend the funeral of Bartlett yesterday.*

Bartlett was a very singular man. The only object that he was known to love was money, and he has said that he would not outlive his property.—Even a child he was remarkably taciturn, and was scarcely ever known to smile.

Dr. Noah Webster concludes a letter in the Com. Advertiser, with these passages:

I have a manuscript which would make a quarto volume, containing a synopsis of 20 languages the fruits of ten years exclusive devotion to the study of those languages, intended to illustrate their affinities—but I have no hope that it will be published, at least in my day.

I understand that the compilers of a new French Dictionary, and the compilers of a Portuguese dictionary, are now making use of my dictionary in their compilations. Many of my discoveries are altogether new in Europe. I have no knowledge of the Sanscrit except what I have obtained from Prichard and the Asiatic researches; *but it is certain that the Sanscrit is from the* same stock as the Greek and Latin.

Persia was the primitive seat of our German ancestors, and I have found a multitude of English & Saxon words in the Persian.

## Late from Europe.

A law enacted by the Legislature of *Mississippi* at its last session called the "Valuation and Debt Law," provides that when property has been levied on, in satisfaction of an execution the debtor may claim an appraisement; whereupon three disinterested persons shall be chosen, one by the plaintiff, one by the debtor, and the third by the sheriff, who shall appraise the property and make a certificate of the appraisement. The property is then to be offered for sale at auction, and if two-thirds the appraised value be not offered, the sale is to be stopped and the *property to remain* in the hands of the debtor for one year, and then be offered again for sale to the highest bidder.

*Loss of Literature.*—We regret to learn from Rome that the fire in the library of the Roman College has been far more destructive than was at first apprehended. Upwards of 370 manuscripts have been destroyed, including 27 Arabic, 40 Persian, 9 Armenian, besides a collection of the Indian and Chinese dramas, all of which are unpublished, and supposed to have had no duplicates in Europe. The number of printed books consumed has not yet been ascertained; but 1500 volumes, belonging to the earliest days of printing are unhappily included in this portion of the loss, as well as the valuable collection of Greek and Roman Classics, bequeathed to the Roman College by the celebrated French philologist Mureux, enriched by the autograph marginal notes of that illustrious scholar.

*A wonderful Clock.*—A clock maker of Vienna whose name is Mathias Ratzenhofer, has constructed a clock of which the following description is given—

Its dial plate which is 14 inches in diameter, has in the centre the dial for Vienna, and around and radiating from it seventy-two cities of different parts of the world, each with its own dial and name of the place. It shews the difference of meantime between Vienna, and the seventy-two other towns, and is set in motion by a four pound weight only; all the other clocks, however, are put in motion from the centre of the Vienna clock, so that if the work stand still, nothing more is necessary than to set the Vienna clock to make all the other clocks indicate the true time.

One of the finest vessels that sails from our country, the Thomas P. Cope, left our wharves yesterday afternoon for Liverpool. She goes out as an extra in the Liverpool line from this city, so great is the press for freights. This vessel, which has attracted great admiration both here and in Liverpool, is named after the founder of the line, one of our most highly esteemed and influential citizens, who although retired from active business pursuits, still lends his time and influence to all measures calculated to advance the interests of our city. She carries among other things 8125 barrels of flour, 500 sacks of corn, and about 140 bales of cotton besides some light goods. The regular packet which sails on the 20th, the Algonquin, has also a cargo of flour and wheat engaged, viz. 10,000 bushels of wheat, 2800 barrels of flour, the balance of her cargo being cotton. The ship North Star has also a cargo of near 3000 barrels of flour, and will sail in a day or two for Liverpool.—*Phil. North Am.*

It is to-day just six weeks since the Hackensack Bridge of the New Jersey Railroad was burnt, and we have the pleasure to state that the new bridge has been so far completed as to be ready for crossing at 2 o'clock. Since the rebuilding commenced, the Company have had less than 30 days of good weather. The public and the company are chiefly indebted to the enterprise and energy of the chief engineer, Major Sykes, for this unprecedented despatch. From this day, therefore, the trains of cars will cross regularly without detention. The track for the travel on the turnpike will be completed in about a fortnight. The new bridge, we understand, is even more substantial than the old one, and is among the strongest edifices of the kind in the country, though there are but two trusses.—*Newark Daily of the 18th inst.*

☞ A clerical friend who has had occasion lately to make enquiries on the subject, sends us the following list of the churches in the state of New Jersey, including all denominations, as far as he could ascertain. The number is believed to be correct:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Presbyterian, | 90 | Baptist, | 65 |
| *Methodist*, | 74 | *Episcopalian*, | 40 |
| Quakers, | 67 | Dutch Reformed, | 37 |

Other denominations, 10.—Total, 383.

It appears by a review of the Baltimore markets in the American that 200,000 barrels of Flour have been shipped from Baltimore during the last three months. The inspections for the quarter ending on the 1st inst. shows the very *large aggregate, in round numbers, of 258,000* barrels. The inspections from the 1st to the 16th inst. were about 29,000 barrels, making an aggregate inspection from the 1st. of January to the 16th of April, 1840, of about 287,000 barrels. The consumption of the city and parts adjacent is estimated by well informed persons at about 2000 barrels per week, which for the 28 weeks ending on the 16th inst. would make *56,000 barrels.* Deducting this amount, and 30,000 barrels now on hand and it leaves 200,000 barrels as the export to South America, the West Indies, &c.

*Jump of a Lady.*—The New Orleans True American has chronicled a leap by Miss Kerr, the danseuse, which would make her fortune if she could only repeat it on the stage. She was a passenger on board the steamboat Selma, which was snagged in going up the Mississippi, and when the boat parted in the middle, she found herself on the hurricane roof of the part sinking *in the deep water*; with a desperate bound, however, she sprung to the part falling to the shore, and at one leap cleared a space of 28 feet.—Without stopping, she essayed by another spring to reach the shore, but the second effort was too great; she fell short, and descended, uninjured, into the soft mud of the Mississippi waist deep. When extricated, we imagine, she could hardly be in a plight to appear among the Bayaderes.

## From the Norfolk Beacon.

## Stupendous Bank Robbery.

A committee of the Bank of Virginia, under the Superintendance of several heavy stockholders, were laboriously employed from the time of the teller's disappearance, up to Saturday afternoon, in investigating the matter. Their report it is understood, will be made to day. In the mean time the astounding fact has been disclosed that the amount of his embezzlement, and the over drafts he has permitted, amount to a fraction over *five hundred and eighty thousand dollars!!*

This is indeed a blow from which it will take a long time for the bank to recover; and it has been inflicted by one whose family and social connexions were of the highest respectability, and he himself occupying an enviable position in the community.

We learn that Benj. Green a citizen of Richmond, and a connexion of Dabney, was apprehended on Friday night as an accomplice in this wholesale robbery, and underwent an examination before the Mayor on Saturday. He was committed by D. W. Leigh and James Lyons, Esqrs. and fully committed, but admitted to bail in the sum of $50000.

We also learn that the circumstances which led to the arrest of Green were as follows—

Dabney, had obtained permission to be absent on Saturday, the 4th inst: and after the bank was closed on Friday afternoon, was seen passing down Main street, with several bundles under his arm.—He shortly after made his appearance at the Columbian Inn, in Carey street, where he hired a horse, private room, and shortly dispatched a servant for a small trunk, which was brought to him, and in which he packed the bun*dles which he had carried under his arm.* These bundles, as was subsequently proved contained bank notes.

He then took the trunk in his hand and went to a stable in the neighborhood of the inn, where he met Green who furnished him with a horse and gig for this escape. From Richmond he proceeded to Taylorsville, at the junction of the Fredericksburgand Louisa railroad, where all trace of his further progress was lost. The conjeture is, that he fled North via. Fredericksburg. He left orders, at the depot to deliver the horse and gig to any one who might call for them next day—and the person calling being one sent by Green, [so goes our information] that individual was, upon the fact being known, arrested.

Green's co-partnership is supposed to be, from the amount of his effects found in the teller's desk, nearly $200,000; but he positively declares that it does not exceed $30,000.

*From the Newburgh Journal.*

*Lead Mines in Sullivan County N. Y.*—Lately we made a short excursion to the lead mines which have been recently opened in the Shawangunk mountains, near the village of Wurtsboro. It is two or three years since this mine was discovered, and a company was soon after formed for the purpose of smelting the ore, but from some mismanagement of their officers, we have been until lately unsuccessful in obtaining a sufficient yield of lead to make the business profitable. After many experiments, the business is now progressing with a fair prospect of ample remuneration for the large amount of money expended in the erection of buildings, and machinery. The smelting works and the buildings connected with the same, are conveniently situated, immediately on the east bank of the Halfway Brook, and are about a mile north of Wurtsboro', and the whole establishment is on a much more extensive scale than we had anticipated. The works for crushing the ore, and shaking and separating it from other substances, are driven by a steam engine and by water power, and the machinery is said by those acquainted with such matters, to be superior to any erected for a like purpose in this country or in Europe. The mining operations were commenced near the summit of the mountain, about a fourth of a mile from the smelting works. After sinking a shaft to a considerable depth, a tunnel was excavated from the west side of the mountain nearly 200 feet to intersect it, through which tunnel the ore is now taken out on a railway, and the opening thus obtained serves also to drain the water which flows into the mine. To Vergennes, the superintendants of the works we passed through the tunnel, and entered into the several chambers or galleries which have been excavated in the bed of ore for 10 or 1200 feet, until we came to the opening at the summit. The vein is generally about five feet in width, and the supply of ore appears inexhaustible. At present there is but one furnace in operation, but the company are preparing for the immediate erection of three others, when they will be able to run 12 tons of lead daily. They have lately obtained a number of experienced miners from Switzerland, who are now employed in the works, and from their knowledge in the business, the advantageous location and the abundance of the ore, and the good quality of the lead, there can be but little doubt of the success of the undertaking.

*Brutal Treachery.*—An extract from a Texan paper, received at New Orleans, gives an account of an act of brutal treachery towards a party of Camanche Indians, by a detachment of Texan troops, under the superintendance of the Secretary of War of the Republic of Texas. It appears a party of about 65 Indians arrived at *San Antonio*, with a little girl, captured from another tribe, whom they wished to ransom.—The chiefs were invited to a council, and while assembled in a room, a company of troops was marched in. They were then told they were prisoners, and immediately made battle, and *were all shot.* The rest of the Indians, who were outside, were also attacked and captured. Their loss amounted to 35 men, and 2 women killed and 3 wounded. An exception was to march against the Camanches forthwith.—*N. Y. Amer.*

*Cheap Travel—its consequences.*—The price of the fare on the Railroad from Boston to Dedham, (distance 10 miles) was reduced a week or two since from 37½ cts to 25. Since the reduction the week's receipts of the road have nearly doubled.—*Boston Transcript.*

*Brutal Murder.*—Many of our citizens will sincerely melancholy duty to perform this afternoon, in attending the funeral of Mrs. Hall, sister of Major D. Benjamin, Esq., who was killed at her residence on Long Island, by a colored man whom she had employed about her garden. The murder was committed suddenly, doubtless under the influence of mere brute passion. Mrs. Hall was remonstrating with the man for some neglect of orders, when he raised his spade and struck her a fearful blow on the head, following it up with another on the neck, and a third on the back—either of the three being sufficient to cause death. Mrs. Hall was taken into the house, and died soon after—the murderer meantime quietly resuming his work, as if nothing had happened. He was arested and committed under the verdict of wilful murder found by the coroner's jury.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

*Mississippians going to India to raise Cotton.*—A late Natchez paper has published facts of some interest to the cotton planters in the United States. It appears that the British Government last year appropriated $60,000, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information, machinery, and operatives, for improving the cultivation of cotton in British India. An English agent sent to Mississippi and Louisiana, has succeeded in hiring eight Mississippians and one Louisianian, who are to proceed without delay to India, and on their arrival there take charge each one of a cotton plantation, which may serve as models for those of the natives. These Americans are to carry with them *cotton gins, as well as* plantation tools and. husbandry of the most approved kinds known or used in the Southern States.

*A disastrous fire* occurred at Camden, N. J. on the 17th inst. A large Calico printing and Scotch carpet manufactory was destroyed. Loss from 12 to $15,000.

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | | $ 5 00 | to 5 37 |
| Ryc Flour, | | 5 50 | to 5 62½ |
| Indian Meal, | | 3 00 | to 3 25 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | | 1 10 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | | 90 |
| *Corn, yellow, northern,* | | 59 | to 97 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | | — | to 57 |
| Do. southern, | | 52 | to — |
| Barley | | 61 | to 65 |
| Oats, | | 30 | to 33 |
| Peas, white dry, | | | 12 00 |
| White Beans, | | 15 00 | to 16 76 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | | 27 | to 28 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | | 23 | to 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | | 12 00 | to 13 25 |
| Do. prime, | | 8 50 | to 9 75 |
| Pork, clear, | | 14 | to 15 |
| Do. shipping | | 12 | to 12½ |
| Hog's Lard | | 10 | to 11 |
| Pork, mess, brl. | | 14 00 | to — |
| Do. prime, | | 10 00 | to 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | | 9 | to 9½ |
| Hams, | | 10 | to — |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | | 3 00 | to 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | | 80 15 | to 0 16 |
| Dipped, | | 13 | to 16 |
| Sperm, | | 41 | to 49 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | 10 | to 12 |
| Java, | | 12 | to 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | 13 | to 14 |
| Upland, | | 10 | to 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt. | | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, brl | | 3 50 | to 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | | 18 | to 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | | 11 50 | to 12 21 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | | 9 42 | to 10 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | | 6 25 | to 7 25 |
| Salt.—*St. Ubes*, bushel, | | | 29 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | | 1 76 | to 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | | 8 to 10 |
| New Orleans | | | 6 to 8 |
| Lump, | | 14 | to 16 |
| Loaf, | | 15 | to 17 |
| Tallow.—American | | 11 | to 12 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gun powder, | | 42 | to 1 20 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | | 38 | to 80 |

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per cent. discount. |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 to 10 |
| Vergennes and Woodstock, do | 10 |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | 1 |
| Eagle bank of Newport, | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | 1 |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | 1 |
| All the others | 1-2 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| All except | par to 1 |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| Exchange Association | broke |
| Commercial bank Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| **NEW-YORK CITY** | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except | par |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mechanic's ex. bk.—Mechanic's & Farmers'—Mechanic's ex. bk.—Merchant's ex. bk.—Mercantile ex. bk.—Merchant's ex. bk.—Mutual—Phenix ex. bk.—Y. Loan co.—South Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud | broke, stopt or no sale. |
| **NEW YORK STATE.** | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | par |
| Red Back | par to 1 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | 1 |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 1 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 1 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Newark banks—the state bank—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farmers & Mechanics at Morristown—Mechanical—Bu county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 1 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| All the banks in Philadelphia, | 5-8 to 3-4 |
| Except Schuylkill, | 1 to 1¼ |
| County banks, | 1 to 1½ |
| Mechanics and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke. | |
| Do do do at Lambertville, N. J. | 3-4 |

# THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, April 27, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ The Hon. Hugh L. White died at Knoxville, Tenn. on the 10th inst. His disease was caused by an abscess of the heart.

☞ The New-Jersey Railroad Company have reduced the rates of fare on their road as follows: from New York to Newark, ferriage, included, 25 cts.—to Elizabethtown, 25 cts.—to Rahway 37½ cts—and to New Brunswick, 50 cts.

☞ When we first came into Plainfield, some three years since, there were four taverns in this vicinity, all apparently doing a good business. We have now but one, and this we always supposed that one was entirely sufficient for this place we do not regret to be able to state the fact. One of the four was sold and fell into the hands of a Presbyterian deacon, who, of course, immediately turned it into better business. The Plainfield House has been closed about six weeks —And the sign of the Somerset House, in our immediate vicinity, was taken down the past week, and the hotel converted into a dwelling house. The Plainfield Hotel, by Mr. A. Laing, is the only one now open, and the business even there we suppose is not so great as to require an extra number of bar-keepers or ostlers. This extinction of three-fourths of our hotels is attributable perhaps to the depression of business, and perhaps somewhat to a change in the minds of the people.

We received last week a good-sized, and well printed pamphlet, by Dr. Brandreth, on the superiority of his pills. We have not read it and do not intend to, therefore cannot speak of its merits; and as we are inexperienced as to the merits of the pills, and intend remaining so, we cannot speak of them either.

## Congress.

Nothing worthy of particular notice occurred in Congress until Tuesday, the 21st inst. when a disgraceful fracas occurred in the House, of which the Baltimore American gives the following account:

A scene of unparalleled excitement occurred in the Hall of the House of Representatives this morning. The excitement is tremendous, and an outrage like it has never been known in Congress. I have, but time to give you the following information.

Mr. Salstonstall was commenting upon certain official documents in relation to the conduct and expenditures of the General Government.

Mr. Wise made some remarks in explanation of one of the documents—the Globe of this morning having commented upon it. Mr. Wise appealed to the clerk, to his colleagues, and to public documents to prove what he said was true.

Mr. Salstonstall resumed his remarks, and while he was speaking, Mr. Bynum, of N. C. came to the part of the House in which Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, was sitting. In the hearing of Mr. G. and while addressing him, he stated that the document was a suspicious paper, and intimated that it was corrupt. Mr. Garland maintained that it was true. [All this conversation was between the two members, and one or two in their vicinity. Mr. G. appealed to Mr. Linn Banks and others, in proof of what he had said. Mr. B. as I understand, confirmed it.

Be that as it may, hard words soon passed between the two members. The lie was given by Mr. Bynum, and Mr. Garland, in answer to it, seized Bynum by the throat, and struck him several time. Bynum in return, after scratching Garland's face, drew a knife. He uttered horrid imprecations in a voice which was heard in the Hall.

Bynum was seen by the crowds in the galleries with his knife in his right hand, and heard using the most brutal language, 'liar,' 'puppy,' 'scoundrel,' &c.

Garland, no less excited, but more silent, continued to deal heavy blows against his antagonist. As soon as could be, the two members were separated by Evans and Banks, aided by those around them. After the separation, Bynum still attempted to reach Garland, and to stab him with the knife which he brandished in the air.

The Speaker in the mean time took the Chair. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to arrest the members, but their friends protected them. Both now withdrew from the bar of the House, and partial order was restored. [During the interruption the members had left their places, and upon the outside of the hall rushed in. Order was at length restored.]

Dromgoole, of Va. called upon the members to stop the quarrel where it was. The honor of the country required that the disorder should be quelled.

Wise asked the Speaker what order could be taken.

Underwood, of Kentucky, moved for the appointment of a Select Committee. He said that the nation would not tolerate such conduct. He proposed a committee of five to investigate the causes of the quarrel. The motion was unanimously seconded.

Several members spoke to the same effect, all concurring that Congress and the country were disgraced by vulgar and abusive debates.

Andrews, of Kentucky, thought no good could come of debate, and moved the previous question, which was promptly seconded, and the Select Committee instructed to take order immediately in reference to this outrage.

The Speaker announced the committee, who left the hall, and are now in session.

The fracas being over, the House went back into Committee on the Appropriation bill, Salstonstall having the floor. Jameson and Ogle next got into an exciting debate, and Ogle was called to order. This edifying session was concluded by adjournment about 11 at night.

Nothing of consequence occurred in Congress on Wednesday. The committee on the outrage had got through with the examination of witnesses, and after giving the combatants an opportunity of cross examining, would, it was expected, report on Thursday—a simple reprimand! The House was in session till near 9 o'clock on the Appropriation bill.

We have counted this morning notices of *Religious Revivals* in 31 different places in the country. At Cleveland (O.) 502 individuals have been propounded for admission in churches of different denominations. The Episcopal church in Willingborough (West Jersey) has recently received 24 new members. The Baptist church in this city, (Rev. Mr. Sym,) has received large accessions since the opening of spring.

According to the Lutheran Observer, there have been admitted to the various churches in Baltimore, within the last few months, 3121 persons. Of these, about 2000 united with the Methodist churches.—*Newark Daily.*

*Discovery of Mummies at Durango, Mexico.*—A million of mummies, it is stated, have lately been discovered in the environs of Durango, in Mexico.—They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands, and ornaments of the Egyptian. Among them was found a postard of lint, with a sculptured handle, chaplets, necklaces, &c. of alternately colored beads, fragments of bones polished like ivory, fine worked elastic *tissues, (probably our modern India rubber cloth)* moccasins worked like those of our Indians today, bones of vipers, &c.

*Claims upon Mexico*—The President of the United States has announced the ratification, by both Governments of a convention between the United States and Mexico, for the purpose of finally adjusting the unsettled claims of our citizens upon Mexico. A Board of four Commissioners, two appointed by each Government, will decide upon the justice of the claims. In case the board should not agree, the matter is to be referred to the King of Prussia, who will appoint an arbitrator. Should he refuse the Queen of Great Britain, and in case she declines, the King of the Netherlands.

*Remarkable Preservation.*—A little boy, 8 years old, son of James Benedict, jr. of this city, on the 10th inst. fell into a well 23 feet deep, with 7 feet of water, and sustained little or no injury. He kept his head above the water by extending his feet out against the stones, till a pole was presented him, to which he clung till drawn out. A slight cut in the back of the head was the only injury he received.—*Bridgeport Ct. Farmer.*

Captain McKenzie, of the New Brunswick militia, has had his commission taken from him by the British Government, for his attack on Fort Fairfield. This is done with the view of showing that her majesty's Government disapproves of the outrage, and to deter others from conduct calculated to lead to disastrous consequences between Great Britain and the United States.—*Ib.*

*Quick Work.*—The Philadelphia North American states that on Friday morning, the 17th inst. the schooner New Union, Chase, arrived at 10 o'clock from Porto Cabello, with a cargo of coffee, hides and indigo, to A. C. Barclay & Co. Her cargo was discharged, a cargo of 1000 barrels of flour taken on board, and the vessel cleared and under sail before 4 o'clock on Saturday, having been in port less than 30 hours.

The humbug system of heading every column of a newspaper with staring capitals is thus happily set off by the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer. It heads one department of its paper as follows:

"Cursory cribbings concerning common customs, casualties, curiosities, et cetera, carefully collected."

*Methodist College.*—$76,000 have been subscribed towards the erection of the projected college in Mississippi, which is to be commenced as soon as a site is selected.

The National Convention for the promotion of popular education id the United States, will meet at Washington City on the 6th of next May.—The Convention will consist of delegates from States Conventions, Lyceums, Colleges, public bodies connected with institutions for education, or from regularly constituted Public meetings of the friends of the cause.

*The Insurrection on the Croton Works.*—The well disposed part of the laborers have returned to their work, and a body of military has been stationed in the neighborhood to prevent the rioters from again disturbing them. The authorities of Westchester had arrested about 20 of the ringleaders.

*Domestic Manufactures.*—The South is rapidly becoming independent in almost every branch of manufactures. There are in North Carolina alone, at this day, a greater number of factories of different kinds than ten years ago there were in the whole Southern states.—*Raleigh Reg.*

The iron steamboat Valley Forge returned to Pittsburg on Monday last, with upwards of 150 tons of freight, drawing only 4 feet 3 inches water. The enterprise is considered entirely successful.

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—The bill repealing the law which authorized the imprisonment of non-resident debtors, passed both houses of the New York Legislature, on Wednesday last.

*Temperance in Scotland.*—The temperance reform, it appears, has extended to Scotland. Seven thousand persons have enrolled themselves under the testotal banner in Glasgow.

*Cheap Travelling.*—The North River steamboat Utica takes passengers to Albany for 50 cts. The other boats $1.

For the Plainfield Union.

A solid glass globe 8 inches in diameter having been blown out into a hollow sphere until the sphere acquired only one tenth of an inch in thickness,—the diameter within is required. Y.

☞ X makes the answer of the question published last week, to be 24,151 feet, or 4 miles 3,031 feet—which is the answer given by the author.—Ed.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Daniel Osmun, 3,00; David Lenox, $1,00; Miss Margaret Laing, 1,50; L. M. Force, 1,25; V. Barkley, 88; Ayres & Dunn, 50; John Simpson, 50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally

## MARRIED.

In Dudley, Mass. on the 8th inst. by the Rev. J. A. Merrill, the Rev. V. Shepherd, of Plainfield, N. J. to Miss Susan, the elder daughter of Mr. Daniel Dwight, of the former place.

In Georgetown, D. C. on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Johns, his Excellency, Alexander De Bodisco, Chamberlain of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his actual Counsellor of State, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to Miss Harriet Williams, daughter of Brook Williams, Esq.

On the 19th inst. J. Tombs of Elizabethtown, to Ann Eliza Buttle, of Newark.

On the 6th inst. Stephen Day, jr. of New Providence, to Rachel Brookfield, of Newark.

## DIED

In this place, on Friday morning last, the 24th inst. TRUSTUM MANNING, Esq. of Consumption, in the 42d year of his age.


## Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 6w

## See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

## Tax Sale.

BY Virtue of a Tax Warrant to me directed I have levied upon the wood, timber, fence and other movable property upon the land of Moses Wilcox situate at Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield, Essex county, N. J. for arrears of tax for the year 1839, which I will expose to Public Sale on the premises on Thursday, the 7th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. sufficient to make the sum of $3.50.

ELIJAS KIRKPATRICK. Const.

April 6th, 1840. 68 4w

A Few Bushels of

## ROHAN POTATOES,

Also, a few bushels of

## Chinese Corn,

All raised by the subscriber, and For Sale, by

March 30, 1840. LAIGW EBSTER.

## Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised.

D. LENOX.

## Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Painted Muslins, at lowest rates.

VESTINGS,—A Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS!—Also an Assortment of Pipe Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by

April 4. D. LENOX.

## Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold this pattern for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Castings, Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered of the different patents.

D. LENOX.

## Locc Foco Matches,

WARRANTED, never to fail, for sale at this office.

March 30th, 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE

## RAIL ROAD.

*NEW ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 23d March, 1840—run three trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Globe:

Leave New York, from the foot of Marketfield st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 10 1-2, A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 1 P. M. and at 6 P.M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 7 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M. and 20 minutes before 4 1-4, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages will run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays; Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages will commence running to Easton, Pa. on the 1st of April, in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, March 23d, 1840.

## Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. B. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done at all.

J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. B. DUNN.

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. 1A1

## Oyez! Oyez!

THE Subscriber being about to discontinue his business, now offers for sale, his Goods at very reduced prices. All persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine, for in hard times you all wish to buy low, and now is the chance, so make a good use of it. For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes, Cheaper than ever. Call and See.

March 10, 1840. G. FOX POUND.

N. B. All Persons having demands Against the late firm of G. Fox Pound & Co. are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle, as it is expedient that the concern be closed by the 1st of April. G. FOX POUND.

N. B. Those having demands Against the Subscriber are requested to present them and all indebted to the same will please call and settle. G. FOX POUND.

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned, viz:—Sugars, 4c.—5c.—6c. and 8c. Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 13d.—Molasses, 2c. 6d & 3c. 6d Lard, 1c.—Butter, 3c. 3d.—Candles, 13c. and 15d. Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand and a few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as it is time to settle, as it is for me very unacceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

## Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D. LENOX.

## To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

## PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Next Quarter of this School under the care of

**Messrs Davison & Wallace**

Will commence on Mond ay, April 6th.

Books found for those who spell and read. No extra charges.

## Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. & Randolph this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said Firm are requested to present them for Settlement, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JACOB RANDOLPH.

FURMAN RANDOLPH.

Brooklyn, April 4th, 1840. 68 3w

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Penn and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.


## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. April 1st, 1840.

John Ashton,
David Allen,
Sneaa Benbout,
John Bartels,
Angelina Bishop,
Jacob R. Brice,
Thomas Barrett
Susan Barsley,
Charlot Campbell,
Charles Cochran,
Henry Clarke,
Mrs. D. Camp,
Wm. R. Drake,
Erastus Eno,
Adaline Eggleson,
Henry P. Fisher,
Harriet French,
Wm. M. Fraser,
Davis L. Gage,
Sarah Grierson,
Jacob H. Hadden,
Pint Johnson,
Isaac C. Mundy,

John C. Martin,
Lewis Morgan,
Wm. M. Perkins,
Dr. Portice,
Squire Pope,
Samuel Rockwell,
E. L. Runyon,
Jacob Shotwell,
A Stanley,
John Smalley,
Barnard Stores,
Lorraine Smith,
James H. Tallman,
James Thorn, jr. 3
George Thorn,
Thomas Terry,
Wm. M. Terry,
Richard Tunis,
Frederick Weaass,
Milton Willey,
Thomas M. Willey,
Freelin Williamson,
Lewis Wood, 2

J. MANNING, P. M.


## NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY TIN WARE, &C.

THE Subscriber would give Notice that he now has on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, made of double iron tin, which he will sell for cash or country produce, rags, old copper, brass, iron, lead, pewter, &c. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at the old stand, a few doors south of Mr. Anderson's.

## Milk Pans and Pails,

Milk Pans, from 1st to 3d, 3c. 6d. Milk Pails, 1s. 6d. to 4s.—very large tin. Wash Basins, Pudding pans, Sauce Pans, Tea Pots, Tea kettles, Cullenders, Dust pans, &c. at very low prices.

## Tin wash kettles, fire-proof,

The prices so low, none need go without—large size, 7s. to 8s. Stoves will be supplied at low price.

## Slide Milk Strainer,

Which answers for a pail or strainer.

## Brass Kettles,

Best English Brass, at 8s. 9d. per lb.—American, finished best style, 6s. 6d. per lb.

## Copper Pumps,

Made to any size for wells, or cisterns, warranted to work well, at 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in New York. Call and see.

Hatter's Kettles, and all kinds of copper work done to order at short notice. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleansing Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affout ons of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

144 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have tried for the best fit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family likewise, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,

July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

## For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and satisfy themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. M. A. CORY.

## Also, To Rent.

The west end of the Dwelling House, standing on the lot where the Subscriber resides.

March 2d, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for he paper, &c &c.

M. F. CUMMING.

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.

Davie's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry, McVicker's Political Economy.—Bisteas, Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar Parley's Geography—Olney's do.

Taylor's Physiology

Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do

And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

## Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

## Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 12½ per yd

## Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

☞ The article publis below, bodes nothing the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Geo-Baba of Germany; cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*
LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America :*

To Louis Offon Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unperishable honor of adding a NEW and BENEFICIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by nearly all the faculty of which he is a valuable member, he proves to be well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of worthy souls, who, forbodoubly challenges his assertions to refuse, viz: Consequently he has a *dispassionate always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human system before they are attacked by any of the direful maladies that so often mortally lacerate to the system before they are attacked by any of the direful maladies that so often mortally lacerate to the system before they are attacked by any of the direful maladies that so often mortally lacerate to the

# Plainfield Union.

**Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.**

**Volume IV.** **PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MAY 4, 1840.** **Number 172.**



**The Plainfield Union.**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

*MILTON F. CUSHING,*

**EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Satuaday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of commonadvertisement



## NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY TIN WARE, &C.

THE Subscriber would give Notice that he now has on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, made of double cross tin, which he will sell for cash or country produce, rags, old copper, brass, iron, lead, pewter, &c. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at the old stand, a few doors south of Mr. Anderson's.

**Milk Pans and Pails,**

Milk Pans, from 1s. 6d. to 3s 6d.—Milk Pails, 1s. 6d. to 4s.—very heavy tin. Wash Basins, Pudding pans, Sauce Pans, Tea Pots, Tea kettles, Cullenders, Dust pans, &c. at very low prices.

**Tin wash kettles, fire-proof,**

The price so low, none need go without—large size, 7s. to 8s. Stores will be supplied at low price.

**Slide Milk Strainer,**

Which answers for a pail or strainer.

**Brass Kettles,**

Best English Brass, at 3s. 9d. per lb.—American, finished best style, 3s. 6d per lb

**Copper Pumps,**

Made to any size for wells, or cisterns, warranted to work well, at 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in New York. Call and see.

Hatter's Kettles, and all kinds of copper work done to order at short notice. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick' of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine!—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this!—☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to given a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one monte in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,

General Amerian Agent, Depository

Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. H. A. CORY.

**Also, To Rent.**

The west end of the Dwelling House, standing on the lot where the Subscriber resides.

March 2d, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D LENOX.


## VARIETY.

From the Ladies' Companion.

### Marrying for Money.

BY H. F. HARRINGTON.

There is a grey-haired gentleman in N. York, a retired merchant, whose bland and hearty countenance may be seen every fair day in Broadway, through the window of his carriage, as he takes his airing. There is nothing ostentatious about his equipage—none of that labored display, unfortunately characteristic of too many in New York. He does not ape the habits of a foreign aristocracy, by attiring his servants in liveries; and his carriage, though evidently of costly manufacture, is so barren of tinsel, and of so unpretending a construction, that the passer by, as his eye falls upon it in the midst of the ambitious "turn outs" so numerous in Broadway, would never suspect its occupant to be the master of unbounded wealth—capable of buying up, body and soul, nine hundred and ninety of the bedizened and bewhiskered aspirants, who dash by him, as he loisurely rumbles along, in their flashy, gingerbread vehicles.

He is often accompanied by his wife and daughter; the former preserving in the wane of life, traces of loveliness; the latter in the dawning of lustrous beauty. The dress of these ladies corresponds with the elegant simplicity—that test of true elevation and real gentility, which we have remarked upon as distinguishing the husband and father. The jewels they wore are few and tasteful; and, in their plain and becoming attire they do not make their bodies locomotive milliner's, nor tell a tale, by extravagance or outreness of display, that, conscious of deficiency in mental superiority, they would make a parade of the gaudiness of the covering, atone for the emptiness within it.

This gentleman came to the city when a young man, a poor adventurer. He left his father's humble fireside in the country, with a blessing and a little pack of clothes, and a five dollar note in his pocket, all he was worth in the world—he turned his steps toward New York; ignorant of mankind—of the world's guilt and crime—of the thousands seeking, like himself, a livelihood, who congregate in this moral whirlpool but full of expectation—of hope—of determination—of energy. It was distant several days travel, but he did not greatly diminish his scanty funds, for the farmer's door at which he applied at nightfall, was ever open to receive him, and a few hours of labor the succeeding day requited—for he would have scorned to accept of charity—the hospitality extended to him. He sought a mean, cheap lodging house, when at last he trod with eager foot, the streets of the city; and, although wondering curiosity was awake, he wasted no time in idleness, but seduously employed himself in seeking occupation. Appearances are deceitful, and it is dangerous to put faith in them; but the merchant who listened to Jacob Flagg's story, and taking the honesty depicted in his face as an endorsement of its truth, made him his porter, never had reason to regret it.

For four years he was a faithful servant; diligent, industrious, honest and frugal. Closing his duties soon after nightfall, his evenings were his own; and by the light of his lamp, he devoted them to the improvement of his mind. At the end of the four years, with what he had saved from his earnings and some little assistance from his employer, he opened a small retail shop in an obscure street, wherein he vended a small stock of dry goods. From the beginning he succeeded; slowly indeed but he succeeded. And the majority may succeed in precisely the same way.—Whatever one's income may be however trifling, let him live within it, and he is even then prospering and to prosper In a great city frugality never finds itself at fault. Subsistence and a home may be procured, meeting to any quality of means; and he who casts false pride out of doors, and indulges rather in that more ennobling satisfaction, the consciousness that he is wronging no fellow being by unjust self indulgence, is laying a foundation for prosperity that nothing can shake; though the goods of earth may gather slowly, the soul will be heaping up treasures. Extravagance is a comparative term; and he who, with an income of a few hundred, exceeds its bounds in his expenditures, is more extravagant than his possessor of millions, whose lavish hand scatters thousands upon thousands from his revenue. Jacob Flagg had a little something left of his first year's gains, and a yet larger sum at the close of the second—tenfold after the third.

As his condition improved, he cautiously and advisedly improved his mode of living.—He removed to a more genteel boarding house—and then a better still—ever careful, however, not to deceive himself and run ahead of duty. The second change was rife with momentous influences upon his destiny; for there boarded in the same house, a widow and her pretty daughter, the last an heiress, worth a thousand dollars! This widow, named Watkins—not her real name by the by, for, on our veracity, we are telling a true story, and it might give offence to be too particular—was not overstocked with it, and piqued herself as much on her slender jointure and the thousand dollars Helen was to possess on her wedding day, as though her hundreds had been thousands, and her daughter's thousands a million. Helen was sensible, very sensible; and resisted in a good degree, the unhappy influence of her mother's weakness; but most women, not being conversant with business, do not appreciate the true value of money; and it is not amazing that Helen, when it was constantly a theme of exultation and pride with her mother, should imagine at least, her thousand dollars—a fortune.

Flagg, after a time, loved her—loved her with his whole heart, and was as tenderly loved in return. He had always determined, with an honest pride, never to fall in love with a woman with money; 'it should never be cast in his teeth by his wife's grumbling relations, that he was supported by her,' and there are few who will accuse him of swerving from his principles, although he did love Helen Watkins, and she had a thousand dollars.

He married her; and on the wedding day, pursuant to her father's will, the thousand dollars was placed in Flagg's hands. Doing as he thought best for their mutual advantage he invested it in his business, and instead of dashing out with an establishment remained at the boarding house. For a time all went well. A loving bride thinks a little for months of any thing but love and happiness, and Helen never spoke of the thousand dollars. Flagg furnished her with money sufficient for her wants, and, indeed, for her desires—the engrossment of her thoughts otherwise limited her wishes. But when a year had gone by, she often asked for articles of dress or luxury—luxury to them—which her husband could not afford to give, and gently but resolutely denied her. 'It's very strange,' thought Helen to herself, 'that when he has all that thousand dollars of mine, he won't let me have what I want.' Her mother fostered these complaining thoughts, and on an occasion when she had set her heart on something, when he represented to her how paltry a sum, in reality, a thousand dollars was, and how long ago it would have been exhausted, had it been in her own possession, by the procurement of half the articles she had solicited. But her pride prevented her from listening with calmness, and she only gathered enough of his explanation to excite, in her warped judgement, the suspicion that it was only given to excuse himself for his meanness.

In a short time the thousand dollars came up again—and again, and again: the last time immediately after breakfast. Flagg could bear no more. Without a rejoinder he suddenly left the house. His wife saw that he was more than ordinarily moved, that his face wore a startling expression, and regretful, penitent and alarmed, she called earnestly and tearfully to him to return, but it was too late! It was a sullen, stormy wintry, chilly day, when Flagg left his home that morning; it was, too, at the very climax of one of those mercantile crises when the rich feel poor, and the poor beggars; and Flagg breasting the storm bravely thus far, had congratulated himself that in a few days he should be safe and his fortunes golden forever. How bitter were his sensations as he came down Broadway that morning, plashing through the rain! He loved Helen dearly, he knew that she loved him. Their days were all happiness, save that destroyed by this one foible, and let come what would, he determined to give her 'a lesson that would last her the rest of her life.'

He did not return to dinner. Helen waited for him, and robbed by her anxiety and remorse of her appetite, would not go down herself, but set all the afternoon, looking from the window into the deserted and dreary street; weeping sometimes as though her heart would break. When day light had nearly gone, and she began to strain her eyes to distinguish objects without she discovered him approaching. She could not, she dared not go to meet him, but when he opened the door, she could not repress a shriek at the haggardness of his countenance. He came to her side, and taking her hand, said, in a voice broken by exhaustation and emotion, while he extended with the other a roll of the bank notes—

'Helen there are your thousand dollars; I have had toil and pain enough to get them for you, in these dreadful times, but I had resolved and would not be disappointed. Take them do with them as you like, and we will be wholly happy; for you can never reproach me more!'

'No, no, not for the world!' sobbed Helen, sinking on her knees in shame; 'oh, husband forgive me, forgive me! I shall never be guilty again!' and she tried to make him accept the otes.

He was however resolute; and well knowing his character, that what he had determined on as a proper course, he would not swerve from, she dismissed the subject; and they were afterwards indeed happy. He never asked her to what purpose she devoted her thousand dollars, but it was plain enough that she expended them neither for dress nor ornament. If any thing she was more frugal than ever; and he was compelled to question her of her wants and wishes, when he was disposed to gratify them; as he was liberally and freely, so soon as his prosperity would authorize it.

Reader, this Flagg is the same hale old fellow whom we have spoken of a riding in his carriage in Broadway; and that wife is this same Helen. That daughter, ah, I can tell a story of her! She is to be married next week to a young man not worth a penny, but who loves her, and cares not a pin or her father's money, confiding as he does, on his own energies, which the old gentleman took care to make sure of before he gave his consent. As to that thousand dollars, it has been accumulating this twenty years, has been added to, constantly by the mother, and now, a good round sum—we have it from sure authority—at least twenty thousand, will be a gift to her daughter on the marriage day; but we warrant you, she will hear the story of 'the thousand dollars,' and be warned not to suspect an honest, high minded, loving man, of marrying for money.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

### An English Farm.

*Boston*, Feb. 26, 1840.

In giving you a sketch of Governor Hill's Agricultural Address the other evening, at the State House, I proposed to send you, as a sequel, some notice of his account of the Earl of Leicester, alias Mr. Coke, the 'Father of Farmers,' and of the great estate of Holkham, which he occupies with so much success.

It appears that the Holkham grounds including gardens, park, forest and meadows, and fields of 'corn,' (English,) are bounded by a circumference of ten miles. Within this circumference is a superb artificial lake, and walks and rides intersect these grounds in every direction Entering by the principal avenue under a triumphal arch with a lofty obelisk before you, the owner's taste is soon discovered, for some hundred acres of barley perhaps spreads out on one side, then you come to Lady Coke's flower garden, which has been planted with great taste; Sheep, the the number of 2,000 and more, of the South Devon breed; three hundred cattle belonging to the stock of Devonshire; milch cows, of which about thirty constituted the dairy; some fifty horses, enjoying the stalls and pastures of Holkham; tenantry, of whom there are two hundred at least under his lordship, to say nothing of one or two thousand laborers said to be continually employed by him, meet your eye wherever it is turned; and near in the centre of the grounds stands the old mansion, a magnificent pile, erected some eighty years since by the family of the present earl. I believe it consists of a large central building with four wings, which, "measuring closely by all the angles, is said to be just *one mile in circumference*." The house is accessible to all decent strangers, and is much visited, as it contains treasures in tapestry, sculpture and paintings, that richly repay one for his time. A repository of art indeed. Holkham "is called one of the most valuable houses in England."

Such is the whereabout of Mr. Coke; and here he has pursued a most active life for more than 60 years, being at this date over 80 years of age. As to his farming, he came into possession of his estates in the year 1785, when their whole annual rents amounted short of £2200—say $10,000 at the most. A large portion rented for no more than three shillings per acre, and the best of it not over five shillings. No wheat then grew in the vicinity of Norfolk; and it was believed, until he improved the culture of his grounds that it *would not grow* there. By 1817, however, he had increased his rents to £20,000 sterling, nearly ten-fold; and this, though they were not near any large market town. Among his best investments was the planting 1500 acres of forest trees, from which, at that early period, the building timber for his tenants' dwellings, and fuel consumed, was procured. With the gains from his farm he had thus purchased other lands. He put an entire new face upon the condition of the poor of this county, being able to give employment and bread to all who were able and willing to work. Mr. Hill cited an agricultural journal published in 1820, for a statement of the method of farming pursued by Mr. Coke, and attended by such eminent success. The causes of this success are stated to be "the succession of four and even five different crops"—improvements in the whole system of manure—irrigation of ground wherever practicable—the drill and horse-hoeing husbandry—improved utensils of husbandry—liberality in the quantity of seeds—extirpation of weed, not one being suffered to go to seed, the wettest season. This must suffice for a general description It is proper to add, however, that the best moral consequences have accompanied this increase of value, crops, and rent. The demolition of the poor-house (which had always heretofore been necessary for the three adjoining parishes) was mentioned in proof of this. As to manures, it is said, that by judicious management in making and applying them, as early as 1817, Mr. Coke had made gravelly and other poor lands without a sward, produce as high as 42 bushels of wheat and 85 bushels of oats to the acre.

Mr. Hill represented the present revenues of Holkham as exceeding two hundred thousand dollars yearly. He justly observed that in making this great increase to his wealth, Mr. Coke has not made thousands poor, as he might have done; if his estate had been money, and that money had accumulated from use at no more than lawful interest. The value of his property has been increased in the course of his active life, from 30 to 40 fold—and no human being under the sun is the poorer for it. He has lived all the time in a style of princely magnificence.

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*Announcing the Demise of Exalted Persons in China.*—The lady of his Excellency, the Hoppo, died lately at Canton. Her death was announced in the Tartan manner, by saying that "she had gone to ramble among the genii."—The governor, and all the great officers of the province, called and expressed their "vexation." The phrase is not one of grief, but rather one of anger and indignation.

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Some wag recommends, as every other project has failed to subdue the Seminoles, that Government plant the morus multicaulis all over Florida, as it has been ascertained that every branch contains two hundred and forty-two shoots.

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Jonathan Fly Wormwood had his name changed during the late session of the Maine Legislature. Who blames Jonathan?

Keeping the body clean is of great importance since more than the one half of what we eat and drink is evacuated by perspiration, and if the skin is not kept clean the pores are stopped, and perspiration consequently prevented, to the great injury of the health. It is highly necessary to the health and cheerfulness of children; for when it is neglected, they grow pale, meagre, and squalid, and subject to several loathsome and troublesome diseases. Washing the hands, face, mouth and feet, and occasionally the whole body, conduces to health, strength and ease, and tends to prevent colds, rheumatism, cramps, the palsy, the itch, the toothache, and many other maladies. Attention to cleanliness of body would also lead to cleanliness in regard to clothes, victuals, apartments, beds and furniture. A knowledge of the nature of the mephitic gases, of the necessity of pure atmospheric air to health and vigor, and of the means by which infection is produced and communicated, would lead persons to see the propriety of frequently opening doors and windows to dissipate consumpted air, and to admit the refreshing breeze: of sweeping cobwebs from the corners and ceiling of the room, and of removing dust, straw or filth of any kind which is offensive to the smell, and in which infection might be deposited. By such attention, fevers and other malignant disorders might be prevented, vigor, health, and serenity promoted, and the whole dwelling and its inmates present an air of cheerfulness and comfort, and become the seat of domestic felicity."—*Dick's Essays.*

*Tasting too much.*—'I taste too much,' was the simple and honest confession of a grocer the other day, to an old friend whom he had just met, after a considerable absence, and who was making particular inquiries about his health. 'I should enjoy good health, I believe, but I taste too much, as grocers are apt to do.' 'Ah! said his friend, is that the case? 'You will scarce find one young man among a hundred who does not break up his health by this perpetual tasting of things—a little sugar, a little fruit, a bit of cake or cracker, or any thing that comes in their way.' Is the tasting done to ascertain the qualities of things, asked his friend, or is it for the mere pleasure of tasting? 'Probably for both reasons,' he replied; 'but chiefly, I suppose, for the latter. It is difficult to have such things constantly around us and not acquire a habit of of using them. And nothing, as I have found from sad experience, so readily destroys a good sound appetite.'

This young grocer's story is substantially that of thousands. Nor is the error confined to grocers. Many a young person, in other employments, and in no employment at all, is in the habit of spoiling his appetite, by perpetually eating something or other between his regular meals. Nay, much more; many a parent is accessory to her child's physical destruction by indulging it in this precocious habit and often in the erroneous belief that its tender age requires it.—*Library of Health.*

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*Liberator and Emancipator.*—The Liberator comes out with violent denunciation of the Emancipator, and its editor the Rev. Joshua Leavitt. Mr. Garrison is convinced that Mr. Leavitt has not the clear-sightedness, and freedom of soul, essential to one occupying so important a station; and has solemnly announced, that either the views and feelings of Mr. Leavitt must change, or the editorial chair of the Emancipator be filled by another.

The sentiments of Mr. Garrison are at war with all social order, and all wholesome society. The members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, if they intend to preserve it from utter destruction, should gather at the annual meeting next May, and put down by an expressive and decisive vote, the disorganizing doctrines and measures of Mr. Garrison and his party. If this cannot be done—if Garrisonism, sustained by female votes, must rule in its councils, all true abolitionists will be compelled to seek some other method of promoting the cause, than by co-operation with that society.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

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*Capital Punishments.*—We do not believe that capital punishments should be abolished in case of murder. The great principles of justice, and of public security, require that life should be protected by adequate penalties. The penalty should express something of the enormity of the offence against which it is directed. Let any other than capital punishment be substituted as the penalty against wilful murder, and murder itself will no longer seem to be the guilty thing which it is.

Still, it is not to be questioned that the same principle which sustains capital punishment in the case of murder, forbids it in crimes which do not rise to that degree of turpitude. The doctrine that punishment is designed to be merely reformatory of the individual, and not a protection for the good of the whole, *is* altogether preposterous.—*Ib.*

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*Temperance in Ireland.*—It is calculated that in Wexford, the sale of whiskey is not, at the present time, much over one twentieth what it used to be.

In the town of Ballinasloe, the sale of porter in the house of a single vender, has decreased 50 hogsheads during the last quarter, and that the sale of wholesome provisions has increased proportionably. The change in that town is so great that no one can enter a public house without attracting notice.

It is stated that a well known political character in Dublin has taken the pledge.

For the Plainfield Union

*Natchez, Miss. April* 10, 1840.

*Mr. Editor:*

In my last communication to you I neglected to speak of the battle-ground situated a little below New Orleans, on which Gen. Jackson immortalized his name in the gloomy year of '15. That same field is a lovely scene, and no more lovely than interesting. Where once were high batteries erected to impede the destructive progress of a dangerous foe, now waves the beautiful foliage of the orange grove clothed in living green and its golden fruit. No more is heard the tumult of the battle, or the clash of arms, or the groans of the dying, but all is silent save the rustling of the bushes fanned by the gentle breeze. How many interesting circumstances rush into one's mind as he stands upon that field and contrasts the present scene with that of a quarter of a century ago. The recollections of Jackson's victory seem doubly interesting here, and imparts a feeling to the soul that language is inadequate to describe.

The improvements on the ground have erased nearly all traces of intrenchments, yet the plough as if conscious of the act, has failed to turn the hallowed sod upon some important spots that mounds may yet remain as monuments of the great and glorious achievement of the American army under its brave commander. Though time may "smooth its wrinkled front," yet it can never erase from the hearts of Americans, that feeling of gratitude to Gen. Jackson, that he is entitled to for his valor upon this very spot.

Gen. Jackson visited the battle ground during his recent visit at New Orleans, and as he alighted from his carriage and stepped upon the battery nearly opposite the spot where Packingham fell, a loud and cheering shout of "Jackson and victory" arose from a numerous crowd that had assembled to see their deliverer once more on the spot that furnishes so bright a page in his history. After the cheering, silence pervaded every bosom, as if every heart was returning thanks to the great giver of victories, who has ever presided over American arms, and pronounced their cause just, by shielding them in the hour of danger. The glistening tear stood in the General's eye, and for the moment he appeared to forget that time had robbed him of his vigor and rendered him nearly a decrepit old man. He stood erect, the iron man of his age, the incarnation of valor. The scenes of the day had rolled half a century from his shoulders, and had it been his lot to pass through the same he experienced in '15, he would have braved the stormy thunder of the day, and its fierce alternations of despair or hope—agony or triumph. But room will not permit me to protract my remarks on this interesting topic, so I will conclude by giving you an account of two days' travelling on the Mississippi River.

At 12 o'clock on Sunday, our boat shoved from the wharf and soon we were hurried from the sight of the beautiful city of New Orleans. The scenes here are also fraught with much interest. When we look back twenty years and behold it a trackless wilderness and now behold it a highly cultivated country. You see its wide and extended savannas on your left with numerous herds of cattle, while on your right instead of the lofty oak reaching its branches th Heaven, is seen the spires of churches point to the Throne of God, as if to remind us where gratitude is due for these beneficial changes. Instead of the war whoop of the red savage is heard the hum of industry—instead of the piercing cry of the unhappy victim expiring by the flame, is heard the songs of praise.

Here is a proper period to pause a moment and reflect. Has man done all this, under a kind Providence, in so short a time? What may he not do? A dissemination of the Word of God, and a diffusion of general knowledge are great and laudable designs. They are destined to prosper, for hitherto Heaven has approbated them. Who would be so selfish as to withhold a balm from his brother that had restored himself from a dire disease? No one will acknowledge that he would, yet how ungrateful, how selfish is that man, who, to counteract the praiseworthy intentions of the philanthropist to bring about these great ends, brings in a plea of fanaticism, or the extremes of the day.

To return to my subject—After passing the greater part of the day in contemplating these scenes, I came from the deck to retire. As I was passing through the cabin, you may judge of my surprise, instead of seeing the cabin filled with gaming tables, (as has formerly been the custom) I heard a venerable looking man inform the passengers that if it were agreeable he would address them on the all-important subject of religion. His proposal appeared to be universally acceeded to, and he gave us a discourse, which, though not argumentative was eloquent and interesting. I am aware that the clerical garb shields from severe criticism, yet praise should not be bestowed upon them prodigally, as they are 'men of like passions;' and, as I once heard in one of the churches of your village, from a minister, "pride becomes horses, but not Christians."

The following day we held a political meeting on the boat to ascertain the relative strength of the two Presidential candidates. The vote was taken, and 109 voted for Mr. Harrison, and 67 for Mr. Van Buren,—a result I anticipated from the known fact that the whigs are the "floating capital," while the democrats are at home, peacably pursuing their vocations.

The currency here is in a depressed state, so much so, that the same articles can be bought for one half in specie, that they can for bank notes. Such a deplorable state of affairs never existed here before, and a general bankruptcy throughout the state must be the consequence.

Time will not permit me to speak of this city, so I will close by wishing the villagers of Plainfield a continuance of that prosperity that characterises a people who encourage virtue and discountenance vice. Yours, V. N.

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For the Plainfield Union.

*Mr. Editor.*

Not doubting your willingness to prevent injustice being done to the brave defenders of their country in the late war, we ask the re-publication of the following extracts from "Perkin's History of the Late War," published in 1825. Gen. Harrison has been accused of cowardice by some few of his virulent opposers; but we appeal to history, for ample refutation of every such anti-American slander. An American.

*From pages* 221 & 222.

*Defence of the Erie Frontier.*—"At this period the situation of the settlements bordering on Lake Erie, was peculiarly alarming; the British and Indians were in superior force at the head of the lake, and having the perfect command of the navigation, could strike at any point within twenty miles of the shore, in forty eight hours, perform their work of destruction, and secure themselves on board their shipping before any succours could arrive. Tecumseh and Proctor seem to have been selected with peculiar judgement for such a work. Probably two more fit instruments could not have been found in the whole British service. Not a dwelling or a village within twenty miles of the lake shore could be considered for a single night as safe from conflagration. The difficult and important task of defending this frontier, and retrieving the losses occasioned by the cowardice of Gen Hull, and the precipitancy of General Winchester, put to the severest test the bravery, skill, and judgement of General Harrison; his first measure was to ascertain with certainty what was to be depended on from the neighboring Indians. For this purpose he held a council at Franklinton on the 21st of June with fifty of the chiefs of the Delaware, Shawanee, Wyandot, and Seneca tribes; and stated to them that the crisis had now arrived in which they must take a stand either for or against the United States. As guarrantees of their fidelity they must either remove with their families into the settlements of the whites, or their warriors must accompany him to the field. The chiefs and warriors unanimously agreed to the latter. The general then informed them, that all who accompanied him must conform to his mode of warfare, and never injure or destroy old men, women, children, or prisoners. He further stated to them, that, as General Procter had stipulated to deliver him to Tecumseh, had he succeeded in taking fort Meigs he would now engage to deliver General Proctor into the r hands, on condition that they would do him no other harm than to dress him in squaw's clothes, observing that none but cowards and squaws would kill a prisoner."

*From page* 241.

*Battle of the Thames.*—"The fruits of this victory were the total dispersion of the allied British and Indian forces, who had for more than a year past ravaged the north-western frontier. The capture of all their baggage, provisions and arms, and a large quantity of military stores destined to supply the Indians, and the restoration of Detroit and the Michigan territory. Ameng Proctor's papers were found several letters from British agents among the Indians, clearly evincing that they had at different times since the peace of 1783, and before the commencement of the present war, instigated them to acts of hostility against the United States. Proctor fled to the Niagara frontier, and was afterwards tried by a court-martial, and disgraced. The brave Kentuckians had now in their power the very authors and instigators of the massacres of their brethren at the river Raisin; but, too noble to seek revenge on a fallen foe, they treated them with the humanity and kindness due to prisoners of war: and, on their return safely conducted them to camp Ball at Chilicothe, to join their brethren in the navy. From the second to the fifth of October, General Harrison, with an army of three thousand five hundred men, penetrated the wilderness a distance of eighty miles; overtook, fought and vanquished an enemy, his equal in numbers on their own ground, and returned to Detroit by the 9th: an expedition for success and despatch scarcely equalled in the annals of history."

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☞ The Rev. Mr. Newton, the popular and distinguished Wesleyan preacher, arrived in the ship United States. That vessel and the Republic brought 482 steerage passengers. It is estimated that 6000 Irishmen are preparing to embark from Limerick in May; and about 10,000 from Prussia on account of religious troubles. There i room enough and to spare in the broad West for the whole oppressed population of Europe.

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A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in several of the towns in Plymouth co. Mass. one night last week.

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A member of one of the most respectable mercantile houses in Baltimore, is now under trial in the United States Court in that city for being concerned in the African slave trade.

## Late from Europe.

The packet ship United States arrived at N. York yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st. inst. The Queen's Ministers were defeated on the 26th March in the House of Commons, by a majority of 16. in an attempt to throw out Lord Stanley's bill for a reform of the Irish system of registration. The tories regarded it as a signal triump, and although the ministers do not consider themselves called upon by the occurrence to resign, yet it is daily becoming more evident that they will eventually be driven to that alternative.

This defeat of the ministry caused a temporary depression in the markets: but they soon rallied again.

Money at London for Commercial purposes was in about the same demand as at the date of our last accounts. There was however, considerable excitement existing in the market owing to the inactive state of trade throughout Great Britain.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool, for the week preceding the 1st inst. were about 32,000 bales, and on American a reduction of fully $\frac{1}{8}$d. per lb. had been submitted to.

It is said that the emperor of Morocco has concluded a treaty with Abd-el-Kader for the expulsion of the French in Africa.

A letter from Constantinople, published in the London Morning Herald, states that the Shah of Persia had declared war against Turkey, and was actually on his march with a large army in the direction of Bagdad. It was suspected in Constantinople, that Mehemet Ali had stimulated and bribed the Shah to make this movement. The French Ministerial paper, however shows this rumor to be highly improbable.

The Queen had appointed Wm. Peter, British Consul at Philadelphia.

War with us is not at all contemplated by the British Ministry. Lord J. Russel replied to some inquiry in the House of Commons that Gov. Harvey, of Nova Scotia had been directed to dismiss from the service the officer who headed the mob that attacked one of our block houses on the disputed boundary, which caused some irritation in the U. States at the time. He moreover gave the strongest assurances that peace would not be disturbed. We quote his remarks on this head:

There were two separate and distinct questions involved in these discussions with the U. S. The first had reference to the boundary, and the other to the agreement which had been entered into pending the negotiation; and he did not think that, either on the general question, or on the question of agreement that a serious quarrel would take place; nor did he in the least degree anticipate that the harmony of the two coountries was likely to be interrupted. The governments of the two countries were too sensible of the advantages of peace to wish, for its termination, and both were perfectly convinced that there was nothing in the boundary question which could not be amicably arranged if both parties were determined to abide by the principles of justice.

M. Thiers, at the head of the new French Ministry, had gained a signal triumph in the Chambers. After a three days debate, his secret service bill was carried by a majority of 86. Thiers spoke boldly, boasted that he had carried the cabinet by storm, it being composed of discordant materials—said the eastern question would be settled without war, and that the Turkish empire would be preserved.

We have intelligence of the defeat of the Russian army at Chiva, and the probability of the cessation of their war for the whole of the present year.

Lord Hill has received her Majesty's instructions to order the cavalry of the British army to wear mustachios; the order, will consequently, be issued forthwith.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

*London*, March 31st, 1840.

The money and mercantile markets continue to be generally in a very stagnant and unpromising state—money being held with unceasing caution by the capitalists—in consequence of the advance in the corn markets, and the rather unsettled prospects of the Whig administration, which has been out-voted in the House of Commons, on one or two questions of so much importance, that a change of administration is beginning to be considered a not very impossible event.

The market for American securities was probably never more inanimate than during yesterday, and the present day. The only transactions have been on Saturday—the sale of $100,000 of New York 5 per cents at 77½ and the same security $15,000 this morning at 78½—both of these purchases being for transmission to Paris.

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*Albany and Boston*, now 200 miles assunder, will be brought within 10 hours of each other before the close of next year. The great Western Railroad from Boston, has been finished to the Connecticut river: and the cars are now running daily between Boston and Springfield, a distance of 100 miles. There then remains 62 miles within the state of Massachusetts; and the work there is in great forwardness. About 50 miles of it will be graded before the close of the present year, and 40 of it will be open before the approach of winter. The citizens of Albany at a meeting on the 18th resolved to aid in constructing the remaining 32 to their city, 15 of which is now complete. The whole cost of the entire road is estimated at $4,500,000.

The vast importance to Albany, and to the interminable West as well as to Boston, are very clearly set forth in the specc es of the Massachusetts delegation at the meeting in Albany.

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It is stated that Mr. Crockett, a member of Congress from Tennessee, is making arrangements to visit Mexico in order to test the truth of the story that his father is confined in one of the mines.

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*New Carriage.*—There is now exhibiting at the shop of Jabez Parker, in Baltimore, a carriage made to go without horses or wheels. It is small, neat, and will hold one person comfortably.

We do not insert the following spirited song on account of its political tendencies, certainly; but because the author is a personal friend, and as a song, it has considerable merit:

### Old Tippecanoe,

*Or the Working Man's Election Song.*

Tune.—"Hurrah for the Bonnets of Blue."

BY ALLEN WILSON.

Van Buren cannot be the workig man's friend,
He has left him nothing to do,
But to starve, or to beg, his country defend,
And to work for Old Tippecanoe.
To work for Old Tippecanoe,
To work for Old Tippecanoe,
So I'll shoulder my flail, pack up for North Bend,
Where I'll thrash for Old Tippecanoe.

The cash of the Nation is squandered and gone,
My pockets are pennyless too,
And I know of no way to help myself on,
But to fight for old Tippecanoe.
To fight for Old Tippecanoe,
To fight for Old Tippecanoe,
He battled for us in the days that are gone
Uncouquered Old Tippecanoe.

They promised us heaps of bright silver and gold,
And now they say paper must do;
But thus to be cheated, I'm rather too old,
So I'll vote for Old Tippecanoe.
I'll vote for Old Tippecanoe,
I'll vote for Old Tippecanoe,
And I'll sing of our wrongs in strains loud and bold,
And re-echo Old Tippecanoe.

Our wages they tell us must speedily fall,
To help us the hardest times through,
And there's no one to pity or save us at all,
But the Hero of Tippecanoe.
The Hero of Tippecanoe,
The Hero of Tippecanoe,
He ever is ready to help when we call,
True-hearted Old Tippecanoe.

Our sky is beclouded, the people oppressed,
The marks of corruption too true;
Reform is much needed, it must be confessed,
And we call for Old Tippecanoe.
We call for Old Tippecanoe,
We call for Old Tippecanoe.
He's honest and brave, and has long stood the test,
Time-honored Old Tippecanoe.

The President boasts of his Palace and "chink,"
And says a Log Cabin won't do,
And sticks up his nose, when Hard Cider we drink,
To the Health of Old Tippecanoe.
The Health of Old Tippecanoe,
The Health of Old Tippecanoe,
But like British Proctor will run at the wink
Of the eye of Old Tippecanoe.

Hurrah for the Battle! we've work enough yet,
And at it we mean to be too,
While no other answer Van Buren shall get
But hurrah for Old Tippecanoe.
Hurrah for Old Tippecanoe,
Hurrah for Old Tippecanoe,
And our shouting shall be from morn till sun-set,
Make way for Old Tippecanoe.

Plainfield, April 11, 1840.

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The object of enlarging the Erie canal is to remedy the defects in its construction with which all who are connected with its navigation are familiar. It is not wide enough—it is unnecessarily crooked—it is too shallow—its structures are feeble and too small, and it is not well supplied with water. It is at present 40 feet wide on the surface, and 28 at the bottom, not permitting more than two boats to be abreast, and the locks are two wide in proportion to the width of the canal.

The enlarged canal will be 70 feet wide on the surface and 42 on the bottom, and 7 feet deep with double locks 18 feet wide and 110 feet long. The number of lift locks now, comprising 82, will be reduced to 74. Upwards of 3700 boats are registered at the Comptroller's office, employing a orce of near 10,000 men. The distance travelled by the boats in 1839 was 4,778,850 miles. The cost of enlarging the Erie canal is estimated at $23,402,863 02, or $64,910 per mile; and one great benefit arising from it is the concentration of the tonnage in one third of the present number of boats, which will effect an annual reduction in human labor equivalent to that of at least 5000 men. The large number of boats now employed, in busy seasons produces vexatious and injurious delays.

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*Yankee Logic.*—A Yankee went into the bar of an inn in a country town—'Pray, what's the price of a pint of shrub?" 'Half a dollar' was the reply the man at the bar. 'Well, then, give it me!' The shrub was poured out, when the bell rang for dinner. 'Is that your dinner bell?' 'Yes.' 'What may you charge for dinner?' 'Half a dollar.' 'Well then, I think I had better not take the shrub, but have some dinner instead.' This was consented to. The Yankee went in sat down to his dinner, and when it was over, was going out of the door without paying. 'Massa,' said the negro waiter, 'you not paid for your dinner.' 'I know that; I took the dinner instead of the shrub.' 'But, massa, you not pay for the shrub.' 'Well, I did not have the shrub, did I, you nigger?' said the Yankee, walking away. The negro scratched his head; he knew that something was wrong, as he had got no money: but he could not make it out till the Yankee was out of sight.—*Captain Maryatt.*

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*Shooting Stars.*—The April No. of Silliman's Journal, contains a letter describing the result of some observations, made at Canton in China on the shooting stars, of the 10th and 11th of August, 1839 These observations serve to confirm the position, that about the 10th of August, for two or three millions of miles at least, the earth traverses a region abounding with small planetary or nebulous bodies, which when rendered luminous by their rapid passage through our atmosphere, we call *shooting stars.*

The number of persons who have been united to the Methodist church in this city since Mr. Maffit commenced his labors among us, is nearly three hundred, embracing every class of citizens. He still remais here, and while the feeling upon the subject of religion continues to exist as it is now, it is very uncertain when he will leave.—Wonders have been effected in this place—religion holds supremacy—the tone of feeling has been elevated, and Maysville is likely to become as celebrated for the piety of her citizens, as she has been for their disregard of it.—*Maysville (Ky.) Monitor, March* 10.

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The large Organ made for the Presbyterian church of Trenton, by Holbrook & Ware, near Boston, arrived last Monday, and will be ready for use next Sunday. The color of the Organ is white, and is ornamented with several gilded speaking pipes in front. Its appearance is beautiful, the height of the Organ from the platform is fifteen feet.—*State Gazette.*

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*Riot and Bloodshed.*—The St. Louis Republican, of the 6th inst. gives the particulars of a bloody affair which occurred on the 1st inst., at Bellevue, Iowa Territory. The Sheriff of the county went to serve a writ on Wm. W. Brown, the keeper of a notorious public house, in which horse thieves and counterfeitors, harbored. Brown and his gang armed themselves, and fired upon the posse, killing one and wounding several. The Sheriff's party returned the fire, and after a desperate and bloody conflict, during which the voice of Mrs. Brown was incessantly heard, cheering and urging on her husband's gang, Brown was shot dead, the front door of the house was burst open, and the gang made prisioners, with the exception of two or three, who had escaped during the fight. Two citizens were killed, (Mr. Palmer and Mr. Vaugham.) and one (Mr. Brink,) mortally wounded. Ten were taken prisioners, and were to be tried the same evening by a Justice.

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | | 5 60 | to | 5 87 |
| Rye Flour, | | 2 50 | to | 3 00 |
| Indian Meal, | | 3 00 | to | 3 06 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | | | 1 10 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | | | 56 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | | 52 | to | 57 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | | — | to | 57 |
| Do. southern, | | 52 | to | — |
| Barley | | 61 | to | 60 |
| Oats, | | 30 | to | 33 |
| Peas, white dry, | | | | 12 00 |
| White Beans, | | 15 00 | to | 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | | 27 | to | 29 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | | 23 | to | 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | | 12 00 | to | 13 25 |
| Do. prime, | | 8 50 | to | 8 75 |
| Butter, dairy | | 14 | to | 20 |
| Do. shipping | | 12 | to | 13 |
| Hog's Lard, | | 6 | to | 11 |
| Pork, mess, brl. | | 14 00 | to | |
| Do. prime, | | 10 00 | to | 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | | 9 | to | 9 |
| Hams, | | 10 | to | |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | | 3 00 | to | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | | 80 15 | to | 0 16 |
| Dipped, | | 13 | to | 14 |
| Sperm, | | 41 | to | 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | 10 | to | 12 |
| Java, | | 12 | to | 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | 13 | to | 14 |
| Upland, | | 10 | to | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, brl | | 3 50 | to | 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | | 18 | to | 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | | 11 50 | to | 12 21 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | | 9 42 | to | 10 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | | 6 25 | to | 7 30 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | | | 39 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | | 1 75 | to | 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | 8 | to | 10 |
| New Orleans | | 6 | to | 8 |
| Lump, | | 14 | to | 16 |
| Loaf, | | 15 | to | 17 |
| Tallow.—American, | | 11 | to | 17 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder, | | 42 | to | 1 50 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | | 37 | to | 80 |

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | | per et. dis. |
|---|---|---|
| MAINE. | | |
| All the good banks, | | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | | |
| All the good banks, | | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | | no sale |
| VERMONT. | | |
| Manchester, | | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, | Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, | do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, | do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | |
| All the good banks | | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrilville | | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | | el |
| All the others | | 1-2 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | |
| All except | | par to 1 |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | | stopt |
| Commercial bank Tolland | | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | | do |
| NEW-YORK CITY | | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except | | par |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk.—(J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | | |
| NEW YORK STATE. | | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | | par to 1 |
| do in the West | | 1 |
| Red Back | | par a 1 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | | 3-4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | | par |
| Bank of Utica, | | 3-4 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | | 1 |
| NEW JERSEY | | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all | | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | | 5 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | |
| All the banks in Philadelphia, | | 5 1-2 to 6 |
| Except Schuylkill, | | no sale |
| Country banks, | | 6 to 10 |
| New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn, | | broke. |
| Do do do at Lambertsville, N. J. | | 5 |

# THE UNION.

**PLAINFIELD, N. J.**

**Monday, May 4, 1840.**


For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ The price of a passage from New Brunswick to New York, in the New and rapid steamboat Raritan, is reduced to 25 cents.

The Democratic National Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will meet at Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 5th inst. (tomorrow.)

The following delegates from Westfield township have been appointed :—Jacob Manning, Esq. Wm. P. Shotwell, Esq. and John M. Clark.

From Warren township :—Squire Terrell, Wm. D. Stewart, Esq. Jonathan Cory, Mahlon Smalley, Isaac Titus, David Coon, Wm. A. Coddington, and Drake Terrill.

A Democratic State Convention will meet at the State House, in Trenton, on the 20th inst. at noon, to nominate Representatives for Congress, and Presidential elector, &c.

The delegates from this township are the three appointed to the National Convention, James Frazee. Esq. Elias Kirkpatrick, John Layton, Jacob Thorn, and twenty-two more.

The delegates to the Whig National Convention from Westfield township are,

Dr. Lewis Craig, Cornelius Boice, Esq, Mr. Elston Marsh, and Mr. Hugh N. Bowne.

We regret to learn that Mr. Wheeler, who has been Principal of the Plainfield Classical Institution for the year past, is about leaving us. Had he remained another year with us, his school would have been quite profitable, as he had a good number of boarders and day scholars engaged. The reason of his leaving us is, his having been appointed (unanimously by the board) principal of an Academy of high order in Massachusetts, with a high salary.

## Congress.

The business as usual not very important. The Senate has nearly finished the public business, and have now a Bankrupt Bill before them.

The House progresses slowly, the Appropriation Bill yet under discussion. During the week another all-night session was held. The committee on the outrage have reported all the facts in the case, only, and the House have not yet acted upon it.

*Virginia Election.*—The result of the election in Virginia for State Legislature, which has just taken place, has been looked for with much anxiety by the political world. Full returns have not been received, but it is probable that the whigs will have a majority on joint ballot some 3 or 4 more than they had last year, perhaps sufficient to elect two United States Senators.

*A Yankee Trick.*—A tarnal Yankee of Connecticut, (a Loco Foco of the first water) is making money hand over hand, by the manufacture of Log Cabin buttons. He says they are the most saleable articles in the market.—*Journal of Com.*

A merchant from Detroit, lately arrived at New York says there were 25,000 barrels flour there, waiting to be shipped to New York as soon as the Lake was clear of ice to Buffalo. The ice is now all gone, and the above flour from Detroit is part of it on its way down. Three years ago Michigan imported flour from Buffalo ; now they have it to sell in large quanties.—*Jour of Com.*

*To prevent Hens from Scratching.*—According to the Boston Cultivator, a farmer in Framingham says he can prevent hens from scratching in his garden, and has often done it by simply tying together the toes of one foot. Each foot has three toes and the two outside ones of one foot are taken up and tied together over the middle one—thus the hen cannot scratch with the tied foot when she stands on the free one, neither can she stand on the tied foot and scratch with the other.

England is a paper money government and France a hard meney goverament. In both countries labor is low, but in neither is it caused by the different curreccies, but to the system there practised. In France the laborers are far better clothed, fed and lodged than in England.

A splendid Hotel has lately been erected in Boston, by a company, at a cost of $200,000. It covers a space of 30,000 square feet, is six stories high, contains about three hundred rooms and is capable of accommodating 500 persons at the same time. The principal dining room can accommodate 400 persons.

*A Roland for an Oliver.*—The editor of the Maysville Monitor abused J. N. Maffit, the Methodist preacher, in his paper. Maffit invited the editor to hear him prerch ; the invitation was accepted, the editor was converted, and became a member of Maffit's church.

From the New York Observer.

*Two Missionaries Eaten by Savages ! ! !*

Through the kindness of a gentleman in this city we are permitted to publish an extract from a letter just received by him, containing the heart rending intelligence that two missionaries in Oew Zealand have shared the fate of Lyman and Munson !

*Sidney, N. S. Wales Dec. 1st.* 1839.

'The missionary brig 'Camden' left Upolu the day before our ship sailed, and arrived here last evening, bringing news that two of the missionaries who sailed in her, during a visit to the island of Ewomange, one of the New Hebrides, was killed and eaten by the natives. They were Messrs. Williams and Harris ; I knew them both at Upolu, Mr. Williams quite intimately : he was a highly intelligent and gentlemanly man, and one of the most indefatigible of all christian missionaries. He is the author of a very valuable work on the South Sea Islands ; a third gentleman, not a missionary, Mr. Cunningham, who was with them at the time, escapod by flight, and I have the painful intelligence from his own lips· Mr. Aarris was ill health and could not make his escape, while Mr. Williams was rather advanced in life. Mr. Cunningham who heard the war cry raised turned and saw Mr. Harris pursued by the savages : in an instant after, he saw him fall, pierced thoough with many spears. Mr. C. then urged Mr. Williams to run for the boat which was at some distance. The latter misunderstood him and ran into the water to swim off for the brig, but was overtaken and murdered. Mr. C. with difficulty reached the boat and made his escape. The Lord preserve and bless you. As the letter bag is on the point of closing I can add no more.

Yours affectionately.'

These unfortunate missionaries were sent out by the London Missionary Society, and the vessel spoken of in the letter was one employed in its service.

In the New York Legislature, three very important bills were passed last week. One of them provides aid for the prosecution of the N York and Erie Railroad ; another makes provision for carrying on the State's improvements, ann the third is in relation to the currency, providing for the redemption of the bills of the country banks in the city of New York at only ½ per cent discount.

The Journal of Commerce has purchased the New York Gazette, and will furnish its subscribers hereaf. The Gazette is believed to be the oldest daily paper in the Union, having been published more than fifty years.

The Morus Multicaulis fever is entirely over. Thirty thousand of them in good order were offered by auction the other day at $25 for the whole, but nobody would take them. The lot would have sold a year ago for some 15 or $20,000.—*Jour. of Com.*

*Grain Crops.*—From various accounts from the interior of Pennsylvania, the editor of the North American is led to believe that the growing crops of wheat and rye are unusually promising. During the last winter the ground was generally frozon so hard that the rain ran off the surface without penetrating into it. The roots were thus prevented from being frozen out, and the late rains and mild weather have brought vegetation forward rapidly.

*Severe Sentence.*—A colored man, convicted in Caroll county, (Md.) of stealing a half bushel of clover seed, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

*Confirmation of the Col. Crockett Report.*—The St. Louis Bulletin of the 21st, says a gentleman arrived in that city the day previous, from the South, who brings news confirming the report that Crockett is a slave in the mines of Mexico. The letter speken of in the previous account, had been received by Mrs. Crockett and her son. The hon. John Crockett has started for Mexico, with a view to regain his father's freedom. "The whole Scutd," says the Bulletin, 'is alive to the liberty of so noble a hearted man, and, if the present exertions of the son does not succeed, the Mexicans will have hot work of it before long.

For the Plainfield Union.

If from a certain point within a square lot of ground, I measure to the North, West, and South corners, 9, 5, and 7 chains respectively, what must be the area of the square? X.

The answer to the question by Y, according to X, is 29.12 inches,—according to Y, 29.11 inc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ezra Fairchild, $20,00 ; N. Wheeler, 11,73 ; Stephen Vail, 5,00 ; Presbyterian Church, 5,00; G. Fox Pound, 2,00 ; L. V. B. Hoagland, 1,56; Ths. Hill, 1,25 ; N. F. R. Compton, 1,00 ; Joseph Webster, 1,00 ; J. Manning, Esq. ,78 ; Miss M. Laing, 2,27.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally

## MARRIED.

At Rahway, on the 24th ult. Wm. H. Jacques to Martha H. daughter of Dr. Jonathan Marsh.

On the 18th inst. Mr. Silas Smalley, of Millington, to Miss Mary, daughter of Squire Terrell, of Warren.

In Rahway, on the 20th inst. John H. Cooper to Eliza Mitchell, both of New Brunswick.

On the 21st inst. Samuel Buckelew to Ann Gilhorn, both of South Amboy.

On the 22d inst. James A. Williamson, of New York city, to Mary Louisa, only daughter of the late Rutsen Hardenbergh, Esq. of New Brunswick.

## DIED

At Norfolk, on the 19th inst. in the 27th year of his age, Thaddeus C. Moore, of New Brunswick.

In Hillsborough, on the 9th ult. Minard Wilson, in the 82d year of his age. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and a soldier of the cross.


## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the place, offers for sale at Public Vendue, on FRIDAY, the 8th of May inst. at the Plainfield Classical Institution, commencing at 1 o'clock, a Geueral Assortment of

**Choice and Elegant Furniture,**

Purchased in New York within the year past, and most of it entirely free from injury, consisting of chairs Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands and Bedsteads, together with one Superfine Mahogany Bureau, &c. &c. Also, 1 Parlor Coal Stove, Hess's Patent, a very superior article, and 1 Cooking Stove, with fixtures complete, both of which have been in use only six months.

Also, a General Assortment of Kitchen Utensils, and other articles of necessity and convenience in every family. All such as intend to try their hands at housekeeping the ensuing season, will do well to attend the sale.

Conditions of Sale. For all sums exceeding $5, a credit of three months will be allowed on approved security. N. WHEELER.

☞ As the above expects to leave town in about a week, of course, those *now* indebted to him will be expected to make *immediate* payment.

Plainfield, May 1, 1840.

## Public Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday, the 6th of May inst. commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. all the remaining stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of G. F. Pound & Co. consisting of

**Boots & Shoes** of all kinds; Glass, Liverpool and Earthen Ware, nails, hoes, rakes, scythe and Sneaths, one box of Glass 8 by 10; a Stove suitable for a store orr Shop; Milk pails with strainers, shoe and floor brushes; Opodeldoc, Epsom and Glauber Salts: Laudanum, British Oil, castor oil, Soda powders &c. Sugar, burnt coffee, Soap, raisins, Pork. Cotton balls, Hooks and Eyes, Knives and Forks, thread, steel pens, brooms, glass jars, Ink by the bottle ropes, measures, 3 scales and weights, Tobacco, and many other articles. G. FOX POUND.

**Also, at the same time and place,**

A part of the personal property of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, namely 1 horse, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 cart, 1 plough, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. G. R. POUND, } S. S. POUND, } Executors.

D. W. Ayres, Auctioneer.

May 4th, 1840.

## FEMALE SCHOOL,

*In the Plainfield Classical Institution.*

THE above School will be re-opened by Miss Olivia Bragg, on Monday, the 4th of May. Instruction given in the Elementary English branches, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoria, Natural Philosophy, Astrouomy, Botany, Chemistry, &c.

Terms, from 2 to 5 dollars per quarter.

Plainfield, May 1, 1840. 722w

## DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

**N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,** For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 1y

## Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

## READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

## WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

**Plainfield Factory,**

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

**Also, HAT-BODIES,**

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

## Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 5w

## See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle ; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

## To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

## New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

## Fare Reduced !

An Accommodation Train at reduced prices, every day exept Sunday, from the foot of Liberty street.

Leave New Brunswick, at 7 3-4, A. M.

Leave New York, at 1 1-2, P. M,

Fare between New York and New Brunswick, 50 cts. —Rahway, 37½ cts.—Elizabethtown, 25 cts.

***Regular Brunswick Trains.***

*Fare from New York, to New Brunswick, 50 cts. ; —Rahway, 37 cts—Elizabethtown, 25 cts.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)

At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,

At 4 3-4 P. M. do

Leave New Brunswick

At 12, noon, daily.

At 9, P. M. daily.

## Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

*Every day except Sunday.*

Fare Reduced to 25 cents.

Leave New York at 8, 9 1-2, & 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, 51-2, and 7 1-2, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M. ; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 5, 7, and 10, P. M

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*. and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is a the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 for 6 months, or $30 for three months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

May 1st, 1840. tf

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*NEW ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 23d March, 1840—run three trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderilla ;

Leave New York, from the foot of Marketfield st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 10 1-2, A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 1 P. M. and at 6 P.M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 7 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2. A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M. and 10 minutes before 4 1-2, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages will run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages will commence running to Easton, Pa. on the 1st of April, in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, March 23d, 1840.

## Call and Look !

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

A Few Bushels of

## ROHAN POTATOES,

Also, a few bushels of

**Chinese Corn,**

All raised by the subscriber, and For Sale, by

March 30, 1840. LAING WEBSTER.

## Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherrry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

## Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Painted Muslins, at lowes rates.

VESTINGS,—A Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS.—Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by

April 4. D. LENOX.

## Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved patent. Having sold this patent for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

**Also, An Assortment of Castings,**

Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patents. D. LENOX.

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of

April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

## Wide Awake !

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, at will be happy to accommodate his patrons with the quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned :—Sugars, 4s.—5s.—5s. 6d. and 6s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 13d.—Molasses, 2s. 6d & 3s. 6d

Lard, 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13c. and 15d.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement ; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.* In my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS, 154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine. CHARLES COX,

July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

**For Sale at this Office,**

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tAl

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 26th, 1840.

## PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Next Quarter of this School under the care of

**Messrs Davison & Wallace**

Will comence on Monday, April 6th.

Books found for those who spell and read. No extra charges.

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c &c. M. F. CUSHING.

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.

Davie's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry,

McVicker's Political Economy.—Slates.

Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spellieng.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar

Parley's Geography—Olney's do.

Taylor's Physiology

Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do

And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

## Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

## Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 5s. per yd

## Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.


## Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. & F. Randolph is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said Firm are requested to present them for Settlement, and all those indebted are sequested to make immediate payment.

JACOB RANDOLPH.
FURMAN RANDOLPH.

Brooklyn, April 4th, 1840. 68 3w

☞ The article publis below, bed concerning the *new* and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America:*

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body* ☞ *often secretly lurking in the system for years before the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade' and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *insatiable grave*.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, in amends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

*CERTIFICATES.*

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rassor was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

*PAINTING BUSINESS,*

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he now offers for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield. Oct. 14th, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

## For Sale at this Office, May, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Legers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,
Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,
Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.
Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.
600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.
A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax,—Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

## School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Reetoric,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

*Miscellaneous,*

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whitteer's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Combo, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book.
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saint's Rest,—Child's Book on the soul.
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa,—Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

*Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portarit, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway,
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

## Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

## JOSEPH DENNISON,

## Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 t52*

N. B, I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpe go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. t104*

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.

GEORGE R. POUND,
MAHLON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 64 3w

## A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

## NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular Music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, graiuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles letres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, intersting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with Brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

**Bonds, Deeds,** all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

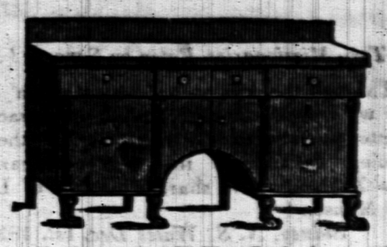
Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 150 tf.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y



## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

*Plainfield*, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, Mrch 25, 1839. 14

*WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c*

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 78 tf

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

*Hat Tips! Hat Tips!*

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are espectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840—previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas. at 4s. 6s. 8s.
Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6s. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Recived at the Emporium. D. LENOX

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 30, 1839. 84 2m pd.

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Marce 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS*

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation o their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan, 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

*Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.*

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

## Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN M. DENNISON.

# Plainfield Union.

**Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.**

**Volume IV.** **PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MAY 11, 1840.** **Number 173.**



**The Plainfield Union.**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD ESSEX CO. N. J.
EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
**EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months f paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning. if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisement



## NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY TIN WARE, &C.

THE Subscriber would give Notice that he now has on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, made of double cross tin, which he will sell for cash or country produce, rags, old copper, brass, iron, lead pewter, &c. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at the old stand, a few doors south of Mr. Anderson's.

**Milk Pans and Pails,**

Milk Pans, from 1s. 6d. to 3s 6d.—Milk Pails, 1s. 6d. to 4s.—very heavy tin. Wash Basins, Pudding pans, Sauce Pans, Tea Pots, Tea kettles, Cullenders, Dust pans, &c. at very low prices.

**Tin wash kettles, fire-proof,**

The price so low, none need go without—large size, 7s. to 8s. Stores will be supplied at low price.

**Slide Milk Strainer,**

Which answers for a pail or strainer.

**Brass Kettles,**

Best English Brass, at 3s. 9d. per lb.—American, finished best style, 3s. 6d. per lb.

**Copper Pumps,**

Made to any size for wells, or cisterns, warranted to work well, at 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in New York. Call and see.

Hatter's Kettles and all kinds of copper work done to order at short notice. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! look out! for an infamous Knave, by the name of Enos L. Fenwick' of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend-Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost everybody does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,
General Amerian Agent. Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere, not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. H. A. CORY.

**Also, To Rent,**

The west end of the Dwelling House, standing on the lot where the Subscriber resides.

March 2d, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D LENOX.


POETICAL

From the New York Mirror.

### Say, oh, say you love me.

By the gloom that shades my heart,
When, fair girl, from thee, I part;
By the deep impassioned sigh,
Half suppressed when thou art nigh;
By the heaving of my breast,
When thy hand by mine is pressed;
By these fervent signs betrayed;
Canst thou doubt my truth, sweet maid?
Then say, oh! say you love me!

By the joy that thrills my frame,
To hear another praise thy name;
By my mingled dread the while,
Lest that one should woo thy smile;
By the flush that dies my cheek,
Telling what I ne'er could speak;
By these fervent signs betrayed,
Canst thou doubt my truth, sweet maid?
Then say, oh! say you love me!

Heart and soul, more fond than mine,
Trust me, never can be thine;
Heart and soul, whose passion pure,
Long as life shall thus endure.
Take, oh! take me, let me live
On the hope thy smiles can give;
See me kneel before my throne;
Take, oh! take me, for thine own,
And say, oh! say you love me!

VARIETY.

*Love.*—The following eloquent passage is floating about without credit. It is too rich a prize to be passed over without notice. Hackneyed as the subject is, it is one in which every body is interested.

I have seen a bubble blown into its circular and indescribable beauty. On its brilliant surface were painted inimitable pictures of light and life. Graceful clouds floated in the bosom of its mimic sky, and a tiny sun irradiated the little world, and cast all the magic of light and shade over a landscape of the most bewitching splendor. A creation as bright as a poet could imagine, glowed before, but a wave of the air broke the shell of its transitory and beautiful existence, and it was gone. It was like the dream of love If there is one happy being in creation, it is the lover in the luxury of his visionary aspirations—if there is a single blissful moment, like a star spangling in the shadowy firmament of life, it is that which discovered a long nourished affection to be mutual. The moon as she rides on in the infinity of space, has not a greater influence upon the ocean tide, than the passion of love upon the tide of human thought—now permitting it to settle down in a state of temporary tranquility—and now bidding it heave and swell by the magic of its viewless power. Without it what would be the world? As a creation without light. Yet possessing it as we do, how does it discompose the soberest plans of reason—how the loftiest bulwarks of stern philosophy bow down and disappear before the fragrance of its breath! It is poetry of thought when reason slumbers on her stately throne, or wanders away in happy dreams. It is scarcely to be feigned for it appears in a perpetual halo of soft and witching light, which dazzles while it fascinates the mind's eye. It is to spirit what sunshine is to flowers, luring the fragrance from its bosom and bring out all the energies of its young nature, or as the hand of beauty to the slumbering lute, passing over the silent chords till it doth discourse most eloquent music.

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*Yankee Enterprise.*—Half way between Cairo and Suez, in Egypt, there is a hotel, kept by a Yankee, which is a great place of resort for all travellers who are hunting antiquities, or bound down the Red Sea. They go to the right place for "notions;" "we guess there a'n't many things, from the wheels of Pharaoh's wagon, to the skirt of Joseph's garment, that he couldn't find, if we should set out to."

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A distinguished gentleman of Pennsylvania, whose nose and chin were both very long, and who had lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin were brought near together, was told, "I am afraid your nose and chin will fight before long; they approach each other very menacingly." "I am afraid of it myself," replied the gentleman, "for a great many words have passed between them already."

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*Piety.*—Piety is neither the dream of a mystic nor the fanaticism of a recluse. It is a solid sober, rational devotedness, to the source at once, of goodness and wisdom. It is not gloomy, it is not severe; it is cheerful as the light of heaven; the only sure principle of happiness and enjoyment.

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*Happiness in Duty.*—The great essential to our happiness is the resolution to perform our duty to God as well as we are able; and when this resolution is deeply fixed, every action and every pursuit brings satisfaction to the mind.

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To win a friend, lend him money.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

### Plant Trees.

If you want to thrive, plant trees; they are money at compound interest, which increases while you sleep.

In the year 1758, ninety two fir trees were planted upon a piece of poor ground, about three quarters of an acre in extent. The ground was waste, and poor; no extra expense was incurred and no further attention was paid to the young trees. In 1813, they were cut down and sold for three hundred and sixty pounds, (about eighteen hundred dollars,) which was equal to an annual rent of thirty-two dollars, during the intervening fifty five years, or upwards of forty dollars per acre.

A gentleman in England, whose lands were more extensive than fertile, planted fifteen hundred trees, on the birth of every daughtor, upon his waste grounds—which were on an average worth one pound sterling, on her coming of age; thus enabling him to give a handsone fortune to each of them on arriving at the age of twenty-one, without any extraordinaay economy on his part; the regular thinning of the trees, at proper seasons, with barking &c., paying off all the current expenses, besides yielding him a small rent for the land.

In Scotland, a piece of waste land was planted with sycamores—and at the end of sixty years, sold for a sum which paid fourteen pounds sterling (nearly seventy dollars) the acre, per annum during that long period.

The planting of the basket willow tree, in wet, waste places, or along the margin of streams, yields more profit, proportioned to the outlay, than raising of wheat, or making of butter; and when once started, requires no further trouble than annually to cut the twigs. It is a shame to put it in print, and yet it is true, that annually there are large quantities of willows for baskets imported into this country from Holland. We also import annually, thousands of dollars worth of baskets, ready made to our hands, from France and other countries!! Truly ours must be a rich country indeed, to enable us to perpetrate such an amount of folly every year.

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*"Hard Cider."*—Oh, shame! We meddle not with partizan politics. We discuss great principles of legislation however, and hold ourselves free to speak as we think of these public acts of our rulers, which have reference to great moral questions. So we also speak of acts of the people, of the multitude, for whatever purpose assembled. We therefore say, that the phrase, hard cider, introduced as a rallying word by one of our political parties, is a disgrace to that party. It is not the word alone which is disgraceful. Their papers boast of its plentiful use at their political meetings. One paper, speaking of such a meeting, attended and addressed by the Hon. Daniel Webster, says they had plenty of hard cider; and of another meeting, "they had an immense hogshead labelled hard cider."—These are specimens from one of the best secular papers—from one which, in the next column, tells us that it has "counted this morning notices of Religious Revivals in thirty-one different places in the country." Such a base compliance with the coarsest appetites, is a disgrace to any party.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

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*Four Boys Drowned Last Sabbath.*—During the sudden wind which arose last Sabbath afternoon, a boat on the North River, containing four boys, was upset—and all of them were drowned!

*Three men drowned last Sabbath.*—At the same time in another boat, on the same river, were five men, three of whom were drowned, two being rescued by the exertions of those who witnessed their danger.

Remember these Four Boys, and these Three Men, and then *Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it Holy.*—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

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*The Blessedness of Obedient Nations.*—In the evening family worship, how delightful are the Psalms! Reading the 144th, we were forcibly impressed with the following passages:

It is He that giveth salvation unto kings; who delivereth David his servant from the hurtful sword.

Rid me, and deliver me from the hand of strange children, whose mouth speaketh vanity, and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood:

That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth: that our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace:

That our garners may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and ten thousands in our streets;

That our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no breaking in, nor going out; that there be no complaining in our streets.

Happy is that people that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord.

Divine Providence showers blessings on obedient nations. Healthy atmosphere, fruitful seasons, excellent cattle, peaceful abodes, and accomplished sons and daughters, are bestowed upon religious and reverential communities. National sins bring down temporal judgements, famine pestilence, war, and many desolations.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

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*Reasons for Wakefulness.*—The present state of the church and the world indicates that we are in a great valley of decision. The pressure of eternal truth on the human mind is wonderful. There is a rapid increase of intelligence, vast numbers have been awakened to think, who have not been accustomed to lift their thoughts before to the concerns of the soul. Infidelity feels that her reign is over.

Many are mocking. Many are praying, to whom prayer has long been a stranger. But amidst all this, religion is a concern which will enter more and more into the thoughts and conversation of men.

How glorious is the gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which has recently commenced in so many places and lands simultaneously.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

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*Leap Year.*—The following is extracted from an old volume, printed in 1606, entitled, 'courtship, Love and Matrimonie; Albeit it is nowe become a part of the common lawe, in regard to social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which thes doe either by wurdes or lookes, as to them it seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe to any wise treate her proposal withe slight or contumely."

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An old toper who had long been accustomed to sucking the stopple, being on one occasion 'pretty much as usual, I thank ye,' his wife procured a coffin and got some men to put him in it, and carry him in the grave yard. This being done they watched to see what he would do when he came to himself. By and by, having slept off the fumes of liquor, he awoke, and the top of the coffin being unfastened, he threw it off, and began to stare around him in every direction. At last being fully persuaded that there was nobody there, the men being hidden behind a tomb stone, 'well' muttered he, in drowsy tones, 'I guess I'm the first one that's ris or else I'm plaguily belated.'

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*From the Olive Leaf.*

### Scientific Curiosities.

A writer in the Boston Mercantile Journal, soberly argues that we may live forever, and cites Dr. John-on, physician extraordinary to the late English King, in proof of the fact.

Miller and his friends in Boston, assert that none of us shall see five years more.

A Boston theologian writes that the history of Christ is not the record of a real being, but the developement of an idea.

Mr. Emerson has found out that miracles and prophecy, and all the forms and oracles of religion are absurd—that God is the soul; with many other most profound and wonderful discoveries

A Transcendentalist, of the literary emporium has come to the very sensible conclusion that there is no material universe; that stones, sticks and stars, pigs, cats and dogs, are only ideas, not things; and that if a man breaks his head against a post, or is blown to the clouds by a steam boat, it is all childish imagination.

Mr. Graham having demonstrated to the satisfaction of the world, that man ought not to eat flesh has retired from public life.

Dr. Combe of Edinburg, having demonstrated that flesh is the best food for man, and that butchers seldom or never die of consumption, has been appointed physician to his majesty the King of the Belgians.

The physioligists of Massachuscits, have lately discovered that man is not a drinking animal, and should never swallow fluid of any kind.

Mr. Garrison and a considerable party have proved to their own solemn conviction, that all governments and prisons—laws and wars, bolts and bars, with all divers means of safety and self-defence, are wrong and useless, and that it is the moral glory of a man, when he is attacked by a robber, to stand up still and steadfast as a lamp post, and let him pick his pocket or blow his brains out.

Mr. Pierce has put to flight all the schoolmasters in Boston, and satisfied all the people that no one has ever yet known the English language.

Mr. Bronson, from the West, has learned from the Indians and children, that men should breathe from the abdomen and not the lungs. The Bostonians are at it with all their might.

Mr. Bronson, the politician, of Boston, has found out that the Roman church has always contended for freedom from all civil restraints in matters of religion.

The Massachusetts legislature, after due deliberation, have come to the conclusion that it is for the public good to poison the people as fast as possible, and have made provision accordingly. Shops for the purpose are to be authorized by legal forms.

Dr. Nott, President of Union College, has come to the conclusion that most, if not all men are a little "cracked." We have not yet decided which of these great hypotheses to espouse, but are rather inclined to the Doctor's party.

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From the Jersey City Advertiser.

### The Seven Children.

FROM THE GERMAN.

One morning early, just as the twilight was fleeing away, a pious father of a family, and his wife, arose from their nightly couch, and offered their thanks to God for the refreshment of sleep, and the new day. The beams of morning streamed into their little chamber, and fell upon seven children, who lay in their beds and slumbered.

The parents gazed upon their children thus sleeping in a row together, and the mother spoke. "There are seven of them; alas! how hard it will be for us to find bread for them!" Thus sighed the mother; for a mighty famine then prevailed in the land. The father smiled, and answered: "See, do they not lie and slumber, all of them; and do not all seven of them have red cheeks; and, as the new morning light flows in hither upon them like seven blooming roses, how much more lovely do they appear to us? Mother that surely points out to us that He who made the morning light, and sends us sleep, is true, and without change!"

As they went out of their little chamber, they saw standing by the door fourteen shoes in a row the largest first, and then always smaller and smaller, to the end. The mother saw these, and wept that there were so many. But the father answered and said: "Mother, why sighest thou? They all have received from God sound and active little feet; shall we, then, be too anxious about their covering? The little children all have perfect confidence in us their parents that we shall provide for them; shall we not then, have confidence in Him who is the father of us all, and whose power we know is without end? See, the Sun is coming; come let us with cheerful faces begin our daily tasks."

Thus they spoke, and turned to their labor, and God blessed their toil so that they had enough for all their children. Faith elevated their hearts, and their love of God grew strong.

April, 1840.

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*The Pilgrim obtaining Rest.*—Thou shalt rest and stand in thy lot at the end of thy days." Christian Pilgrim! you shall soon reach the city of habitation; and then the wonderings of the wilderness, its solicitude, its tempests, its privations, shall be forgotten; or, if they are remembered, remembered to make the communion of the heavenly Jerusalem, its perpetual sunshine, its fullness of joy, the more enrapturing. When Joseph's two sons were presented to his father, the old man said, 'I have not thought to see thy face, and lo! God hath showed me thy seed.' Similar to his, will be the feelings of good men in Heaven. I often thought it very doubtful if ever I should arrive in paradise; but thou hast brought me to the glory, and a happiness which it never entered into my heart to conceive. I thought I should be blessed indeed, if but admitted within its gates, and in the portion adjudged to one who was less than the least of all saints; but thou hast sent me among the princes of the people, and from the threshold where I wished to kneel, thou hast called me to thy throne.—*Belfrage.*

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*Hours of Labor.*—President Van Buren has ordered that laborers employed by government shall not be required to work more than ten hours a day. This is the most Democratic movement we have heard of, and, bad as our rulers are, they ought to have credit for it. Every laborer should have, at least, fourteen hours out of twenty four, for meals, sleep, devotion, mental improvement, and the care of his family. It would be an excellent mode of carrying out this Democratic policy, if Congress should encourage the formation of social libraries and lyceums, the delivery of scientific lectures, and the establishment of manual labor schools for the benefit of working men and their families.

We would gladly believe that Pres. Van Buren is a real and impartial friend of the laborer. If so, he has repented of his pledge that he would stand as a body guard of a system, which makes laborers and their wives and children property, and which instead of prompting their welfare, 'puts out the eyes of the soul,' and sinks the laborer to a level with the tools he uses. We shall wait, with anxiety, to see what our president will do for these laborers.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

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We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity when we have heard ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to incase their empty heads. Ladies, by some curious kind of hocus pocus, have got it into their heads, that the best way to catch a husband is to show him how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the king's French, may be good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that very small kind usually found in *very shallow* water. The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.

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A friend has informed us, that he has worn out four pair of boots within the last two months, taying to collect the money to pay for them.

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*Retort Courteous.*—When an English lady, at whose house Dr. Johnson was dining one day, asked him if he did not think her pudding very good? "Yes," growled the great moralist, "it is very good for hogs." "Shall I help you to another plateful then?" said the polite hostess.

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*Good.*—"Do you publish matrimonial notices for the subscribers to your paper," said a gentlemanly looking youth, stepping into our office the other morning. "Certainly, sir." "Well, then, I'll go and get married, for I don't see any other way of getting my name into your paper, since you reject all my poetical effusions."

Retaliation is always wrong.

The following thrilling sketch of the dangerous position occupied by Washington at the battle of Princeton, is taken from Custis Recollections and Private Memiors of the Life and Character of Washington.

The aid de camp had been ordered to bring up the troops from the rear of the column, when the band of General Mercer became engaged. Upon returning to the spot where he had left the commander in chief, he was no longer there, and, upon looking around, the aid discovered him endeavoring to rally the line which had been thrown into disorder by a rapid onset of the foe. Washington, after several ineffectual efforts to restore the fortunes of the fight, is seen to rein up his horse, with his head to the enemy, and in that position, to become immoveable. It was a last appeal to his soldiers, and seemed to say, Will you give up your General to the foe? Such an appeal was not made in vain. The discomfitted Americans rally on the instant, and form into line; the enemy halt, and dress their line, the American chief is between the adverse hosts, as though he had been placed there, a target for both. The arms of both lines are levelled. Can escape from death be possible? Fitzgerald, horror struck at the danger of his beloved commander, dropped the reins upon his horse's neck, and drew his hat over his face, that he might not see him die. A roar of musketry succeeds; and then a shout. It was the shout of victory. The aid de camp ventures to raise his eyes, and oh glorious sight, the enemy are broken and flying, while dimly amid the glimpses of the smoke is seen the chief, alive, unharmed, and without a wound waving his hat, and cherring his comrades to the pursuit.

Colonel Fitzgerald, celebrated as one of the finest horsemen in the American army, now dashes his rowels in his charger's flank, and heedless of the dead and dying in his way, flew to the side of his chief, exclaiming, 'Thank God, your excellency is safe,' while the favorite aid, a gallant and warm hearted son of Erin, a man of thews and sinews; and 'albeit unused to the melting mood,' gave loose to his feelings, and wept like a child for joy.

Washington, ever calm amidst scenes of the greatest excitement, affectionately grasped the hand of his aid and friend, and then ordered, 'Away, my dear Colonel, and bring up the troops, the day is our own!'

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*Young Robinson Crusoes.*—On Monday the 2nd March, three little boys, sons of respectable parents residing in Louth, the eldest only twelve years of age, who had been reading the romance of Robinson Crusoe, left their home in company in search of an uninhabited Island where they might enjoy the sweets described by the author of that work. The young Crusoes were armed with a blunderbuss, pistols, swords, &c. and provided with sundry necessaries, such as needles, thread, twine, &c. They wended their way to the sea shore of Salt fleet, in search of ship to bear them to an island whereon they might build a hut, dig a cave, breed goats, and feast on grapes; there they were overtaken by a brother, and deprived of their arms. They then changed their route, and were finally overtaken by Mr. Heath, who had been sent in search of them by their unhappy parents, near Horncastle, and were conducted safely to their homes.—Lincoln [Eng.] Mercury

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*Good nature.*—Dame Grundy was the most good natured woman alive. Come what would, every thing was right, nothing wrong. One day farmer Grundy told a neighbor that he believed that his wife was one of the most even tempered women in the world, for he never saw her cross in his life; and that for once he should like to see her so.—'Well,' said his neighbor, 'go into the woods and bring her a load of the crookedest wood you can find, and if it doesn't make her cross, nothing will.' Accordingly to try the experiment, he teamed home a load of wood every way calculated to make a woman fret For a week or more she used the wood copiously, but not a word of complaint escaped her lips. So one day the husband ventured to inquire of her how she liked the wood. 'Oh, it is beautiful wood,' said she, 'I wish you'd get another load for it *lays around the pot so complete.*

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The Army & Navy Chronicle contains a letter from Pensacola of the 11th April, which states that in the case of Fleming Livingston, the sailor who was condemned to be hung for mutiny, and who it was supposed had been hung on the 10th, a pardon had been received from the President, on the ground that Livingston's offence was only one instance of unbridled passion and his death did not seem necessary for the preservation of the discipline of the squadron as it appeared from evidence that he had called but in vain, upon the rest of the crew to assist him.

The scaffold was rigged, the coffin made, the different crews assembled, and in fact, every preparation made for execution, and the man's being led out, dressed in white, with the white cap on, the marine officer advanced, and read what was supposed to be his death warrant, but which was soon known, by signal from the frigate, to be his pardon from the President. Livingston was so much overcome, that it was a while before he could speak. His first motion was to seize the Bible, and kissing it, promised never to touch intoxicating drinks again.

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*Sea Serpent in Monmouth.*—A letter published in the United States Gazette, from Job Salmon who writes from the neighborhood of Manahawken states that he saw in Dinner Point Creek, on the 28th ult. a sea serpent, color black, head and body like a snake's in shape, length forty or fifty feet, diameter of the body just below the head eight inches. Mr. Salmon collected arms, amunition, and men, to take the serpent, but when the went to the creek, it was gone.

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*Destruction of Insects by Cammomile.*—In the Irish Gardener's Magazine it is stated, not only that decoctions of the leaves of the common Cammomile will destroy insects, but that nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of camomile plants dispersed through it.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the Turnpike track of the Hackensack bridge was opened for the passage of teams, &c. It is now less than eight weeks since the bridge was burned, and during that brief period the Rail road Co. through the indefatigable energy of their chief Engineer, Major Sykes, have re-constructed a Rail Road Bridge of 1035 feet, and a separate department for the Turnpike travel of 982 feet in length. The whole is built in the most substantial manner, with long spans, and we are assured on competent authority, that it is equal if not superior to any wooden structure in our country as regards strength and durability.

The railway track was completed in six weeks from the day of the fire—and the first week of the time was consumed in building docks, &c. for the ferry, leaving but 27 working days for building the bridge. The Turnpike track, of nearly the same length, was commenced a week ago last Monday and it has been completed in 10 working days, which is certainly an extraordinary instance of despatch; and it should be mentioned that not a particle of work has been done on the Sabbath. A note now before us says—

'The most difficult part of the work was the repairing and rebuilding of the piers and abutments. Between 400 and 500 piles have been spliced in a very substantial manner, and about 100 new piles, from 60 to 75 feet long, have been driven; all of which have been properly capped and braced. No time was unnecessarily lost in commencing the work. In about three hours from the time the fire commenced the bills of timber and iron were made out, and before the fire had stopped burning, men and teams were in the woods getting out the stuff: five run of saws were in operation cutting out the timber, and the smiths were at work forging the bolts, spikes &c. Last evening the steam ferry boat was discharged, and the travel will now take its wonted course unimpeded at the Hackensack River."—*Newark Daily, 2d inst.*

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☞ A seasonable rebuke this from the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore American;

There is one fact daily made manifest in the proceedings of the House of Representatives which ought to receive the attention and censure of the American people especially the Press More than one third of the time is consumed in attempts to keep a quorum of members within the bar of the House; and when this number are present, which by the way I am sorry to say is not a frequent occurrence, less than a quorum often vote. Ten fold attention is given to conversation and correspondents than to public business. Every member of Congress admits that this is an imposition upon the people, and yet more than one half of the members are guilty of this neglect of public business. The only corrective for this abuse is, to remove the desks and stop the per diem of absenteeism.

An hour was spent in a call of the House, this morning. The names of the present and absent were called, and 120 members were brought into the House.—The House voted again to go into Committee of the whole. The Committee were not three minutes in session when there was no quorum!

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*New Inventions.*—Our attention has lately been called to two new inventions—one American, the other we believe, French—which seem likely to effect revolutions of great though unequal importance in the world of manufacture.

The American novelty is a machine by which woolen cloth of every sort is produced at less than a fourth part of the cost hitherto usual. The material is not woven but compressed. Two urchins with the machine, can turn out one hundred yards of the broadcloth, in twelve hours; and where 24s. were demanded per yard 6s. afford the new manufacturers abundant remuneration. We have inspected and handled (as roughly as we liked) specimens of every variety, from the finest scarlet cloth for officers uniforms down to blankets and carpets, and we certainly could not, either by sight or touch, distinguish them from corresponding pieces in the old fashion.

The French device is a very different sort, but must also have very remarkable results. Two specimens of this new manufacture were exhibited at the Marquis of Northampton's last soiree, as President of the Royal Society, and they then excited the curiosity and astonishment of the assembled elite of our philosophers. They were rich curtains, having all the appearance of being interwoven in gold and silver, in the most gorgeous patterns of arabesque. They looked and felt like the most splendid hangings of the Louis Quartoize taste, but their cost is a mere trifle in comparison, for the gold and silver are merely woven glass.

The Queen of the French and her daughters appeared at the last balls in the Tuilleries in dresses manufactured upon the same principle. —*London Paper.*

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*An Arabian Ship.*—The Arabian ship Sultanee whose arrival we noticed on Friday under our shipping head, is, we learn, the property of the Imaun of Muscat, as well as her cargo. She is a fine vessel, of about 300 tons, built in Bombay of teakwood, and has a crew of 59 Arabs. The collector and district Attorney, we are told were all day engaged in brushing up their Arabic, to make out the ships papers. We trust they will find no cause for seizure, but that this attempt of the Imaun to establish a commercial intercourse with the port of New York will meet with that cordial reception on our part which it well merits. The port from which she comes is at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia.—*Cour.*

*The Arabian Ship Sultanee.*—A committee of five from each board of the Common Council has been appointed to receive Ahamet Ben Aman, captain of said ship and representative of the Sultan of Muscat, and extend to him the hospitalities of the city. This is done partly in consideration of the very friendly demeanor of the said Sultan towards our country and commerce, and partly because the Sultanee is the first vessel of his nation that ever touched our shores. On one occasion, a few years ago, when an American sloop of war got aground on his coast, in a dangerous position, he immediately sent assistance, by which she was got off without material damage.—*Jour. of Com.*

## Late from Europe.

By the steam-ship, Great Western, London papers to April 15th are received.

*London*, April 14, 1840.

The House has sustained Ministers in their measures directed against China. An order in Council has been issued, authorizing reprisals by national vessels. Still the Government entertain the hope that negotiation will supersede hostile operations. The first step is to take possession of the Island of Formosa, and hold it until fully indemnified. Strong opposition was made in Parliament to an appeal to arms, on the ground that the opium question was one of a municipal character. Besides, the danger of engaging so distant an enemy, whose internal policy and resources to endanger the tranquility of the British Indian possessions was almost unknown, and whose population nominally far exceeds all Europe; but the vote was carried by a majority of 9.

The trade is declared by the Chinese to be cut off forever; and if so, England will reluctantly exclude the American shipping by a blockade, as it is evident that they count on employing American vessels at some port, to continue the traffic which they can now so inconveniently dispense with. Lord Palmerston, in the course of his speech, remarked that the Americans had proposod to Congress to make commom cause with England, in compelling China to trade on modern principles.

A personal difference in relation to the Sulphur mosoply, between the King of Naples and Mr. Temple, the British Ambassador at that Court appears likely to sever the friendly relations of the two countries.—Mr. Temple has taken his passport, and no doubt ordered a squadron to encompass Sicily. The subject is referred to the Court in Paris, who are also a party to that sulphur question. In the meantime troops are daily embarking from Italy to Sicily.

M. Thiers has thrown himself more decidedly on the left side of the Chamber of Deputies, and determined, it would seem, to adopt a foreign policy independent of England; to sustain Mehemet Ali in the possession of his conquests; and perhaps, by way of sustaining the balance of power, to allow Russia to exercise certain dominancy over the councils of the Sultan. France is enlarging and improving, by discipline, her Marine, and proposes to run as packets, national steam vessels to America, that they may be ready when required. Such extensive preparations excite the jealousy of this country, and lead to similar expensive proceedings. These certainly do endanger the peace of Europe; for it is apparent that England's pride of maritime power has but little abated.

A rebellion has broken out in the Canton of Valais in Switzerland. The Republican party overthrow the Asistocracy, and now command the town of Sion and canton.

*Russian Expedition Against Chiva—Frankfort*, April 6.—The accounts from St. Petersburg confirm the statement that Gen. Perowsky has been compelled by terrible snow storms to make a retrogade movement, and that he has encamped in good position waiting for better weather. This report says nothing of the total failure of the expedition and of the retreat of the corps to Russia This news is evidently false, or a great exaggeration of the partial retreat of Gen. Perowsky. These last accounts are very satisfactory with respect to the intentions of Russia in this expedition, which is by no means intended to make conquests, but only to prevent in future, the interruptions which the Chivans have caused to the commerce of Russia.

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*The Slave Trade.*—Two American vessels of war were on the coast of Africa by the last accounts, viz. the brig Dolphin and schr. Grampus. The former was at Siera Leone 20th of March; the latter sailed from that place on the 1st of March, bound down the coast. A schooner from New Orleans, name not mentioned, was in charge of the Grampus, having been captured by a British cruiser. She was to be brought to the United States for trial. Captain Lovett, of the British brig James Hay, which arrived here on Friday, states that during the six weeks he lay at Sierra Leone, 8 or 10 fine brigs and schrs. were taken, brought into port, and condemned. Among them were the schrs Asp and Lark, both from Havana, with outward cargoes.—*Jour. of Com.*

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Hon. Daniel Webster's farm at Marshfield, Plymouth co. Mass. is said to consist of 1000 acres, and to be one of the best in New England.

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The difficulties with the Indians in the county of Buchanan, Missouri, have, it is said, been compromised. It is said that the tribes have consented to give up the marauders on the stock of the settlers. It will be recollected that to this plunder they were drawn by necessity.

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When a man swaggers and talks loud in the street, it is a symptom that he stands higher in his own estimation, than he does in the estimation of others.

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*Singular Phenomenon.*—A Kentuckian is driving quite an active business in Philadelphia by way of exhibiting a living horse with a living snake in his eye, for the gratification of the curious. The snake is described as being about 4 inches in length, and seems to be constantly in a playful mode, and performing various evolutions similar to the animalculæ, and appears to be perfectly contented in the little globe of which it is the only inhabitant. This singular phenomenon was first discovered about six weeks ago, when it was scarcely perceptible to the naked eye; since when it has grown to the size above stated, and to what extent or to what, the creature will become, is left for time and naturalists to determine.—*N. B. Times.*

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The failure of the Baltimore firm of William Crawford, jr. & Carson, who were among the largest grocery and commission merchants was announced lately. Their debts are estimated at $250,000.

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The number of letters brought by the Great Western was 11,268.

*From the Baltimore Sun, 5th inst.*

*Incidents of Yesterday—Death.*—Thomas H. Laughlin, carpenter, residing on Federal Hill, and one of the Marshalls of the eighth ward, was killed yesterday morning, while marching, in the procession, from a blow from some person unknown. The particulars of this melancholly and disgraceful affair, are these; As the procession was proceeding down Baltimore street, a gang of half grown boys were marching up, carrying on the top of a pole a stuffed figure, representing General Harrison as a petticoat hero, and when they arrived near Howard street, they attempted to form in with the procession; Mr. Laughlin stepped out of the ranks with the view to stop them, when he received the blow over the head from a stick, which deprived him of life.

An inquest was held over the body by A. H. Greenfield, Esq. coroner, and the jury returned as a verdict, that he came to his death by a blow from a stick, in the hands of some person unknown to the jurors.' If these fellows come out for the purpose of insulting and disturbing the procession, they ought to have been arrested and severely punished for their insolence and blackguardism. It seems almost impossible that a man could have been thus killed, and the perpetrator of the foul deed to have escaped, when Mr. L. was surrounded by so many friends. We sincerely hope the wretch may be ferretted out and receive his just dues.

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*Progress of the Democratic Principle.*—The recent amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, adopted by the people, reduces from more than 500 to about 300, the number of Representatives in the Legislature. The Senate heretofore based on wealth, is now to be based on population. There are to be forty Senators, and the districts to remain as they now are. The senators to be appointed to the Districts according to a census to be taken once in ten years on the first of May: and no district to have less than two Senators. Suffolk county (Boston) thus loses one Senator. The plan to go into operation forthwith; how it will effect the political relations of parties we are unable to judge.

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*Honest Poverty Rewarded.*—A gentleman of New York arrived at the Tremont House a day or two ago, on his way to Lowell, and while in the city had occasion to exchange some money. He placed bills in his vest pocket, and took the cars for Lowell. When he reached there he discovered that he had lost a five hundred dollar bill. The loss seemed irreparable, and he abandoned all hope of recovering the money. The gentleman returned from Lowell, and was not a little surprised to learn that a Methodist clergyman, the Rev. T. C. Pierce, had been put in possession of his money by an honest orange seller named Connell, at the Lowell Depot who had found it there, the gentleman having dropped it while procuring a ticket for the cars. The first thing the gentleman did upon getting his money back, was to present Connell with fifty dollars, and he assured him besides that if ever he was thrown out of employment, he would always find a friend ready to assist him.—*Atlas.*

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*Land Sales at Iowa.*—It is stated in a St. Louis paper that more than a million of dollars has been received at the Land Office, at Burlington since the opening of the Office in October, one half having been paid in specie, and about one hundred thousand of it in gold. The paper adds, 'this verifies to the letter, the prophecy of Senator Benton, so much sneered at by the Federal party' Gold has actually been 'flowing up the Mississippi,' and that in no small quantities either.

Four fifths of this amount came from the settlers in the neighborhood of Burlington, emigrants from all parts of the world, who are occupying or about to occupy the land, and who prefer the Territory of Iowa to the new states, because apprehensive of the taxation which many of these states will sooner or later be obliged to impose to get rid of their heavy debts. We are told by the St. Louis Argus that the territory has a rich soil well covered with wood, and intersected by streams, applicable to both manufacturing and trading purposes.

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*Florida.*—From every thing which we learn, from gentlemen who have recently been among the enemy, the opinion seems to be a prevalent one, that they are short of powder. Among camps which they were obliged to vacate, leaving every thing behind them their horns were invariably found empty; and from the fact that Wild Cat did not fire upon troops when re-crossing the We-ki-wa, these views seem to be strengthened.

There is a rumor that the Indian made prisoner some time since on the Wacassassa, took his captors to a place used as a depot by Tiger-Tail, and that several articles belonging to the late Mr. Dallam, murdered at Cotossahatchie, were indentified by their marks. The prisoner also informed them that the Indians were supplied with powder by a Spaniard at Tampa Bay, and he was accordingly taken there in order to point out the person spoken of.

Gen Taylor was concentrating 300 men at fort Fanning on the Suwanne, for an examination of Wahoo swamp.—*St. Augustine News.*

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*Died* in Friendland, at the residence of Lieut. George M. Hoge, U. S. N., in King George co. Va. 26th ult. the faithful slave Bacchus, aged 110 years. The deceased had been in the family of his late owner more than forty years. He was employed as a teamster during the war of the Revolution, and was in attendance with his team at the glorious and final siege of Yorktown. He saw Gen. Braddock as he passed on to his defeat, and could give a succinct account of that sanguinary action. The evening previous to his death he was walking about the farm in the full possession of all his faculties.

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*Temperance.*—An article in the London Temperance Penny Magazine shows that the British troops in India, during long marches and excessive hard service have been much more efficient under an abstinence of spirits than under its stimulus. Similar proofs are produced by this magazine from every part of the globe.

*Afraid of the Dead.*—A report was circulated in New York that the body of Sheriff Parkins, lately deceased, was to be sent to England in the barque Irvine. The consequence was, the passengers demanded their money back; the sailors would not go, and nothing in the world would satisfy their apprehensions. Even after the barque had been hauled into the stream the sailors jumped overboard and swam ashore. They did not like such close companionship with the dead.

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*Steam Frigate.*—We witnessed with much gratification the other day the casting of part of the machinery of one of the steam frigates now preparing at the extensive iron works of Messrs. Merrick & Towne. The weight of iron melted on the occasion was between twenty and thirty thousand pounds. The establishment is very active in the production of this machinery, which occupies a vast number of hands, and will require some months for its completion. The machinery of the other frigate is in progress at the West Point Foundry.—*National Gaz.*

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*Arrival of Flour.*—The Buffalo Commercial of Friday last says:—A whole fleet of sail craft arrived from the West to-day, loaded to the gunwales with produce. Among others, the ship Milwaukie, Capt. Dickson, with 2500 barrels flour, and other articles. Her cargo was taken in at St. Josephs.

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*A Famous One.*—The Mobile Advertiser says an oyster was taken near that place, measuring three feet one inch in length, and twenty-three and a half inches across the widest part

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*Very Level.*—Speaking of Society Land in New Hampshire, the Picayune says "As there is not a foot of level ground in the place, the inhabitants all have one leg about two inches shorter than the other to run on side hills to advantage."

# NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | | 5 12 | to | 5 25 |
| | Rye Flour, | 2 25 | to | — 00 |
| | Indian Meal. | 2 75 | to | — 38 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | | | 1 10 |
| | Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | | 56 |
| | Corn, yellow, northern, | 52 | to | — 57 |
| | Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | — | to | — 57 |
| | Do. southern, | 52 | to | — — |
| | Barley | 61 | to | 66 |
| | Oats, | 30 | to | 33 |
| | Peas, white dry, | | | 12 00 |
| | White Beans, | 15 00 | to | 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | | 27 | to | 29 |
| | Havana, Matanzas, | 23 | to | 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | | 12 00 | to | 13 25 |
| | Do. prime, | 8 50 | to | 8 75 |
| | Butter, dairy | 14 | to | 20 |
| | Do. shipping | 12 | to | 13 |
| | Hog's Lard, | 6 | to | 11 |
| | Pork, mess, brl. | 14 00 | to | |
| | Do. prime, | 10 00 | to | 12 00 |
| | Cheese, American, | 9 | to | 9 |
| | Hams, | 10 | to | |
| | Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 | to | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | | 00 | 15 | to 0 16 |
| | Dipped, | | 13 | to 14 |
| | Sperm, | | 41 | to 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | | 10 | to 12 |
| | Java, | | 12 | to 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | | 13 | to 14 |
| | Upland, | | 10 | to 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | | | 3 00 |
| | Pickled Cod, brl | 3 50 | to | 4 00 |
| | Smoked Salmon, lb. | | 18 | to 00 |
| | Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | 11 50 | to | 12 21 |
| | Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 42 | to | 10 25 |
| | Mackerel, No. 3 | 6 25 | to | 7 20 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | | | 20 |
| | Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 75 | to | 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | | 8 | to 10 |
| | New Orleans | | 6 | to 8 |
| | Lump, | | 14 | to 16 |
| | Loaf, | | 15 | to 17 |
| Tallow.—American. | | | 11 | to 17 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder, | | | 42 | to 100 |
| | Hyson and Young Hyson, | | 37 | to 95 |

# Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per cent. dis. |
|---|---|
| MAINE. | |
| All the good banks. | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| VERMONT. | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrillville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | do |
| All the others | 1-2 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| All | par to 1 |
| except | |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| NEW-YORK CITY. | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. | par |
| except | |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk. | all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. |
| NEW YORK STATE. | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | par to 1 |
| Red Back | 1-4 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 5 |
| Lansingburg bank, | par |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | Red |
| Bank of Utica, | 1-2 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 1 |
| Bank of Syracuse | |
| NEW JERSEY | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch. Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bk at Dover, all | broke do par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 5 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| All the banks in Philadelphia, | $1 2 to 6 |
| Except Schuylkill, | no sale |
| Country banks, | 6 to 10 |
| New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. | broke |
| Do do do at Lambertsville, N. J. | 5 |

# THE UNION.

**PLAINFIELD, N. J.**

**Monday, May 11 1840.**


For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

As we were nearly out of paper last week, we are obliged for the present number only, to use an inferior quality. We have now on hand, and shall hereafter use a much better quality.

*Fare Reduced.*—The Fare on the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad is now reduced to the following rates:—Between Somerville and New York, 50 cents, 3 shillings in the cars and 1 in the boat. The same from Boundbrook, New Market, Plainfield and Scotch Plains. Between Westfield and Elizabethtown or Port, 25 cents. Between Elizabethport and New York, 1 shilling.

*Virginia Election.*—In the House of Delegates the parties will stand probably as they did last year, the whigs having a majority of 10. In the Senate, the whigs have gained 3, there being now a tie,—16 to 16; so the whig majority on joint ballot will be larger than before. In the popular vote, the democratic majority last year was near 7000—and it is now between 3 and 4 thousand. Both parties appear very confident of carrying the state in the fall Presidential contest. Our own opinion is that the state will go for Mr. Van Buren.

The Van Buren National convention met at Baltimore on Tuesday. Delegates from twenty-one states were in attendance—59 from New Jersey. It was decided that it was inexpedient to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

*Great Baltimore Concention.*—The Newark Daily Advertiser of Thursday last is entirely filled with proceedings of the Convention which met at Baltimore on Monday of last week. The Convention was in session two days. Messrs. Webster, Clay, Preston, Wise and many other distinguished strangers were present, and addressed the meeting. Deleghtes from every state were there. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

A subscription was taken up for the benefit of the family of T. H. Laughlin, the marshall who was killed, an account of which will be found in another part of this paper. Over ten thousand dollars was raised.

## Congress.

On Saturday, the 2d inst. in the House, the Appropriation Bill, after four weeks' consideration in Committee of the Whole, was disposed of. About 8 o'clock, the Committee rose and reported, the amendments concurred in, and the Bill passed,—yeas 145, nays 15.

On motion, the house agreed to meet on Monday at 8 o'clock, and then adjourn to the following Thursday.

In Senate, on Monday, the Appropriation Bill was reported with an amendment to strike out an appropriation of $45,000 for the continuation of the publication of the documentary history of the Revolution. The amendment was agreed to 20 to 8—and the bill passed, 27 to 0.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned to Thursday.

☞ One of the best Bank Note Lists, Prices Current, and Counterfeit Detectors published in this country, is Sylvester's New Reporter, from No. 156 Broadway, New York. It is a large weekly sheet, and contains besides all that is necessary for a man of business, news and miscelany. Terms, $3,00 per annum. Received weekly at this office.

☞ The Somerset Messenger, ever since our acquaintance with it, we have considered a very good paper. But of late it has much improved, giving double the reading matter of some of our country papers. As it has a circulation of near 1000, its proprietor can afford the outlay.

What has become of the Van Buren paper of Jersey City?

☞ The quantity of flour now pouring into New York from the Great West through the canals is immense

In London, a coal-whipper testified that he and his wife had quarrelled and parted forever, more than twenty times.

*Pontiac, Mich. in Ashes!*—An extra from the office of the Jacksonian, dated April 30th, announces that at noon on that day, 25 houses were burned, on both sides of Sagmaw stree., between Lawrence and Pike. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

The Peoria Register chronicles the capture of a catfish in Peoria lake, weighing 140 lbs.—5 feet long and 3 1-2 in circumference.

*Natchez City Hall to be sold by the Sherif.*—The U. S. Marshall has advertised the City Hall with the Market House and Public Square of the city of Natchez for sale, under an execution for the purchase of some lots, by the city, a few years since.

The preaching of Mr. Maffit at Maysville, Ky., has added nearly three hundred members to the Methodist church at that place.

We tremble for Great Britain as we see her bearing down upon China in her tremendous power. There is a righgteus God who will protect the weak and defenceless, endeavoring to protect themselves from the intoxicating drug and deceitful bowl. The suggestion that by this conflict Christianity will enter that great empire is one in which we have no sympathy. Christianity can never follow in the train of opium and rum. The most sunken pagan would despise a religion taught by men who would thus for money, force upon his country the means of temporal and eternal destruction.—*Temp. Union.*

*St. Patrick's Day in Ireland.*—We again call the attention of our countrymen to the glorious movements in Ireland, detailed in other parts of our Journal. Twenty thousand in a Te-total procession in Dublin,—Twenty three thousand in Limerick. Thousands on thousands broken from the chains of the hydra, well-dressed, with scarfs, rosettes, and splendid banners, rejoicing in the liberty with which temperance has made them free. Whose heart does not beat with joy as he beholds these triumphs of mercy. Who does not say,

Roll onward, onward thou blest cause,
Till all the earth be free.—*Ib.*

*Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison made members of the Missionary Society.*—Samuel Thompson, treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has received from Rev. Dr. H. R. Weed, of Wheeling, Va. $200 from the Young Ladies Missionary Society of his church, to constitute Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, members of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

*Sealers.*—Twelve sealing vessels have returned to St. John, Newfoundland, this season, with an average of 4000 seals. Some had been out only ten days.

*Presidential Presents.*—Among the cargo of the Muscat ship Sultani are two Arabian horses, a case of otto of roses, a package of Cashmere shawls, a Persian rug, a small box of pearls, a sword, and five demijohns, contents unknown—all presents to Mr. Van Buren from the Saltan.

*Pennsylvania Coal and Iron.*—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that 3 furnaces are about to be erected at Danville. Pa. for the purpose of making iron with anthracite coal.

*Truth.*—Truth is the only seed from which real holiness or happiness can grow, and unless seed be sown, we cannot expect a crop.—*A. M. Toplady.*

*Pigs.*—As the raising of pigs is a thing of considerable importance, I will state how I lost a fine litter two years since, when they were 3 weeks old. I put into their pens some chaffy wheat straw. The pigs went to rooting and champing it. They were taken sick, and lived from one to three weeks. The beards they swallowed doubtless caused their death. My brother had a pig in the fall, and his pen being wet he torew in some wheat chaff; the pig eat it and died soon after. I know a man who had a fat hog that eat some of his wheat chaff, the next day he was taken with vomiting, and he killed him, and on examining his swallow he found it coated with beards of wheat. Oat straw is perfectly safe.—*Eman.* F. WINGATE.

### Mathematical Department.

For the Plainfield Union.

Wishing to ascertain the elevation of a high bluff overhanging a neighboring river, I took a small skiff and rowed out into the stream, then standing upright in the boat, I found the reflected top of the bluff was just 10 feet distant from my feet; but upon rowing 600 feet nearer the promontory it was only 8 feet distant. My eyes were just 6 feet above the surface of the water. What is the height of the bluff?

*Philofluential-geomastronetsur.*

*Mr. Editor:*

The depth of the precipice in Mammoth cave, which was given a week or two since, is correct, provided we admit the rock to descend 16 feet the first second. I overlooked this restriction which the *author* imposed, and took $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which is the exact distance through which a body falling freely by gravitation passes the first second of its doscent. I make its depth 24,652 feet instead of 24,151 as given by X, and also the proposer.

The diameter of the glass globe I find to be 29,112 inches; and the area of the square piece of land proposed last week by X, 113.69237 sq. ch. or 11.367237 acres.*

I propose the following equation:

$$x = \frac{12 + 8x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x - 5}$$ to find the value of $x$.

JUNIUS.

* The area, according to X, is 114.69 sq. ch. or 11.47 acres, nearly.—ED.

It is not our intention to give more than one question a week, but as our correspondent Junius has not had an opportunity on account of absence for a few weeks, we insert one from him this week.—ED.

☞ The Whigs claim a majority of 11 in the Virginia House of Delegates, and of over 2,000 in the popular vote.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

E. & S. Railroad Co. $14,00; Asa Pound, 2,75; L. M. Force, 2,50; W. P. Shotwell, Esq. 1,90; Miss M. Laing, 1,88; Widow Smalley, 1,19; P. Mosher, ,85; David Dunn, ,75; Rev. J. A. Wood, ,50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally

### MARRIED.

On the 29th ult. James Hutchings, to Sarah F. Brown, both of New Brunswick.

On the 30th ult. M. F. Webb, of New Brunswick, to Miss Sarah E. daughter of Abraham Baudoine, sen. of Six Mile Run.

### DIED

In Woodbridge, on the 13th ult. Mr. Marsh Noe, aged about 70 years. He was one of that noble band who breasted the storms of the Revolution.


## Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Col'd Silks, Blk do, Mouselin de laines—Calicoes of the most fashionable style; Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## Public Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the 13th of May inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises of the late Barzillai F. Randolph, dec'd.

**The Cider House.**

Said Building is 30 by 40 feet, 11 feet posts.

DAVID DUNN, Agent for the Widow and Heirs of Abel F. Randolph, deceased.

New Market, May 4th, 1840. 1w*

## HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

## FEMALE SCHOOL,

*In the Plainfield Classical Institution.*

THE above School will be re-opened by Miss Olivia Bragg, on Monday, the 4th of May. Instruction given in the Elementary English brauches, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoria Natural Philosophy, Astrouomy, Botany, Chemistry, &c.

Terms, from 2 to 5 dollars per quarter.

Plainfield, May 1, 1840. 72 2w

## DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety.—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

**N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,** For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion

OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 1y

## Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

## WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

**Plainfield Factory,**

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

**Also, HAT-BODIES,** Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

## READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

## Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective laims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 5w

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of

April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office March 30th, 1840.

## New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

## Fare Reduced!

An Accommodation Train at reduced prices, every day exbept Sunday, from the foot of Liberty street.

Leave New Brunswick, at 7 3-4, A. M.

Leave New York, at 1 1-2, P. M.

Fare between New York and New Brunswick, 50 cts. —Rahway, 37½ cts.—Elizabethtown, 25 cts.

### *Regular Brunswick Trains.*

*Fare from New York, to New Brunswick, 50 cts.; —Rahway, 37 cts—Elizabethtown, 25 cts.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)

At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,

At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick

At 12, noon, daily.

At 9, P. M. daily.

### Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

*Every day except Sunday.*

Fare Reduced to 25 cents.

Leave New York at 8, 9 1-2, & 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 1-2, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 5, 7, and 10, P. M

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is a the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 for 6 months, or $30 for three months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

May 1st, 1840. tf

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

*NEW ARRANGEMENT*

On and after MONDAY, the 23d March, 1840—run three trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

For Boundbrook, from New York, by the steamboats Water Witch and Cinderilla;

Leave New York, from the foot of Marketfield st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 10 1-2, A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 1 P. M. and at 6 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 7 P. M.

*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M. and 10 minutes before 4 1-2, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages will run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages will commence running to Easton, Pa. on the 1st of April, in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, March 23d, 1840.

## Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Buga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherrry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

## Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Painted Muslins, at lowes rates.

VESTINGS.—A Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS.—Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by

April 4. D LENOX.

## Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved patent. Having sold this patent for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

**Also, An Assortment of Castings,** Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patents. D. LENOX.

## See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

## To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn con be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

## Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

**Bleached Shirtings.**

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

**Umbrellas.**

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

A Few Bushels of

## ROHAN POTATOES,

6 shillings per bushel,

Also, a few bushels of

**Chincse Corn,**

All raised by the subscriber, and For Sale, by

March 30, 1840. LAING WEBSTER.

## Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—5s.—5s. 6d. and 6s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 13d.—Molasses, 2s. 6d & 3s. 6d

Lard, 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13d. and 15d.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.* In my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS, 154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX, 170 Division-st. New York.

July 2d, 1839.

**For Sale at this Office,**

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c &c. M. F. CUSHING.

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
Davie's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry,
McVicker's Political Economy.—Slates.
Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do

And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tA1

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, another building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL,

The Next Quarter of this School under the care of

**Messrs Davison & Wallace**

Will comence on Monday, April 6th.

Books found for those who spell and read. No extra charges.

☞ The article published below, bodeconcerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America:*

To *Louis Ofon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human bodye* ☞ *often secretly lurking in the system for years before the is the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this as imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clay av houses even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages.—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conquerer of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulnes

GOELICKE'S

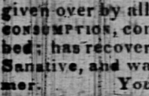
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remed, for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *insatiable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.



A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

*CERTIFICATES.*

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rassor was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own having last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

*PAINTING BUSINESS,*

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he now offers for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experianced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

### At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

## For Sale at this Office,

May, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Legers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,
Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,
Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.
Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.
600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.
A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEARS PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax,—Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches,—Pocket Combs.—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

### School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Reetoric,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

### *Miscellaneous,*

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War.—The Golden Rail Road,
Whitteer's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Combo, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book.
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saint's Rest,—Child's Book on the soul.
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa —Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

### *Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound:
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c, &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

### *The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway,
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

### Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS; &c. &c.

## JOSEPH DENNISON,

### Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

*REMOVED FROM*

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 t52*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpe go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. t104*

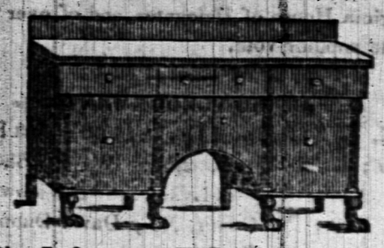
## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.

GEORGE R. POUND,
MAHLON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 84 3w



## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thakfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

*Plainfield*, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, Mrch 25, 1839. 14

## *WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c*

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

## *Hat Tips! Hat Tips!*

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are espectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE

## Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. "It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840—previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

## Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 6s. 8s.
Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6s. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

*Oats taken* in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

## NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Recived at the Emporium. D. LENOX

## Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

## Coarse and Fine Salt,

## Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

## Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 30, 1839. 84 2m pd.

## GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Marce 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS*

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan, 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

*Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.*

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

## Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

## A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1840.

## NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular Music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, intersting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle countrywomen in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and a variety of etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 18th, 1837.

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 100 tf.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

# Plainfield Union.

**Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.**

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MAY 18, 1840. Number 174.



**The Plainfield Union.**

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Satuaday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisement.



## NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY TIN WARE, &C.

THE Subscriber would give Notice that he now has on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, made of double cross tin, which he will sell for cash or country produce, rags, old copper, brass, iron, lead, pewter, &c. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at the old stand, a few doors south of Mr. Anderson's.

**Milk Pans and Pails,**

Milk Pans, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.—Milk Pails, 1s. 6d. to 4s.—very heavy tin. Wash Basins, Pudding pans, Sauce Pans, Tea Pots, Tea kettles, Cullenders, Dust pans, &c. at very low prices.

**Tin wash kettles, fire-proof,**

The price so low, none need go without—large size, 7s. to 8s. Stores will be supplied at low price.

**Slide Milk Strainer,**

Which answers for a pail or strainer.

**Brass Kettles,**

Best English Brass, at 3s. 9d. per lb.—American, finished, best style, 3s. 6d per lb

**Copper Pumps,**

Made to any size for wells, or cisterns, warranted to work well, at 25 per cent cheaper than can be bought in New York. Call and see.

Hatter's Kettles, and all kinds of copper work done to order at short notice. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 16, 1840.

## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved charactor, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine.—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—

☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Eet all who buy the Sanative. (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give an immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one monte in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent. Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. H. A. CORY.

## READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.


POETICAL

### The Evening Star.

*By Joseph John Gurney.*

The radiant star of the darkning west,
Thou diadem in the train,
Of the sable Queen whose velvet vest,
Envelopes the dewy plain;
Gladly I hail the mellow light,
That from thy centre flows;
And gaze with joy on diadem bright,
Thy circling beams compose.

How steady is each pencilled ray,
How calm thy vestal flame,
Sent by the glorious monarch of day,
From age to age the same;
Thy lamp is hung in the Heavens above,
In the midst of etherial blue,
Of the church redeemed by a Savior's love,
Perpetual type and true.

When sorrow o'ershadows each temporal gem,
Of man's uncertain story,
The Church lights up her diadem,
And travels her path to glory;
And why so pure and steady the ray,
That illumes her race of duty—
Because from Christ the fountain of day,
She has borrowed all her beauty.

VARIETY.

*Capture and Death of a Mammoth Alligator.*—The subjoined account from Silliman's Journal, of the destruction of a huge Alligator, will be found exceedingly interesting;

In the course of the year 1831, the proprietor Hallahala informed me that he frequently lost horses and cows on a remote part of his plantation and that the natives assured him they were taken by an enormous aligator, who frequented one of the streams which run into the lake. Their descriptions were so highly wrought, that they were attributed to the fondness for exaggeration, to which the inhabitants of that country are peculiarly addicted, and very little credit was given to their repeated relations.

All doubts as to the existence of the animal were at last dispelled by the destruction of an Indian who attempted to ford the river on horseback, although entreated to desist by his companions who crossed at a shallow place, higher up. He reached the centre of the stream, and was laughing at the others for their prudence, when the aligator came upon him. His teeth encountered the saddle, which he tore from the horse, while the rider tumbled on the other side into the water, and made for the shore. The horse, too terified to move, stood trembling where the attack was made. The alligator disregarded him, pursued the man, who safely reached the bank, which he could easily have ascended, but rendered fool hardy by his escape, he plased himself behind a tree, which had fallen partly in the water, and drawing his heavy knife, leaned over the tree, and on the approach of his enemy, struck him on the nose. The animal repeated his assault and the Indian his blows, until the former, exasperated at the resistance, rushed on the man, and seizing him by the middle of the body, which was at once enclosed and crushed in his capacious jaws, swam into the lake. His friends hastened to the rescue; but the alligator slowly left the shore, while the poor wretch, writhing and shrieking in his agony, with his knife uplifted in his clasped hands, seemed as the others expressed it, 'held out as a man would carry a torch.' His sufferings were not long continued, for the monster sank to the bottom, and soon after re-appearing alone on the surface, and calmly basking in the sun, gave to the horror stricken spectators the fullest confirmation of the death and burial of their comrade.

A short time after this event, I made a visit to Halahala, and expressing a strong desire to capture or destroy the aligator, my host readily offered his assistance.—The animal had been seen, a few days before, with his head and one of his fore feet resting on the bank, and his eyes followed the motion of some cows which were grazing near. Our informer likened his appearance to that of a cat watching a mouse, and in the attitude to spring upon his prey when it should come within his reach.

Hearing that the alligator had killed a horse we proceeded to the place, about five miles from the house. It was a tranquil spot, and one of singular beauty, even in that land. The stream, which a few hundred feet from the lake narrowed to a brook, with its green banks fringed with the graceful bamboo, and the alternate glory of glade and forest, spreading far and wide seemed fitted for other purposes than the familiar haunt of the huge creature that had appropriated it to himself. A few cane huts were situated a short distance from the river, and we procured from them what men they contained, who were ready to assist in freeing themselves from their dangerous neighbor. The terror which he had inspired, especially since the death of their companion, had hitherto prevented them from making an effort to get rid of him; but they gladly availed themselves of our preparations, and with the usual dependence of their character, were willing to do whatever example should dictate to them. Having reason to believe that that the alligator was in the river, we commenced operations by sinking nets, upright across its mouth, three deep, at intervals of several feet. The nets which were of great strength, and intended for the capture of the wild buffalo, were fastened to trees on the banks, making a complete fence to the communication of the lake.

My companion and myself placed ourselves with our guns on either side of the stream, while the Indians with long bamboos, felt for the animal. For some time he refused to be disturbed; and we began to fear that he was not within our limits, when a spiral motion of the water, under the spot where I was standing, led me to direct the natives to it; and the creature slowly moved on the bottom towards the nets, which he no sooner touched, than he quietly turned back and proceeded up the stream. On receiving a ball in the body, he uttered a growl like that of an angry dog; and plunging into the water crossed to the other side, where he was received with a similar salutation, discharged directly into his mouth. Finding himself attacked on every side, he renewed his attempts to gain the banks; but whatever part of him appeared was bored with bullets, and feeling that he was hunted, he forgot his own formidable means of attack, and sought safety from the troubles which surrounded him.

A low spot which separated the river from the lake, a little above the nets, was unguarded and we feared he would succeed in escaping over it. It was here necessary to stand firmly against him; and in several attempts which he made to cross it, we turned him back with spears, bamboos, or whatever first came to hand. He once seemed determined to force his way, and, foaming with rage, rushed with open jaws, and gnashing his teeth, with a sound too ominous to be despised, appeared to have his full energies aroused, when his career was stopped by a large bamboo thrust violently into his mouth, which he ground to pieces, and the fingers of the holder were so paralyzed that, for some minutes, he was incapable of resuming his gun.

The natives had now became so excited as to forget all prudence, and the women and children of the little hamlet had come down to the shore, to share in the general enthusiasm. They crowded to the opening, and were so unmindful of their danger that it was necessary to drive them back with some violence. Had the monster known his own strength, and dared to have used it, he would have gone over that spot with a force which no human power could have withstood, and would have crushed, or carried with him into the lake, about the whole population of the place

It is not strange that personal safety was forgotton in the excitement of the scene. The tremendous brute, galled with wounds and repeated defeat, tore away through the foaming water, glancing from side to side, in the vain attempt to avoid his foes, then rapidly ploughing up the stream, he grounded on the shallows, and turned back frantic and bewildered at his circumscribed position. At length, maddened with suffering and desperate from continued persecution, he rushed furiously to the mouth of the stream, burst through two of the nets, and I threw down my gun in despair, for it looked as though his way, at last, was clear to the wide lake. But the third net stopped him, and his teeth and legs had got entangled in all. This gave us a chance of closer warfare with lances, such as are used against the wild buffalo. We had sent for this weapon, at the commencement of the attack, and found it much more effectual than guns. Entering a canoe, we plunged lance after lance into the aligator, as he was struggling under the water, till a wood seemed to be growing from him, which moved violently above, while his body was concealed below. His endeavors to extricate himself, lashed the water into foam, mingled with blood; and there seemed no end to his vitality, or decrease to his resistance, till a lance struck him directly through the middle of the back, which an Indian with a heavy piece of wood hammered into him as he could catch an opportunity. My companion on the other side, now tried to haul him to the shore, by the nets to which he had fastened himself, but had not sufficient assistance with him. As I had more force with me, we managed, with the aid of the women and children, to drag his head and part of his body on to the little beach, where the river joined the lake, and, giving him the "coup de grace," left him to gasp out the remnant of his life on the sand.

I regret to say that the measurement of the length of the animal was imperfect. It was night when the struggle ended, and our examination of him was made by torch light. I measured the circumference, as did also my companion, and it was over eleven feet immediately behind the fore legs. It was fourteen feet at the belly, which was distended by the immoderate meal made on the horse. As he was only part out of the water, I stood, with a line at his head, giving the other end to an Indian with directions to take it to the extremity of the tail. The length so measured was twenty-two feet; but at the time, I doubted the good faith of my assistant, from the reluctance he manifested to enter the water, and the fears he expressed that the mate of the alligator might be in the vicinity. From the diameter of the animal, and the representations of those who examined him afterwards, we believe the length to have been about thirty feet. As we intended to preserve the entire skeleton with the skin, we were less particular than we otherwise should hove been. On opening him, we found, with other parts of the horse, three legs entire, torn off at the haunch and shoulder, which he had swallowed whole, besides a large quantity of stones, some of them of several pounds weight.

The night, which had become very dark and stormy, prevented us from being minute in our investigation: and leaving directions to preserve the bones and skin, we took the head with us, and returned home. This precaution was induced by the anxiety of the natives to secure the teeth: and I afterwards found that they attributed to them miraculous powers in the cure or prevention of diseases.

The head weighed nearly three hundred lbs. and so well was it covered with flesh and muscle, that we found balls quite flattened which had been discharged into the mouth, and at the back of the head, at only the distance of a few feet, and yet the bones had not a single mark to show that they had been touched.

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"My dear, what shall we have for dinner today?" "One of your smiles," replied the husband; "I can dine on that any day." "But I can't," said the wife. "Then take this." said he, as he gave her a kiss, and then immediately he departed to his office. He returned to to dinner. "This steak is excellent," said he, what did you pay for it?" "*What you gave me this morning*," said she. "You did!" said he, "then you shall have market money the rest of the time."

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The following is said to be the best "bull" since Miss Edgeworth's. In England postage has been reduced lately to a penny a letter from Land's End to John O'Groat's. (Wish Amos Kendall would "follow in his footsteps."

*An Irish Reason for not robbing the Mail.*

"Let's rob the mail!" cried Pat to Tim O'Shay,
'And *sack* the *bags* before they reach Kilkenny.'
Says Tim, 'Be aisy! that same spec won't pay,
For now a letter's only worth a penny.'

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*Reading.*—Reading, says Tessain, in his letters to the prince of Sweden, is of universal advantage. In perusing the writings of sensible men, we have frequent opportunities of examining our own hearts, and, by that means, of attaining a more certain knowledge of ourselves, for we find we are more sensibly touched with incidents, or reflections, of certain nature; and on the contrary, that we pass over others, without the least emotion. Thus it is easy to discover which of our passions predominate; and which consequently require the most attention. We learn to love virtue, and to shun vice. By reading we also learn to judge of the different style of the various authors, and insensibly improve our own. If we happen to be blest with a strong memory, we not only recollect frequent lessons, and examples for our own conduct but have many opportunities of instructing those with whom we converse. And if our memories are not the most extraordinary, it is very certain that reading will, at least by degrees, improve our taste, our understanding, and our elocution.

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A young gentleman on the eve of marriage, said he was certain that two persons could live more economically than one. An acquaintance asked him if two persons could live more cheaply than one, how much might twelve live for?

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A chemist in Albany a few days ago, expatiating on the late discoveries in chemical science, observed that snow had been found to possess a considerable degree of heat. An Irishman present at this remark observed, that truly chemistry was a valuable science, and anxious that the discovery might be made profitable, inquired of the orator what number of snow-balls would be sufficient to boil a tea-kettle.

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*Preservation of Pumpkins.*—We understand that Mr. C. S. Dorsey is at this time feeding his milch cows freely on pumpkins of last year's growth, which are in a state of perfect preservation. The butter is of the finest quality, and of the richest color, as might be expected from such food. His mode of preserving so perfectly a vegetable which, while it can be kept sound, all consider so valuable, but which has generally been found to be delicate and perishable, is worthy of being noted. We understand his system to be to cover the space in his barn intended for their preservation, with dry straw, say a foot or 18 inches thick. On this is placed a layer of pumpkins, and on that another thick layer of straw, and so on; and the result is, that his cows have been supplied to the present time with an abundance of this superior food, in a perfectly sound and pure condition.—*Amer. Far.*

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*New Process of Tanning.*—Mr. F. Chaplin has patented the following new process. The hide is made into a bag by sewing the edges together, and then filled with liquor, so that the pressure of the fluid, in its own effort to escape, forces it through the pores of the hides; as it passes, the tannin is seized on by the gelatine, and the liquor comes out on the other side, having left the tannin behind. In this way the thickest hide will be perfectly tanned in about 14 days, while it would require as many months under the old system.—*English paper.*

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Push and Pull—the two significant labels usually placed on the doors of banks.

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Why is a drawn tooth like a thing forgot? Because it is out of the head.

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*Generosity of a Slave.*—In a letter recently received from the South, the writer says:—"Some days since, I was in the store of a slaveholder, when a slave came in, and, addressing the owner, said, 'Master, I have *loaned* your man fifty dollars, to help him buy his freedom. He is going with his family to Indiana, where he will be apt to want all he can earn. I have thought master, if you will give him one half of the amount, I will give him the other." The answer was, "I will do it," and was followed by the payment of the half—$25. This was given by a slave who wore the chains himself, that his friend might be permitted to go with his family. The amount of his liberality will not be fully considered without recollecting that six cents to a slave is here a very considerable acquisition, and that it was probably his all. What a lesson to those, who, enjoying all the blessings of liberty, are unwilling to give any thing, or only a mere pittance for the liberation of the slave.—*Charter Oak.*

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*A Good Measure.*—The Cortland County Bible Society, at a late meeting, resolved to put a minion Bible in every schoolhouse in the county, for the benefit of the teacher. This should be done every where.

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*To Young Men.*—Frame, who murdered Nethammer at a grocery in Illinois, was recently executed asked if he had any request to leave behind him. "Yes," said he promptly, "tell every young man not to drink liquor;—tell them to fly from it;—it is the root of all evil; it has brought me to this dungeon, and caused these heavy irons on my feet and hands."

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*A Little Boy.*—Every one who loves his Bible, must be desirous to extend its circulation. A little boy, the son of the Rev. R. Knill, of St. Petersburgh, died before he was three years old. A glazier was at work at his father's house when this little boy asked if he could read, gave him a New Testament, and directed him to consider that striking passage—"When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy father which seeth in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward the openly."—Matt. vi. 6.

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*Try.*—"Let a man sit down at the foot of a great mountain," says Dr. Johnson, "to contemplate its greatness, and he will be ready to say, I can never go over it; the attempt is futile.—Yet, on the second thought, he concludes the task can be performed, not by one mighty leap, but by successive steps, and by the simple process of putting one foot before the other."

Again, 'The chief art, says Locke, is to attempt but little at a time. The wildest excursions of the mind are made by short flights frequently repeated. The most lofty fabrics are formed by the accumulations of simple propositions."

Drops of water constitute an ocean. Sands make a mountain, and rocks are not worn away by a sudden force, but by continual droppings.

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The experience of six thousand years has testified the incompetency of every worldly thing to make men happy. But the practice and course of the world are such, as if this were some late and sure experiment, which, for curiosity, every one must be trying over again. Every age renews the inquiry after an earthly felicity.

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'If youth were to come again,' said an aged gentleman, 'I would be a scholar.' Aye; and how many more would be? What an useful hint is this to youth. If every youth would keep in view the fact that sixty minutes make an hour, how much wiser than the past would be the rising generation.

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Love is the diamond among the jewels of the believer's breastplate. The other graces shine like the precious stones of nature, with their own peculiar lustre, and various hues, but the diamond is white, uniting all the colors.

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Lord Chesterfield pays no slight homage to truth, when he says that the most successful diplomatist would be a man perfectly honest and upright, who should at all times, and under all circumstances, say the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The above may account for the success of Henry Clay in negotiations.—Ed. Union.

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*Care.*—It is one of the most delusive things in life, this idea of getting clear of care. It is inseparable with life,—a part and parcel of it.—True, a person may get clear of one care, or a set of cares; but it is only to make room for others. Many have been wofully cheated with the idea of finding happiness by a withdrawal from business, and seeking ease and exemption from care, in retirement. Care will find a man there, or any where,—crawl forth out of the bushes, or the crevices of the house, in seclusion. It will fasten upon one in some shape—and the more pertinaceously, the more he strives to brush it off,—because he is fated to it. No man is so little disquieted with care as he who cares nothing about it—seeks not to avoid it. It always pursues the cowardly and retreating. Better face right about and battle it—brush through the thickest of it—jump right in over head and ears—rather than timidly skulk from it.

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Honor thy father and thy mother.

### *The Arabian Ship Sultani.*

The arrival in our harbor of the first Arabian man of war that ever crossed the Atlantic, is an occurrence of much interest. The *Sultani* was built at Bombay, of *teak-wood*, and is a handsome. ly modelled and well equipped ship. Her officers and crew are all Arabians, and in their oriental costume of turbans, loose robes, and long beards, presenting a strange appearance on a ship's deck. She is commanded by a captain of the Sultan's Navy, whose bearing has all the dignity and grace so charicteristic of the upper classes of the Arabians. The Sultan of Muscat, to whom she belongs, has sent her out on a commercial expedition, (under a treaty effected with this Government in 1835,) loaded with the products of Arabia, and among them, as presents to the President two fine Arabian horses, a box of pearls, a sabre, &c. &c.

There has probably been no instance of more prompt and unlimited national hospitality than was manifested by the Sultan to one of our ships at the time of the ratification of this treaty. The United States ship *Peacock*, having the treaty duly signed on board, in the month of September 1835, on her voyage to Muscat, ran on a coral reef in the night, on the coast of Arabia Felix, at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and, as the tide fell, settled on her side, so that not one of her guns could be brought to bear. Her situation was, of course, very critical, and her boats had abundant occupation in repelling the Arab *daus*, by which she was soon approached. After twenty-four hours of fruitless attempts to get her off, Capt. Kennedy determined as a last resort to despatch an officer in one of the ship's boats to the Sultan of Muscat, on the Persian Gulf, a distance of some two hundred miles, across the Arabian Sea, to carry the treaty, and, if possible to procure assistance. After a most perilous voyage of five days and nights, in which this little open boat, with eight men, (including Mr. Taylor who commanded her, and Mr. Roberts, the United States Agent, who negotiated the treaty,) narrowly escaped destruction from the Arabs, who pursued her, and afterward from the rough weather, in which she was with the greatest difficulty kept afloat—she reached Muscat in safety. At one time when a large *dau*, manned by about thirty Arabs, was gaining on the boat, the crew of which had prepared for her a warm reception, with their little armament of muskets—the officer, to test the pluck of his men, said—"Boys, if that fellow comes up with us, what shall we do?" "Go to Muscat in the prize, Sir!" was the reply. These were, of course, the right sort for such an expedition.

On their arrival at Muscat, they were treated by the Sultan with every possible hospitality. When he heard of their arrival, and before he had seen them, was just going off, on a visit of state, to an English man-of-war, but immediately sent word to the commander that he should forego his visit, as he had just learned that a ship of his allies, the United States, was wrecked on his coast, and he should do nothing until he had taken every measure for her relief. He immediately placed the Sultani with a full complement of officers and men, under command of Mr. T. to proceed to the relief of the Peacock, and tendered the use of any ship in his navy (in case the Peacock should not be saved) to return to the United States with her officers and crew, or to complete her cruise, as Capt. Kennedy might elect. The Governor of Zor (a town some 80 or 90 miles distant from Muscat, toward where the Peacock lay,) who was at the time in Muscat, was despatched to that place with orders to send every vessel bearing the Arab flag, to the relief of the Peacock—and a Bedouin chief was sent with his camels, across the desert, with a message from the Sultan to the Sheik of the tribe occupying the coast on which the Peacock was wrecked, that he would hold the tribe and every member of it, accountable for any injury to the Peacock or her crew.

The Sultani fell in with the Peacock at Sea. She had lain on the reef for fifty-six hours, and was not floated until she had lost several of her anchors and thrown overboard eleven of her guns. After visiting Muscat, where they were all treated with a degree of courtesy and hospitality rarely met with in Christian countries, the Peacock proceeded to Bombay to refit, and purchased from the East India Company a battery in place of the guns thrown overboard on the coral reef. After lying at Bombay about a month, and as the Peacock was on the eve of sailing on her cruise, a ship was seen entering the harbor, bearing the Arab flag. It proved to be the Sultan's ship, with the Peacock's guns which had been thrown over, and which the Sultan had caused to be raised, and sent his vessel with them to overtake and restore them to the Peacock—a distance of a thousand miles from the place where they had been lost.

For all this labor and expense, which it is believed has not to this day met either requital or acknowldegement from this Government, the Sultan would receive no compensation. Such conduct as this certainly justifies the statement of our officers who have seen him, that the Sultan is a *gentleman* in the largest and strictest sense of the term, and affords an example well worthy of imitation by other powers professing greater civilization than the sons of Ishmael.

Under these circumstances it is hoped that every facility will be given by our Government to the first commercial enterprise of the Sultan with the new World, that the Sultani and her officers may be greeted with civilities approaching in some little degree to those (of which she has been an instrument,) extended by the hospitable Arabs to our own people.—*N. Y. Amer.*

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*Power of Conscience.*—A man at Portland, who was paid a fortnight ago, in an exchange of money at the Canal Bank, $450 more than he was entitled to receive, sent the Cashier the following note:

"*J. B. Scott*—Sir; I send $350 of the money that was paid at your bank through mistake. I should send the other hundred, but I have spent it. Yours, &c.

*One that tried to be a rogue, but conscience would not let him.*"

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Good fortune is the ordeal by fire, misfortune the ordeal by water.

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Gov. Ellsworth's message to the Connecticut Legislature occupies some 5 or 6 columns. It is chiefly occupied with the causes of and the remedy for the prevailing embarrassments of the country. The want of a sound and uniform currency; loss of credit: unemployed capital and labor; an unsettled policy respecting manufactures, and the versatile, restless spirit of public men, are among the alleged causes of our troubles, and the re-establishment of the tariff, with a sound currency, are the chief means of restoration. The message complains of the anti-tariff policy of the planting states, and insists that the country cannot thrive without governmental protection of our manufactures.

It appears by the message that the State is entirely free from debt, and has $18,544 in the Treasury.—This sum, with the avails of a one cent tax, and dividends on bank stock, with sundry other small receipts, will meet their ordinary expenses, which will not vary much from $80,000. From the accounts of the commissioner of the School Fund, it appears that the fund is $2,040,000; the dividend made for the last year $103,315 00, which has been appropriated among eighty two thousand six hundred and seventy-six children.

The State Prison is in a flourishing condition; number of convicts, 169; profits last year beyond expenses $4,500. The militia numbers 40,000 men, who are generally well armed and equipped.

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A letter in the Baltimore Sun tells the following melancholly tale, of a hitherto respectable mercantile House in Warren county, in this State. We heard of the disastrous failure of Messrs. Quick & Son some weeks since, but this is our first intelligence of the shocking tragedy here related. The last Belvidere Appollo makes no mention of it:

A storekeeper, in Belvidere, a few miles from Williamsburg, whose name is James Quick, in company with his son, had purchased for credit months since, immense quantities of grain from the farmers of Warren and surrounding counties. At the time of contracting, the prices of grain were higher than at the present time; The consequence was when it came to market a loss was experienced in its sale. In the meanwhile the time for payment to the farmers was near at hand. The son, to evade the difficulty, absconded, and the old man disappeared at the same time—it was thought he had followed the son, but the next morning the denouement of the tragedy was completed.—The wife of the son, attempting to enter the room of her father-in-law, where he had been concealed, found the doors fastened; her fears were excited, the alarm was given, the room was forcibly entered, and the horror stricken spectators saw before them the disfigured remains of their relative and neighbor, who had severed his throat with a razor. The amount of his indebtedness to the farmers is said to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

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*Edmund P. Gaines and his wife vs. Pelf, Chew, and others.*—This was a suit brought by the complainants for the estate of Daniel Clark, deceased, devised by him to his only child, Myra Clark, the wife of Gen. Gaines, by virtue of his last will, dated in July, 1813, against Richard Relf and Beverly Chew, the pretended executors of the said Clark, under a revoked will dated in May 1811—a will hastily made on the occasion of his having determined on a sea voyage, and revoked by his will of July 1813.

The documentary evidence, with the testimony of several respectable witnesses, clearly established the will of 1813, its existence up to the time of Mr. Clark's death, and the mysterious disappearance of that will, while Richard Relf had improperly possessed himself, at the moment of Daniel Clark's death, of the key of the case where the said last will was deposited, and, soon afterward, produced the will of 1811, had it probated, and, under it, disposed of and preyed upon, and continued to dispose of and prey upon the vast estate of Daniel Clark, testator, for near a quarter of a century.

For near twenty years of that time the lawful heiress, Myra Clark resided in and near Philadelphia, in the family of Colonel and Mrs Davis, as their daughter, under the name of Myra Davis, ignorant of her real name, parentage and rights, until the 24th year of her age, when Col. Davis apprised her of these important facts. After which discovery she married Mr. W. W. Whitney, who, in taking legal measures to recover her estate, was thrown into prison, and otherwise persecuted, with a fury worthy of a Spanish inquisition, until he lost his life. This persecution was continued against the widowed Myra and her orphan children until they and their sufferings were made known to General Gaines, who in his youth, and upon his first visit to Louisiana, in 1802, had enjoyed the friendship of her father. In his efforts to learn from her how he could best contribute to vindicate her rights he made to her proposals of marriage, which were accepted. The evidence and the law were ably and eloquently summed up and presented to the Court by her counsel, Grymes, Chinn, and Peyton, and by Mr. McHenry on the part of the defendants. The decree of the court fully sustained the rights of the plaintiff under the will of 1813, and ordered that the property sold under the will of 1811, should be restored to Myra Clark Gaines, the only child of Daniel Clark, and his legitimate and lawful heiress.

This decree cannot but remind the parties concerned of the maxim that 'God protects the innocent.'—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

The value of the estate contested for in the above suit, and obtained by the plaintiff according to the verdict, is about $4,000,000.

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"*Hard Cider.*"—We must earnestly remonstrate against this motto. Every temperance man, *of course*, and every temperate man too, must see and deplore the evil effect of introducing any new excitements to drink intoxicating liquor. Whig principles are good enough to commend themselves to every man's *sober* judgment, without requiring to be washed down with any such unwholesome accompaniments.—*Jersey City Adv.*

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It is easier to conceal grief than joy.

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*McKenzie Pardoned, and Van Rensslaer's fine remitted.*—It appears by the Albany Argus that the President of the United States has remitted the fine of $250 to which Gen. Van Rensselaer (of Navy Island memory) was sentenced, it having been satisfactorily shown that he is wholly unable to pay it; and also that he has pardoned Wm. Lyon McKenzie, who has been lying in jail at Rochester since the 20th of June last. He was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

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Col. Seaton, one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, has been nominated as a candidate for the Mayorality of Washington city.

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Three hundred tons of ice, the cargo of the barque Eliza, from Boston, sold in Natchez, a few days since, for $24,000 in specie.

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*The Largest Gun Yet.*—There was cast at the works of the West Point Foundry Association, Cold Spring, N. Y. on the 30th ult. a cannon of 12 inches bore, for projecting either shells or solid shot, the former weighing 160 and the latter 240 lbs. The gross weight of this, the largest casting ever made in this country, is 13½ tons. The time required in pouring was 12½ minutes, and the operation was witnessed by hundreds of persons. It was cast by order of, and on account of, Robert F. Stockton, U. S. Navy.

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The sloop Ann Maria, of Trenton, was run into by the steamboat New Philadelphi, lately, just above Philadelphia. The sloop sunk soon after the mishap. The steamboat was uninjured

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From the New Brunswick Fredonian.

## Support your Papers.

The *Times* of this City, of last week, has some very sensible and practicable remarks in relation to the duty and the policy of every community to take care of its own peculiar concerns whilst it does not forget the interests of others; and it applies this general truth to the particular obligation of supporting the local Press, in so handsome a manner, that we copy what is thus said, and adopt it as our own. It requires all the encouragement that can be given to the local country press to make it a reasonably compensating business. But, if instead of extending this aid, if there is a continual disposition to depreciate, undervalue and neglect such papers they must inevitably perish;

As a member of the editorial fraternity, we are ever willing to lend a helping hand in any new and honorable effort to advance their interests, especially when their endeavors are directed at the same time to the dissemination of wholesome political principles. But while we entertain these kindly feelings towards our neighbors it becomes us in self defence to remonstrate against the course so generally adopted of late by a portion of the reading public, of encouraging distant papers to the exclusion of the more local establishments. This is a growing evil, and should it gather strength as time advances, cannot fail either greatly to cripple the country papers or utterly destroy them. Perhaps in no place are foreign papers encouraged to a greater extent than in New Brunswick, and in no instance has it been done to as great a sacrifice of the local paper as those of our goodly city. Situated on the great thoroughfare, hundreds of these distant papers are daily circulated, and in many instances they are made to supercede the local ones. "Free Trade" is a Democratic motto, and we would not deter our friends in the city and country from practising upon the principle. Support as many papers as you please—the more the better—but in doing so we hope it will not be forgotten that there are also local papers, and tho' they may be less worthy of an extensive circulation than those printed at some distant places, they nevertheless have some claims upon the public.

Looking over the names attached to the prospectus of a foreign democratic paper the other day, we had the curiosity to ascertain what proportion of them were subscribers to their own local paper. A majority of them were not, and many never have been on our list. We ask is this right, and the proper method to encourage home industry?—Were the disposition that leads our citizens to support distant papers to the exclusion of the local ones manifested to the same extent towards other branches of business, to what a deplorable state of inactivity and poverty would our city be reduced? The merchant would be unable to dispose of his merchandise, the mechanic would find no encouragement to pursue his honorable vocation, should the articles wanted be procured from New York, or some other distant place. Happily this disposition to support those not indentified with the prosperity of the city, at the sacrifice of our own establishments, is not entertained by our citizens towards other branches to the extent it is made to operate against our newspapers. All that is needed to give our local papers a fair support, is the exercise of that local pride and feeling which is extended to other pursuits. Thus encouraged, (to make these remarks more applicable to our particular case,) we should be prompted to greater efforts to render our sheet acceptable to our friends, and an abler auxiliary in the cause of Democracy.

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*Crime, the Consequence of Rum!*—The Superintendant of the Tennessee State Prison reports to the Legislature that out of 154 convicts now in the establishment, 61 attribute their crime directly to the use of ardent spirits.

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*Spurious Coin.*—The Baltimore American mentions that a remittance was lately made to a mercantile house in that city, from Arkansas, which embraced a small amount of coin, consisting of doubloons and half eagles, the whole of which upon examination proved to be counterfeit. As the remitting party has beyond doubt been imposed upon by some sharper, there is reason to apprehend that an emission of base coin, probably a large one, has been made in the West.

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All the Southern States have made remittances to Europe to pay the interest on their loans due in London. Georgia and Alabama remitted by the last packets—one of them in specie.

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During a trip through the country last week, on a collecting tour we were much pleased with the prospects of our farmers, both in this county and Sussex. Winter grain and grass look fine, and from present appearances there will be an abundance of fruit. Although the prices are greatly redueed, yet the farmers are not disheartened, but redouble their energy in cultivating the soil. Meny of them we are happy to find have come to the conclusion to till less land but raise equal crops by tilling it better. This is the right way for them to work, but we advise them to get into raising the Sugar Beet for feeding as soon as possible. It is a profitable and valuable crop, and saves a vast quantity of hay during the winter, besides keeping the cattle and hogs in better order.—*Jerseyman.*

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Died near Dayton, Ohio, April 2d, Mr. Zophar Freeman, in the 73d year of his age, a few years since a resident of Green Village in this county. He removed from Green Village, about 5 years since, and with him his wife and one daughter unmarried. Mr. Ashbel W. Guerin, who married one of his daughters, and resided in this town a few years, went out in company with him to Lonisville, Henry co. Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Guerin are both dead; his wife and daughter died last fall: this spring he resolved to visit New Jersey, his native state, and whilst spending a few days with his friends in Ohio, on his way here he was taken ill and died.—*Ib.*

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*Elections.*—The following table will be found handy as a matter of reference. It has been compiled with great eare, and is believed to be accurate.

| States. | State Election. | Presid. Election |
|---|---|---|
| N. Hampshire, | March 10 | Nov. 2 |
| Connecticut, | April 6 | " 2 |
| R. Island, | " 15 | " 18 |
| Virginia, | " 23 | " 2 |
| *Louisiana, | July 6 | " 3 |
| Alabama, | August 3 | " 9 |
| Kentucky, | " 3 | " 2 |
| Indiana, | " 3 | " 2 |
| *Illinois, | " 3 | " 2 |
| Missouri, | " 3 | " 2 |
| Tennessee, | " 6 | " 19 |
| North Carolina, | in August | " 19 |
| *Vermont, | Sept. 1 | " 10 |
| *Maine, | " 14 | " 2 |
| *Georgia, | October 5 | " 2 |
| Maryland, | " 9 | " 9 |
| South Carolina, | " 12 | by the legislat. |
| *Pennsylvania, | " 13 | Oct. 25 |
| *Ohio, | " 13 | Nov. 2 |
| New Jersey, | " 13 & 14 | " 3 & 4 |
| *New York, | " 53 & 24 | 23 & 24 |
| Mississippi, | Nov. 2 | Nov. 2 |
| Arkansas, | " 2 | " 2 |
| *Massachusetts, | " 9 | " 9 |
| *Delaware, | " 10 | " 10 |

Those States marked with a star, choose members of Congress on the same day that state officers are chosen.

The Electors meet at the Capitols of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the 2d day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

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*Cochrane's Bomb Cannon.*—The exhibitions of Cochrane's model for a Patent Bomb Cannon, have been made at the United States Arsenal, Washington city, before a host of judges and amateurs. The result was triumphant. The firing is said to have been so rapid—the shot tread so closely on each other's heels, that three balls were sometimes in the air at the same moment. A report of the last exhibitions states that the first thirty-two discharges were made within four minutes; seventeen discharges afterwards followed in 2 minutes 20 seconds, then 8 were made within a minute, and last of all 3 in the third of a minute. With this celerity, when shells and hollow shot come to be fired, it is supposed that any ship of war may be sunk ere she can either fight or fly. It will be a volley of thunderbolts, which nothing we know of can stand against. The new cannon has a revolving breech with three chambers; and does not heat in firing It requires neither ramrod nor wet swab; and can be fired by six men; while the ordinary cannon takes eleven, thus saving all the rations and pay of so many men. The Military Committee of the House of Representatives are about to recommend the building of a sixty four pounder which will cost ten thousand dollars, in order to put the affair completely to the test. If the trial succeeds it is supposed that Cochrane's cannon will turn all the old fashioned ones out of the market.—*Balt. Patriot.*

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*William B. Dabney*, the absconded teller of the Bank of Virginia, passed through Baltimore, on Sunday last, on his way to Richmond to give himself up to the authorities. He was accompanied by three gentlemen, who acted in the capacity of body guards, to prevent an arrest, and to hold him harmless until he reached his place of destination.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

☞ It is said that Dabney surrendered himself to some person or person on the New York frontier: and that he will probably make important disclosures in relation to individuals in high standing.

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*A Fortunate Rescue.*—Yesterday as Mr. B. S. Shultz, collector on the Morris Canal, was returning from his dwelling to the office, he discovered what he afterwards found to be a child floating in the basin directly in front of the office. He stripped off his coat to plunge in after it, when at that moment he recognized it to be his own child, a little boy near four years old. He sprang into the water and got him out to all appearance dead. The usual means of rolling was resorted to, when after some time signs of life were exhibited to the great joy of all present; rubbing with brandy was then resorted to for some time, and the child stripped and wrapped in warm blankets, which completely restored it, and we are happy to hear that the child is now doing well. It is hoped that in similar cases these means will be tried, even when as in this case the vital spark has apparently fled.—*Newark Daily, 12th inst.*

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A paper has been started at Columbus, Ohio, entitled—"*Straight Out Harrisonian.*"

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The Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, was crowded to an overflow, and hundreds were obliged to stand up, on Sunday of last week, when the Rev. Robert Newton, of the British Methodist Conference preached.—The National Intelligencer says,

The congregation was certainly one of the largest ever witnessed within its walls, and comprehended most of the members of both houses of the National Legislature, and a vast number of very distinguished citizens. The discourse was one of the most powerful and eloquent pulpit addresses that we ever remember to have heard. At the close of his sermon the reverend gentleman made some very happy illustrations to the eloquent addresses which he had the pleasure of hearing on the previous night, in the House of Representatives, at the American Education Convention, and maintained that education, science and learning were the honored and powerful advocates of Christianity.

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*Horrid Tragedy*—A gentleman just from the Whitesville, Harris county, has given us the following particulars of a most appalling incident. Mr. Thomas Saddler, a citizen of that place, had occasion, some days since, to chastise a child belonging to one of his negro men. On Saturday last Mr. S. found it necessary to inflict punishment on another member of the same family. The father in a sudden fit of rage seized upon an axe and severed the head of the first child from its body—with a second blow he cleft the body of the other child, and then turning upon Mr. Saddler, he instantly split his skull and caused his almost immediate death. The negro was taken, but in attempting to make his escape was wounded with a ball from a pistol of one of the party engaged in his arrest. On Saturday evening last he was lodged in the Hamilton jail. *Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.*

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Cherries are plenty in Baltimore.

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## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | $5 12 | to | 5 13 |
| Rye Flour, | 3 25 | to | — — |
| Indian Meal, | 2 75 | to | 3 — |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | | 1 10 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | | 88 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | 52 | to | 57 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | — | to | 57 |
| Do. southern, | 52 | to | — — |
| Barley, | 61 | to | 60 |
| Oats, | 30 | to | 33 |
| Peas, white dry, | | | 12 00 |
| White Beans, | 5 00 | to | 16 50 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | 27 | to | 29 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | 23 | to | 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | 12 00 | to | 13 25 |
| Do. prime, | 8 50 | to | 8 75 |
| Butter, dairy | 14 | to | 20 |
| Do. shipping | 12 | to | 13 |
| Hog's Lard, | 8 | to | 11 |
| Pork, mess, brl. | 14 00 | to | — — |
| Do. prime, | 10 00 | to | 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | 9 | to | 9 |
| Hams, | 10 | to | — — |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 3 00 | to | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | $0 15 | to | 0 16 |
| Dipped, | 13 | to | 14 |
| Sperm, | 41 | to | 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | 10 | to | 11 |
| Java, | 12 | to | 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | 13 | to | 14 |
| Upland, | 10 | to | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, brl | 3 50 | to | 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | 18 | to | 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | 11 50 | to | 12 21 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | 9 12 | to | 10 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | 6 25 | to | 7 50 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | | 30 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | 1 25 | to | 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | | 8 to 11 |
| New Orleans | | | 6 to 6 |
| Lump, | | | 13 to 15 |
| Loaf, | | | 15 to 17 |
| Tallow.—American. | | | 11 to 12 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, | | | 41 to 1 00 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | | | 38 to 0 |

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | pet. ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| MAINE. | |
| All the good banks. | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| VERMONT. | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes, and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrilville | sale |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | 5 |
| All the others | 6 2 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| All except | par 1 |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | do |
| Commercial bank Tolland | do |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| NEW-YORK CITY | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except | par |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber sociation—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fr broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| NEW YORK STATE. | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par |
| do in the West | 1 |
| Red Back | par 1 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3 4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | 3 4 |
| Bank of Utica, | 1 2 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 1 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 1 |
| NEW JERSEY | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mer Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—Peop bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 1 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| All the banks in Philadelphia, | 5 1-2 to |
| Except Schuylkill, | no sa |
| Country banks, | 6 to |
| New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. bro | |
| Do do do at Lambertville, N. J. | |

# THE UNION.

**PLAINFIELD, N. J.**

**Monday, May, 18 1840.**


For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ Those of our village subscribers who wish to have the Union this year for $2,00 must pay soon, as the price, according to our terms, will soon be advanced to $2,25. This notice, of course, is not intended for the very considerable number who have paid already.

☞ The Whigs have elected their candidate in the district in Pennsylvania, formerly represented in the State Legislature by Mr. McElwee, a democrat, who was expelled, for ungentlemanly conduct. The result shows a large whig gain.

The Charter Election in New Brunswick on Monday last resulted in favor of the whigs, the whole whig ticket having been chosen by an average majority of 123. A year ago, the average whig majority was 81. David W. Vail was chosen mayor—John B. Hill, Recorder.

## Congress.

Resumed its sittings on Thursday, May 7th. In the House, Mr. Adams introduced his bill concerning the collection of duties on imports, but after some discussion it was laid aside in favor of the appropriation bill which had come back with some amendments. The provision of $45,000 for the Documentary History of the Revolution was struck out by the Senate, and Mr. Atherton moved that the House concur; which motion prevailed, after earnest opposition, by a vote of 73 to 38.

On Friday morning, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bill to prevent frauds in the revenue. Mr. Adams delivered a very able speech on the subject, which occupied the attention of the House most of the day. The country, he was assured was was defrauded out of five millions of dollars per annum, on woolens alone. He animadverted upon the conduct of England touching the revenue laws. That Government, he says, sanctions frauds upon other countries, and indirectly encourages it, though it is very careful to punish it when attempted against the British Government. He spoke of the morals of this system, and the evils resulting from it.

The debate was continued on Saturday, and a good natured discussion, free from party feeling ensued, in which many members participated.

On Monday, 11th inst. the Bankrupt Bill was brought before the Senate, and warmly debated.

In the House, Mr. Adams' bill to prevent fraud in the collection of the revenue, was taken up and passed after a discussion of two or three hours, by the large majority of 122 to 30.

On the 12th and 13th, the debate on the bank rupt bill was continued in the Senate.

On the 13th, in the House, the subject of the late outrage between Garland and Bynum came up, and a motion was made that both be expelled.

## Late from Europe.

On Saturday morning, the steam ship British Queen arrived at New York, bringing 17 days later intelligence.

Money is very plenty in London. The weather had been very fine, and vegetation is a month more forward than usual. The cotton market is very gradually improving. American flour was arriving in large quantities, and sold freely.

There is nothing new concerning China.

The tone of the British papers indicate an ardent desire for a pacific termination of the boundary question with our country.

The plague had appeared at Damascus, and a famine in Greece from the severe winter—upwards of 500,000 cattle had perished in the snow in Roumelia alone.

☞ Hear them brag.

The Charter Election, which took place at Albany on Tuesday, resulted in favor of the whigs in every ward. The aggregate whig majority shows a whig gain of over 100 as compared with the last charter election.—*Whig paper.*

The Albany Charter election, which took place on Tuesday last, resulted in the success of the whig party as usual, but by a majority less by near 300 than last year. The cause of democracy is onward.—*Democratic paper.*

The election for city officers took place in Albany last week, and resulted in the success of the whig candidate for Mayor by a majority of 365; whig majority last fall 686; democratic gain 318. Five wards in the city; all whig last year; one democratic this year. "Our march is onward."—*Democratic paper.*

The grain crops in this section of country are unusually promising this season. In fact, throughout the Union, the prospect of an abundant harvest was perhaps never more flattering.—*Belisbert Journal.*

A tremendous freshet was occasioned last week in the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C. by a succession of heavy rains. Great damage was done—many mills, bridges, &c. were washed away.

Among the passengers in the packet ship Garrick, arrived at New York last Thursday evening, was Wm. M. Price and family.

The Hon. Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, resigned office this day, to take effect as as his successor can be appointed.—*Globe of May 11th.*

The following is Mr. Kendall's letter to the public:

*To the Public.*—Finding it impossible, in consequence of unfeebled health, to perform the duties of Postmaster general in a satisfactory manner, I have resigned that office, to take effect as soon as my successor can be appointed.

Not having been fortunate enough to accumulate wealth in public office, I am under the necessity of resorting to such private employment as is suited to my strength and condition, for the purpose of meeting the expense of a considerable family.

A few hours each day devoted to the pen, leaving an abundance of time for relaxation and exercise, I have found by experience, from the excitement of composition, to be rather conducive to health than injurious; and this is the occupation, above all others, most agreeable to my taste and present inclination.

Messrs. Blair and Rives have kindly offered me the profits of such subscriptions to the extra Globe for the present season as may be raised on my account, and I have consented to contribute to it until November next, if such a number of subscribers shall be obtained as will warrant that step.

I am the more inclined to this devotion of my time from a desire to prevent any misconstruction of the motives which have led to my resignation. I wish to satisfy the whole world that no dissatisfaction with the President or administration, no indisposition to render it the utmost support in my power, no distrust of its measures or its designs, has had any effect in determining me to prefer a private to a public station.

On the contrrry, my confidence in the President, in his integrity, his principles and his firmness, have increased from the day I was first officially acquainted with him; my relations with every member of his cabinet have been uniformly of a most friendly character, and my devotion to the great measures which have been, and still are, sustained by the administration, knows no abatement. The leading principles avowed by the President, I look upon as essential to the preservation of liberty and a goverement of the people: and if I had supposed that my resignation could endanger their success, I should have clung to office as I would to life.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are made, proposals, with a more extended address will be presented to the friends of the Administration.

May 11, 1840. AMOS KENDALL.

Three more slave ships have been captured by British cruisers, one, a Portuguese vessel, having 670 slaves. Two were sent to Siera Leone, and the third—the schr. Sarah Ann of New Orleans—arrived at New York yesterday, in 48 days from Sierra Leone, having been delivered over to Lieut. Paine, of the U. S. schr. Grampus, and by him sent here. She was, at the time of her capture, under American colors.—One of the prisoners on board was the former mate—the captain died on the passage to New York.

Two steamboats left St. Louis for New Orleans on the 4th inst. with 24,000 bushels of wheat for Liverpool.

The Richmond papers of Tuesday, in announcing the return of Dabney, say he was in Canada, and that he wrote to a friend in Richmond to meet him, and in company with him he returned. It is said that he has no money of the bank, nor did he take any with him, and that his crime consisted simply in allowing others to overcheck.

Another consignment of American Copper from Missouri has been received by the manufacturers in Baltimore.

## Mathematical Department.

For the Plainfield Union.

From a circular meadow well fenced all around,
Whose diameter just forty perches is found,
A gentleman tells me, (tis true I declare,)
He'll give me an acre of grass for my mare,
Provided I tell him the length of a cord
Which tied to the fence will exactly afford
My mare a full acre, when tied by the head,
Inside of the circular fence aforesaid.
A long time to find it, I puzzled my brains,
And still had my labor alone for my pains.
Pray tell me the length of the line, or, alas!
My mare must assuredly go without grass.

For the Plainfield Union.

The height of the bluff proposed by Philo, &c. &c. obtained by logarithmetic computation is 17934. This method furnishes us with an answer a little less than the true result, which might be found exactly by the application of Algebra to Geometry." JUNIUS.

The author does it in this way, and obtains 1794 feet as the answer.

For the Plainfield Union.

*Answers to the Questions published last week.*

*1st.* By the first observation, as 10 is to 6, so is the height of the cliff, to the distance from its base to the first point of reflection; that is, this distance is $\frac{6}{10}$ or five thirds the height of the cliff. By the second observation, as 6 is to 8, so is the height of the cliff, to the distance from its base to the second point of reflection, that is, this distance is $\frac{8}{6}$ or four thirds the height of the cliff. Now the difference of these two distances is five thirds minus four thirds, or one third the height of the cliff; but the difference by the question is 600-2, or 598 feet, therefore the height of the cliff is three times 598, or 1794 ft.

2d question.—=9. X.

*Religion in Texas.*—The brig Susan Mary, bound to Matagorda, has on board A CHURCH with all its apendages, pulpit, pews, &c. This building has been erected and shipped by Mr. James N. Wells, builder, of New York, ready for putting up.

The present trip of the Great Western is said to be the most profitable she has ever made, her passage money alone being over twenty thousand dollars.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Dennis Coles, Esq. $4,06; Ephraim Drake, 2,06; Rev. J. A. Wood, 2,00; E. Kirkpatrick, 1,88; Peter Clarkson, 1,50; Dr. E. Runyon, 1,06; I. Cole, Esq. ,50; John Simpson, ,50; Benj. Runyon, 1,00.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally

## MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. Albert Dayton, M. D. of Middletown point, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Van Derveer, of Somerville.

On the 4th inst. John F. Phillips, of Tarrytown, N. Y. to Eliza Jane Tunison, of Rahway.

At Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y. on the 1st inst. Henry B. Stanton, Esq. of New York city, to Miss Elizabeth S., daughter of Hon. Daniel Cady, of the former place.

## DIED

At Hartford, Ct. on the 6th inst. Rev. Professor S. Hovey, aged 43.

In New Brunswick, on the 8th inst. Abigail Coon, in the 81st year of her age

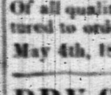

## New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction; Spelier and Definer—Blake's Astronomy, Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany. Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

## Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

**All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee,** dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small



House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX,

May 18th, 1840. 174 2m

## Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Col'd Silks; Blk do, Mouselin de laines—Calicoes of the most fashionable style; Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

## WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

## Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

## Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

## DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

**N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,** For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.

OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 1y

## Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

## Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 5w

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of

April, 1840 AYRES & DUNN.

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

*Summer Arrangement.*

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-

Boats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

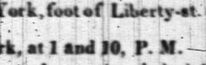
*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

## New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.*

## Fare Reduced!

An Accommodation Train at reduced prices, every day except Sunday, from the foot of Liberty street.

Leave New Brunswick, at 7 3-4, A. M.

Leave New York, at 5 1-2, P. M.

Fare between New York and New Brunswick, 50 cts. —Rahway, 37½ cts.—Elizabethtown, 25 cts.

*Regular Brunswick Trains.*

*Fare from New York, to New Brunswick, 50 cts.; —Rahway, 37 cts—Elizabethtown, 25 cts.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 12, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

## Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

*Every day except Sunday.*

Fare Reduced to 25 cents.

Leave New York at 8, 9 1-2, & 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 1-2, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 5, 7, and 10, P. M

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is a the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 for 6 months, or $30 for three months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

May 1st, 1840. tf

## See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

## Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Buga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

## Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved patent. Having sold this patent for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

**Also, An Assortment of Castings,** Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patents. D. LENOX.

## Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

## Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

## Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## FEMALE SCHOOL,

*In the Plainfield Classical Institution.*

THE above School will be re-opened by Miss Olivia Bragg, on Monday, the 4th of May. Instruction given in the Elementary English branches, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, &c.

Terms, from 2 to 5 dollars per quarter.

Plainfield, May 1, 1840. 172w

## Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

A Few Bushels of

## ROHAN POTATOES,

6 shillings per bushel,

Also, a few bushels of

## Chinese Corn,

All raised by the subscriber, and For Sale, by

March 30, 1840. LAING WEBSTER.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—5s.—5s. 6d. and 8s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 13d.—Molasses, 2s. 6d & 3s. 6d

Lard, 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13c. and 15d.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.* In my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,

July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

## For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union, and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for he paper. &c &c. M. F. CUSHING.

## Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D. LENOX.

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tf1

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also another building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

## Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Painted Muslins, at lowest rates.

VESTINGS.—A Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS &c.—Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by

April 4. P

☞ The undeniable belief, and overcoming the slow and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Gothaic of Germany, cannot fail of causing a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.

## LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

The Greatest of known Benefactors

Graduate of North and South America!

To Louis Otto Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unquestionable honour of adding a NEW and PECULIAR DOCTRINE to the sciences of medicine and surgery, (though unfortunately unperceived by the most of the faculty, of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of long standing, a doctrine upon the vanity of which are comprised the lives of millions of our race, and which henceforth challenges his opponents to refute, viz: Consumption is a chronic plaint generated by a disordered state of the Vital Principle of the human body &c. &c. When recently turning to the egotist for grave advice in the last extremity of the Consumption, who is many to the present day, and not quickly cured, as it is now considered by all the faculty, as a complaint beyond the power of medicine, and that the patient is only to be relieved, for consumption solely is generated of a mysterious nature, &c. &c. &c.

# Plainfield Union.

**Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.**

**Volume IV.** **PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MAY 25, 1840.** **Number 175.**



**The Plainfield Union.**

*PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.*
EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
*MILTON F. CUSHING,*
**EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months f paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Satuaday morning. if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of commonadvertisement



## READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

## New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

*New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick:*

**Fare Reduced!**

An Accommodation Train at reduced prices, every day exept Sunday, from the foot of Liberty street.

Leave New Brunswick, at 7 3-4, A. M.
Leave New York, at 1-2, P. M.
Fare between New York and New Brunswick, 50 cts.—Rahway, 37½ cts.—Elizabethtown, 25 cts.

***Regular Brunswick Trains.***

*Fare from New York, to New Brunswick, 50 cts.; —Rahway, 37 cts—Elizabethtown, 25 cts.*

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.
Leave New Brunswick
At 12, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

**Newark Accommodation Line.**

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
*Every day except Sunday.*
Fare Reduced to 25 cents.

Leave New York at 8, 9 1-2, & 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 1-2, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 5, 7, and 10, P. M

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.
Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is a the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

For the accommodation of travellers between Jersey City and Newark, the sum of $100 per annum, or 50 for 6 months, or $30 for three months, will be charged as a commutation price.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will apply at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hanover street, New York.

May 1st, 1840. tf

## Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. H. A. CORY.

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Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

## Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.


POETICAL

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

### The Cross of Christ.

If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his *cross daily*, and follow me.—Luke ix. 23d.

But what is the cross? Is it bars at right angles?
Or the tree upon which the Messiah was slain?
Or its symbol of gold, ornamented with spangles
On the breast of yon fair one, attached to a chain?

Oh no!—'Tis the curb of our turbulent passions,
A- rein on the powers that lead us astray;
That bind down the soul to the world and its fashions,
And lure us from wisdom and virtue away;

'Tis a friend sent from Heaven in mercy to free us
From the state of a slave that is galled by his chain!
'Tis the herald of liberty, longing to see us
Restored to our rights and our freedom again.

'Tis a guide to the pilgrim appointed to lead us,
From the world's barren hills to the valley of peace,
Where the Shepherd immortal will shelter and feed us,
Who cares for the flock but regards not the fleece,

'Tis the Strong One, who casts out the strong man in armor,
Who spoils all his goods, and restores the domain;
'Tis the fan in the hand of the Heavenly Farmer,
That winnows the chaff out and leaves us the grain.

'Tis the axe which the husbandman purely from kindness,
Applies to the root of the bramble and brier,
To the wild olive branches, which man in his blindness
Would shield from the cutter and save from the fire!

Then who can be blind to the value of treasures,
In mercy so richly intended to man?
'Tis the votary of folly, in search of low pleasures,
Which fade as we seize them, and die in our hand!

Thrice blessed, even now, though in life's lowest station,
The Christian who sits at the feet of his Lord!
With joy bears his "cross" through this scene of probation,
And patiently waits his eternal reward.

VARIETY.

*A good Clock or Watch is a good thing.*

The editor of the Farmers' Almanac somewhere passes off his jokes upon the Peter Foschins, who pride themselves upon their pocket turnips with tow chains and rusty copper and coloured glass trinkets. But there is a difference between a watch worn for use and one worn for show.

Some years since having business with a Mr. B., I called at his house and inquired for him. His wife observed that he was at work in a distant field, but would be in at twelve o'clock, which was their dining hour. I concluded to wait his return. The dinner pot hung over the fire; at different intervals the various articles designed for the meal were put in; the time not occupied with this, was spent, in sewing, till the hour to spread the table and make the other necessary preparations for dinner. A bowl of water and a napkin were placed upon the wash stand, and at the hour mentioned Mr. B. came in: after a few words, he washed himself: and now all things were ready and we drew up to the table. The dinner was well cooked; nothing overdone by remaining too long over the fire; nothing spoiled by standing after being taken up; no complaints because Mr. B. had come home so late, nor because Mrs. B. had not got things ready on his return. The clock in the house agreed in time with the watch which Mr. B. carried in his pocket; while Mr. and Mrs. B., confident of this, and being in the habit of regulating themselves by these, did not subject one another to these countless inconveniences which grow up in families, because the wife never knows when the husband will be at home, and the husband never knows when his meals will be ready. Some may calculate time without a watch more accurately than others, but a very few can do it with such accuracy as to have the whole concerns of a family well regulated without one, or not in a very short time to lose more from loss of odd hours and minutes than the purchase of such articles of furniture amount to: to say nothing of numerous little collisions of feeling and the chagrin of disappointment arising from mistakes made in respect to the true time of day.

Among the first things which a couple setting out in life should furnish themselves with, are a clock to be kept in in the house, and a watch to be carried when any of the family have occasion to be from home; and the seasons fixed for their regular meals, with specified times for other events, should be like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

But to revert to the family of Mr. B. My acquaintance with them continued during their life, (they are now gathered to their fathers,) and I often had opportunities of noticing the advantages of the strict regard which was paid to time; how much it facilitated the labors of the family, how much confidence it excited among its members, how it saved them from fears and apprehensions, lest the delay of one member might thwart some of the plans and arrangements of the rest. Every one could fix a time when he or she would do a thing, or be at a certain place or attend to an entrusted duty. Order, confidence, peace were in the family, as the fruits in part at least of the fact that neither Mr. or Mrs. B. had to guess the time.

How different, I have often thought, was it with Mr. and Mrs. G. They were naturally kind in their feelings, and industrious in their habits: but they did not succeed well in life, nor could it be said that they always manifested the best feelings or used the kindest expressions in speaking to each other. The fact was that Mr. G. had so often been disappointed in his plans by being obliged to wait for his dinner, and so often had an over-cooked or cold dinner, because either he or his 'better half,' or, as was often the case, both had calculated wrong about the time, that his feelings had become fretted, his countenance soured, and his observations occasionally bitter, while the causes of a like character had been gradually operating, if slower, yet not less surely, upon his wife. Both felt in a degree injured, and though their better sense kept them from real outbreaks of passion and recrimination they did not always meet with the most gracious look, nor speak to each other with the most acceptable words. The children caught something of the parents' spirit, and there was very little of the 'dew of Hermon in that house.'

A good clock in that house, and strict regard to its striking, would have spread much peace and comfort through the family, and the same amount of labour would have given him the real profit.

A wooden turnip for show may be folly in the pocket of the Foschins, but a good clock is a good thing. B.

*The Nature of Beer Decided.*—The following letter was written in answer to a resolution of the Albany City Temp. Society, and conclusively proves by a high Court of Judicature, that beer is much too filthy to drink. Who would be willing to drink beer after once reading it?

BALLSTON CENTRE, *May 1st.* 1840.

*To the President of the Albany City Temp. Soc.*

MY DEAR SIR;—Your favor, 28th ultimo, conveying the resolutions of the Albany City Temperance Society is received: and I tender to the members of that Society, through you my grateful thanks for the expression of their approbation conveyed in their resolutions.

It is my intention to publish the testimony and the charge of the Judge in the beer suit you have alluded to; and I have thought it might be interesting to the members of the society over which you preside and to the public at large, to have a brief history of the origin and termination of the suit in question. About five years since, while chairman of the executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, and while conducting the printing operations of the Society, a physician of great respectability, unsolicited by me, furnished a written statement as to the fact that certain individuals having malting establishments in the city of Albany, had been long engaged and were then engaged in the use of the most offensive, impure, and disgusting water for malting grain for the purpose of making beer. This statement was handed to the printer, who objected to its publication on the ground that he thought I must have been misled by my informant; and consequently its publication would be injurious to the cause of temperance, unjust to the brewers, and expose me personally to action for damages. I left town immediately after the statement was handed to the printer when the press was stopped for ten days until I could be informed of the difficulty. I immediately returned to the city, travelling a distance of near five hundred miles, to ascertain from personal examination whether my informant had misled me or not. After the most careful examination, and inquiry of many most respectable individuals in the neighborhood of the malting establishment, I found the statement was beyond all question true. I therefore insisted on the publication of the article, but subsequently was induced to withdraw it at the solicitation of an individual, who stated to me that he was interested in one of the establishments named: that the statements were true; but the use of impure water should be discontinued. Some six months after this occurrence I was again informed, and by citizens of the first respectability, that as the filthy water could be procurred for about sixpence a hogshead, while it would cost about fifty cents to procure pure, the filthy was again used in great quantities. I therefore felt it my duty to the public to state the fact, and did so state it in the American Temperance Intelligencer; a copy of which was placed in every family in the City of Albany, and sixty thousand circulated throughout the Union. No notice was taken of the publication until one of the political papers of Albany, months after, called public attention to the subject. The communication in the Temperance Intelligencer having come back to the editor through a paper published in Ohio. Then it was that the public mind was more particularly drawn to this subject, which called forth immediately a violent and abusive attack upon me from certain brewers, pronouncing my statement without foundation. I thereupon published the substance of an affidavit, made before the chief Justice of the state, by an individual who had for years been engaged in assisting to draw the kind of water above described for the purpose of malting. Almost immediately after this publication, I had eight suits commenced against me with damages laid at $300,000; and held to bail in the sum of $40,000. As soon as it was extensively known that there were suits commenced *against me*, I received letters from all parts of the United States from kind friends expressing much sympathy. To all such communications I returned replies with gratitude; at the same time expressing my firm conviction that I could sustain myself in the charge I had made; and if I could not, to meet personally any damages an incorrect statement might expose me to. From a variety of causes growing out of the law's delay, the trial of the case now decided has been postponed until the 21st ult.; when after a protracted examination, it was determined in my favor on the 27th ult. The damages in this suit were laid at $74,000; and the verdict was sixpence damages in my favor, which threw the costs on the plaintiff.

With regard to the plaintiff in this suit, John Taylor, Esq. I should do my feelings injustice did I not say a few words. I esteem Mr. Taylor as one of our most worthy and estimable citizens, always ready with his means to assist every benevolent enterprise; and until I felt compelled to take the high ground in the temperance cause on which the reformation now rests, assisted me with his purse. I have been constrained to come to the conclusion, that the custom has become so general to disregard the impurities of water used in malting, that the *wrong* of such use was in a great measure overlooked, until clearly brought out in evidence before the court and jury in the case now settled. Malting is but the first process of the growth of a seed in the ground; and it was natural to suppose this purpose would be better effected by impure and corrupt water, than by clear, pure water. Indeed, it has been understood as a matter of history and science for ages, that the great superiority of London malt liquor over any other was occasioned by the use, by the great London brewers, of the water of the Thames, loaded as it is with the filth of one of the most populous cities of the world. Was I a beer drinker, even now, I would as soon drink Mr. Taylor's beer, as that of any other maker. I view the filthy water, as nauseous as it has been proved to be, as a mere circumstance in comparison with other qualities in all beer. Unlike all other intoxicating drinks used for a common beverage, it contains, by means of the hop, a deadly narcotic and anodyne with its alcoholic stimulant, and thus distracts, impairs, and racks the nervous system, more fatally by means of acting upon it by conflicting and contrary agencies.

As soon as practicable, the evidence and charge of the Judge will be given to the public. The price of the document will be established at low value. Any profits that may accrue over actual cost of publication will be paid over to the treasurer of the temperance society. The friends, therefore, who extend to me their sympathy, or others kindly disposed to give to the public the important facts developed, can now have an opportunity to contribute, so as to circulate a document which should, in my opinion, be placed in every family in the Union. I trust the friends of temperance and truth in every city, town and village in the Union will, without delay, make an effort to give the document the most extended circulation. A map of the neighborhood of the malt-house, which was referred to on the trial, giving the localities, will accompany the publication. Mr. E. H. Pease of Albany, bookseller, will receive and dispatch all orders coming with funds, post-paid, or to draw with the current rate of exchange. The extreme low price of the document must preclude credit. The document will soon be printed and ready for delivery.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
EDWARD C. DELEVAN.

Terms $5 per hundred, and $50 per thousand copies.

Editors of public journals throughout the Union, are respectfully requested to give the above one insertion.

### A Romantic Adventure.

An English paper says the following adventure has of late been the subject of much conversation. On an evening early in March last, about dusk, a commercial traveller was proceeding from Cheltenham to Gloucester in a gig, when he was accosted by a respectably dressed lady, who informed him that she had been disappointed by the coach, and requested him to give her a seat in his gig to Gloucester. Commercial travellers are proverbially good natured and gallant; and the gentleman of the road in this instance possessed all the best characteristics of his 'order.' He was happy at the opportunity afforded him of being of the least service to the lady, whose petition was couched in the most moving terms; and delighted rather than otherwise with his good fortune, which had thrown such a companion in his way to beguile the solitariness and tedium of his journey, he at once granted the request and handed the lady to the seat at his side.

The lady's proportions were somewhat of the largest, and the arm which the traveller assisted as she sprang into the vehicle seemed capable of defending its possessor from any improper liberties. Whether this circumstance induced the traveller to cast his eyes downwards, to observe whether all proportions corresponded or whether like many other gentlemen of his craft, he boasted of being a connoisseur in fine ancles, we do not know; but the story goes that while his eyes did wander to the feet of his companion, his sight was far from being gratified by detecting something which bore very much the appearance of a man's trousers peeping beneath a silk cloak and flounced petticoat.

All the comfortable reminiscences of past dangers, and all the anecdotes that he had ever heard from the 'Newgate Calender,' came to his recollection. He had no doubt he was riding cheek by jowl with a Second Dick Turpin, who was only waiting a suitable opportunity to rob, and perhaps to murder him. A lucky idea rose in his mind; he drew his silk handkerchief from his pocket; it fell into the road; it was a splendid 'wipe' and as valuable as the one that an Egyptian gave to Othello's mother; he could not think of losing it, but his horse was too hasty tempered to think of trusting the reins in strange hands—a thousand apologies, but would the lady be kind enough to step out, and pick up the handkercheif which was now some yards in the rear of the gig. The lady readily assented, and while she was performing this errand the commercial gentleman gave the whip to his fiery courser, and soon left his suspicious voyageur far behind him. When he felt it prudent to moderate his speed, he discovered that the lady had left in the seat, when she dismounted, a handsome muff, and putting his hand inside of it, he found a brace of pistols, loaded and capped, and balled: and with the muff and its formidable contents the traveller arrived safely in Gloucester, congratulating himself most heartily on the narrow escape which he had experienced.

*A Touching Narrative.*—An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. 'That wonder,' said Miss P—— 'was once expressed to the Reverend gentleman in my hearing, and he told me a story in answer, which I will tell you; and perhaps, slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination, he preached once every Sabbath for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who always occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and it so chanced that he went on for a year without knowing her name; but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she could approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays: but the weeks slipped on; and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name or to seek to speak with her. By these silent steps however, love had worked into his heart; and he made up his mind to seek her acquaintance and marry her, when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make it a part of his religion and his life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman present officiated; and after she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain, but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that a concealed affection for him had hurried her to the grave. 'Since that time' said the clergyman in question, 'my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only. I shall speak to her in Heaven.'

"Will you dine with me to-morrow, Mr. —?" asked one Irishman of another. "Faith, and I will, with all my heart." "Remember, 'tis only a family dinner I'm askin' you to." "And what for not—a family dinner is a mighty pleasant thing. What have you got?" "Och, nothing uncommon! an elegant piece of corn beef and potatoes." "By the powers, that beats the world! just my dinner—*barring the beef!*"

A German writer observes that in America there is such a scarcity of thieves they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

A noble heart, like the sun, showeth its greatest countenance in its lowest estate.

A year of pleasure passes like the fleeting breeze; but a moment of misfortune seems an age of pain.

The water that flows from a spring, does not congeal in the winter. And those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen by adversity.

*Woman.*—As the dew lies longest and produces most fertility in the shade, so woman in the shade of domestic retirement, sheds around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is more exposed to the glare and observation of public life.

☞ The following communication was furnished us by a man who is well known, not only as a person of strictly moral habits, but one who has never before taken a more active part in politics than to deposite his vote in the ballot-box. We commend it to the serious attention of our readers, and especially those who belong to societies which have been established throughout the country for the praiseworthy purpose of destroying the Hydraheaded monster Intemperance.

It will be seen that though the British Whigs lay claim to 'all the decency,' their title to all the morality is rather weak.

For the New Era.

Messrs Editors—As I stand on neutral ground in regard to party politics, I must rely altogether upon your liberality for the publication of the following thoughts.

It is said, and I believe without contradiction, that the approaching election is to be one of vast importance. This is doubtless true; and from what is passing before us, I am induced to believe that the most important consideration connected with it will be the moral influence of the manner in which it is conducted It is not to be doubted, that whoever may be called to fill the respective stations which shall be vacated during the present year, will discharge their duties as they believe in accordance with the wishes of their electors. And if this comports with their own sense of right and wrong, no reasonable person could wish to have it otherwise. But the degrading means now resorted to for gratifying the desires of zealous partizans, should be regarded with a suspicious eye by every friend of his country. The deafening clamor about "hard cider and log cabins," which now resounds from one end of the country to the other, is both demoralizing in its influence and beneath the dignity of any moral and intelligent people. We are about to elect a President of the United States of America, to preside over more than fifteen millions of freemen, who boast of their moral and intelligent pre-eminence; and how shall it be done? By sober serious reflection, and by the promulgation of correct information—or by shouting and cheering for hard cider and log cabins? A stranger passing through the streets of the city of New York, and hearing a huzza for the log cabin from a boy on one side, and a huzza for hard cider from a staggering inebriate on the other, would rather imagine it an action of a log cabin cider dealer, than a means of establishing the character, and setting forth the merits of a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people. There is much noise among the Whig presses about great gatherings of the people—and what are they? Log cabins are erected—a festival is got up—hard cider is set out in open casks—a general invitation is given to partake—its admirers drink liberally, a political harangue adapted to the occasion and to accompany hard cider is pronounced, and a tremendous shout is set up in which all engage. At length, the influence of hard cider becoming apparent, the scene closes, and those that are able return home. Now, what has been done? Is any wiser or better! A zealous participant in the fray would tell us of an astonishing interest; a wonderful gathering of the people. But let us not be deceived; has there been any good done? Have the people been instructed? No but their morality has been infected; hard cider has been furnished, and its use sanctioned by general applause. Let members of Temperance societies take heed lest by joining in this applause, or contributing to defray the expense they violate their pledge. It is to be hoped that the well disposed part of the whig party will have sufficient regard for themselves, their friends, and the moral interests of the country to give their influence against such debasing means of striving for a political victory. Ask a respectable Whig, what is the object of their log cabin exhibitions, and he will blush for want of a reply. For if he says it is in honor of W. H. Harrison, it tends to the conclusion that his strongest claims for the suffrages of his countrymen, are a former residence in a log house and if it be intended as argumentative, it stands thus—that Mr. Harrison ought to be elected, because he once occupied a log house and used hard cider. But if it be denied that it is designed for either of these purposes, its object is still less excusable; for it then appears that it is designed as a mask to conceal something which is not desirable to have known; to cajole and deceive the people, by attracting attention from the real qualities of the candidate, and to stimulate their passions rather than to obtain a decision of their judgement; and to sanction the agency of hard cider for electioneering purposes, by associating it with a candidate for the Presidency. A huzza for Harrison, for the log cabin and for hard cider, are now synonimous. The solemn act of electing the highest officer of our government is associated with vulgarity and nonsense; the dignity of this duty is employed as a sanction for dissipation, and rendered subservient to the indulgence of lounging inebriates and noisy vagabonds. Men who have intelligence in their heads, and the good of their country at heart, should guard the dignity of our elections, and indignantly frown upon all attempts to get up a senseless, exciting and demoralizing clamor, as derogatory to our national character.

G.

University, May 4, 1840.

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*The Anti-Slavery Society.*—This body has not conducted itself as harmoniously during the present anniversary, as in former years, most of the time having been passed in warm disputes as to what were the principles of its members.—The meeting commenced on Tuesday morning, when a contest immediately arose on the subject of 'the rights of women,' and after a stormy time, was adjourned to the next day at nine o'clock. It appears that a Miss Abby Kelly of Lynn, Massachusetts, was chosen on the business committee, by a majority of one hundred votes, which gave offence to that portion of society who think its affairs should be managed altogether by men.—At the second meeting, another controversy arose on the question of 'political action." The resolution was that 'it was inexpedient for the Anti Slavery Society to take any action in reference to political elections, or the nomination of candidates for office, otherwise than by recommending opposition to all candidates, who by their official acts sustain slavery,' which, after a protracted debate, was laid on the table.

In the course of the meeting Mr. Lewis Tappan called a public meeting in the basement of the church in which they were then assembled, for the purpose of forming 'An American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

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Notwithstanding the general prostration of business affairs, the American Bible Society enterprize appears to have been prosecuted during the year past without intermission. Its annual meeting filled the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday to an overflow, John Cotton Smith presiding Mr. Ballard, an Episcopal clergyman of Pittsfield, commenced the exercises by reading from the Scriptures: and after some remarks by the President, the annual report was read. Honorable mention was made of the late Messrs. W. W. Woolsey and T. R. Green, members of the Board of Managers who have died during the year. The receipts during the year, were upwards of $100,000, (including certain items received after the balance sheet was made out) being an increase of some $5000 over the year previous, a remarkable circumstance. The local depositories have failed to meet their objects and are to be discontinued.

The Society has carried on extensive operations abroad. The Missionaries among the Portuguese and Spaniards in South America have distributed bibles freely, and a Catholic ecclesiastic there has become a member of the Society! In Asia, Africa, and the Islands of the sea the usual efforts have been made. The officers of the army aid the operations of the Society in Florida. Twenty life directors and 316 life members have been made during the year; and 23 auxiliary societies have been added. The number of books sent from the depository is 157, 261, an increase of 22,324.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

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*An Absconded Cashier arrested in Paris.*—The Paris correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of the arrest of Mr. Levis:

You are aware, I suppose, that Levis, the absconding cashier of the Schuylkill bank at Philadelphia, arrived in France, (Bordeaux, I believe,) some weeks since. He proceeded at once to Paris, and has been residing in a comparatively humble and unostentatious way in the Rue Feydeau, near the Bourse. Quiet as he kept himself, however, his arrival became known to your minister General Cass, who although not applied to on the subject, deemed it his duty, from the enormous amount of the defalcation of Levis to take such steps as promised to lead to the recovery of the plundered property. To the application of General Cass, the French authorities said we will not go into the international question, touching the right to arrest and hand over a dishonest or offending refugee, but fortunately for the aids of Justice, in this case the offender brings himself under the operation of the French laws by (a certain circumstance which I give you in private, but which I withhold lest it serve future guilty persons.) 'We shall therefore arrest him and then you may take your measures at leisure."

Levis was accordingly taken into custody. On his person was found 100 francs (twenty dollars,) in French silver, and sixteen Spanish doubloons. A species of commission was appointed by General Cass to examine the prisoner, and endeavor to prevail on him to do to his employers all the justice in his power. The commission consisted of the Secretary of the Embassy of the United States; Mr. Brent, the American Consul, and two or three American gentlemen of respectability, who for the moment resided here. I shall not trouble you with the details of the proceedings, but at once inform you that the measures taken by Gen. Cass, have not been unsuccessful. Levis has acknowledged that there is American stock to the amount of nearly 150,000 dollars, purchased by the money of which he robbed his employers, standing in the names of two persons, in trust for him, and is this day to execute a transfer of it. He is also to declare upon oath how he disposed of the remainder of the plundered property, after which he is to be liberated: but is to remain under the *surveillance* of the police until the receipt of letters from his employers, stating what is their wish to have done with him. To guard against his escape from Paris and France, his passport has been taken from him, so that he cannot move out of this city.

Such are the brief but correct particulars of this affair, as respect the proceedings taken for the recovery of the stolen property. The manner in which it has been conducted reflects much credit on the promptitude, ability and skill of your ambassador, and may possibly deter other persons from crime who might calculate on impunity if they could reach France.

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*Wm. M. Price, Esq.*—This gentleman, who recently arrived in this city from France, proceeded, we understand on Thursday, with his counsel, John A. Morrill Esq., to the office of the U. States' Attorney, B. F. Butler, Esq., and informed him that he was ready to receive and have served upon him, and to endorse his appearance on any process that it might be deemed proper to issue out of the U. States' Court against him for any alleged defalcation in his accounts as district Attorney, into which he invited an investigation. He professed himself to be abundantly able to prove his innocence of any charge of mal-appropriation of the public monies in his hands to his own use, and stated that if common justice was done him, and if the rule as applied to other cases of a like character with his own, were observed, he should not only be able to exonerate himself from every charge of indebtedness to the government, but would show that the government was actually indebted to him. The U. States' District Attorney informed Mr. Price that he would in a few days be able to inform him what course the Government intended to pursue on the subject, and the gentleman and his counsel then withdrew. Mr. Price has located himself with his family at the Carlton House, n Broadway.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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*Well-Timed Liberality.*—A Mr. James Bowman, formerly of Bangor, Maine, recently lost his life by falling into an excavation for a cellar, at St. Louis. On hearing of the accident, Mr. Glasgow, to whom the premises belonged, but who was in no wise blameable for the criminal neglect by which the accident occurred, drew his check for $500, and sent it to the destitute family of the deceased. Such acts of noble benevolence deserve to be chronicled.

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*Noble Munificence.*—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says:

It is due to Col. Alfred Cary, of Elba, Genesee county to let the public know that he is the generous donor of $10,000 towards establishing a Seminary for the education of schoolmasters. It is also due to the inhabitants of Alabama and West Elba, to announce to the public that they have subscribed $10,000 more for the same noble object. This is, in connection with the efforts of the N. Y. State Society, for the improvement of education in Common Schools.

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*Revival of the Silk Business.*—We are pleased to hear that the Silk Company at Northampton have completely resuscitated their establishment—the operations of which were somewhat paralyzed by the times, and they are now progressing with every prospect of success. The Sewing Silk Manufactory at Nantucket, continues in the same prosperous career that has attended it from the commencement. The Bounty laws of Massachusetts, Vermont, and other Eastern States, have had the desired effect by inducing numbers of persons to turn their attention to this pursuit; and tens of thousands Mulberry Trees are now being planted in those states for the purpose of raising silk, and has caused quite an animated demand for them, and they have in consequence, been again selling at fair prices.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

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*A Call for Mechanics.*—We are desired to say that several mechanics are wanted in the beautiful village of Madison, viz. a good shoe maker, a boot maker a carriage maker, a milliner, a hat store, and a cap store. It is stated to us that these branches would receive good encouragement there. Madison is beautifully located among the picturesque hills of Morris county, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, about an hour's distance from this city.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

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*Business at the West.*—To pass through the pyramids of merchandise piled up along the wharves this morning, would require stilts of the tallest kind. Here the Madison was discharging her thousand barrels, there the Perry 1200. Further beyond are schooners taking in flour for the Kingston U. C. market, and others unloading wheat: while in each direction are seen scores of cartmen gathering up goods, and the effects of immigration.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Ah! this awful democratic administration! Ruin! Ruin! all around us!

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*Well Rewarded.*—The Philadelphia Ledger mentions an interesting incident which occurred on Saturday evening, on the Schuylkill river. A gentleman supposed to be a foreigner, fell into the water; he was saved from drowning by the assistance rendered to him by Israel A. Peterson, of Smyrna. The gentleman was so moved with gratitude toward his deliverer that he immediately presented him with $5000 as a token of the estimation in which he held his services.

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A Whale was taken off Southampton lately, says the Sag Harbor Corrector, which will make from 30 to 40 barrels of oil.

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The Red River Raft has again closed, and three steamboats were caught above it and must remain until it is opened.

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The fine Arabian horses sent by the Sultan of Muscat to the President of the United States are now at Tattersall's, N. Y. The ship Sultanee, which brought them, and which comes to open a trade with us, we are glad to see is to be overhauled and repaired at the Brooklyn Navy yard. The noble interposition of the Sultan in behalf of our suffering countrymen, in the case recently published, gives his subjects and his enterprize a strong claim to our hospitality and regard. We trust that every practicable opportunity will be embraced to make known our due sense of the extraordinary attentions referred to.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

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*A Passenger in the Lexington Saved.*—Col. Robert Blake, of Massachusetts, President of the Wrentham Bank, who was on board the ill-fated Lexington, was picked up by a vessel outward bound, after having been five days on a portion of the wreck. The vessel went its voyage and returned to Bristol.

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Mrs. Fry, the distinguished sister of John Joseph Gurney, of London, whose labors for the improvement of prison discipline have made her so celebrated, and whose charity and humanity merit all praise, was recently assulted by a Dutch mob, who mistook her for that demi-rep the countess of Oultremont, whose proposed marriage with the Dutch king made so much ferment. The lady replied to their abusive language by a shower of pamphlets and tracts from her carriage windows; and the mob found thereby who they were insulting. It is hardly necessary to state that this battery drove off the assailants.

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*The Burning Mountain*, at the head of the West Branch Railroad, which attracted much attention last year, is raging more furiously than ever. It has burnt out about 300 yards its place of starting, and as it reaches the top, where ventilation is more freely afforded, it increases in intensity. The water running from the mine is very hot, and so strongly impregnated with alkaline substances as to have eaten off all the iron from the railroad track.—*Miner's Jour.*

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*Apples Already.*—Apples of this years' growth were for sale in Baltimore in the markets on Monday, the 12th inst. at 12½ cts. per quart.

## Dreadful Visitation of Providence.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 8—6 o'clock.

About one o'clock on Thursday, the 7th inst., the attention of the citizens of Natchez was attracted by an unusual and continuous roaring of thunder to the southward, at which point hung masses of black clouds, some of them stationary and others whirling along with under currents, but all driving a little east of north. As there was evidently much lightning, the continued roar of growling thunder, although noticed and spoken of by many, created no particular alarm.

The dinner bells in the large hotels had rung, a little before two o'clock, and most of our citizens were sitting at their tables, when suddenly the atmosphere was darkened, so as to require the lighting of candles, and, in a few moments afterwards, the rain was precipitated in tremendous cataracts rather than drops. In another moment the tornado, in all its wrath, was upon us. The strongest buildings shook as if tossed by an earthquake; the air was black with whirling eddies of house walls, roofs, chimneys, huge timbers torn from distant ruins, all shot through the air as if thrown from a mighty catapult. The atmosphere soon became lighter, and then such an awful scene of ruin as perhaps never before met the eye of man became manifest. The greater part of the ruin was effected in the short space of from three to five minutes, although the heavy sweeping tornado lasted nearly half an hour. For about five minutes it was more like the explosive force of gunpowdor than any thing else it could have been compared to. Hundreds of rooms were burst open as sudden as if barrels of gunpowder had been ignited in each.

From the Natchez Courier.—The tornado occurred between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M., while most of the inhabitants were at dinner. It burst upon the devoted city with astonishing suddenness and irresistible fury, and raged for half an hour with most dreadful and destructive power. The principal violence of the tornado was felt by that portion of the city termed 'Natchez under the Hill.' It presents, says the Courier, a scene of desolation and ruin which sickens the heart, and beggars all description—all, all is swept away, and beneath the ruins still lie crushed the bodies of many strangers. It would fill volumes to depict the many escapes and heart rending scenes; one of the most interesting was the rescue of Mrs. Alexander from the ruins of the steamboat Hotel: she was found greatly injured with two children in her arms, and they both dead.

The destruction of flat boats is immense: at least sixty were tossed for a moment on the raging river, and then sunk, drowning most of their crews. The best informed produce dealers estimate the number of lives lost by the sinking of flat boats at two hundred. No calculation can be made of the amount of money and produce swallowed up by the river. The steamboat Hinds, with most of her crew, went to the bottom, and the Prairie from St. Louis, was so much wrecked as to be unfit for use. The steamer St. Lawrence, at the upper cotton press is a total wreck.

There is no telling how wide spread has been the ruins. Reports have come in from plantations 20 miles distant in Louisiana, and the rage of the tempest was terrible. Hundreds of negroes were killed, dwellings swept off like chaff from their foundations, the forest uprooted, and the crops beaten down and destroyed. Never, never was there such desolation and ruin.

We cannot even attempt a description of the mangled condition of Natchez. Hundreds of houses yesterday on firm foundations, and the abode of comfort and beauty, now choke up our streets with mingled materials, in a state of utter destruction.

We can do nothing to day but bury the dead and bind up the wounds of those yet struggling for life. A list of the dead and wounded will be given as soon as we can procure it complete.

The Court House at Vidalia, parish of Concordia, is low with the earth, and the jail next to it badly shattered. It is painful to report the death of Judge Keeton, who was dug from the ruins of the Court house horribly mangled; he was the only person in the building at the time. The dwellings of Dr. McWhorter and Messrs. Dunlay & Stacey, at Vidalia, were also destroyed.

The steamboat Prairie now lies at our Levee a shattered and almost useless hulk; the whole of her cabin, state-rooms and upper decks being totally destroyed.

It is difficult to arrive at a close estimate of the amount of property destroyed. The total loss is supposed to be over a million and a quarter. A private letter states that the loss in the city, on the hill, exceeds a million; and that under the hill amounts to more than $250,000. The quantity of produce on board the flat boats cannot well be ascertained.

About fifty burials took place on the 8th inst. A much larger number are wounded, many of them in a dangerous and dying condition. Among the sufferers on board the Prairie, Mr. Emanuel Blanc, an estimable young man, and a native of Louisiana, will be remembered with regret.

The neighboring planters were sending in large gangs of negroes to assist in interring the dead, and digging the bodies from the ruins. The city hotel has been converted into a hospital. The Tremont Hotel has been dedicated to the same philanthropic purpose. The wealthy and munificent citizens of Natchez and its vicinity are contributing their utmost resources to the alleviation of the accumulated misery which has fallen on that unhappy town.

Public sympathy has been awakened wherever this information has been received. Meetings have been held in the parishes of Concordia and Madison, in Louisiana, for the purpose of condolence and active assistance.

In Natchez on the hill, scarcely a house escaped. The Presbyterian and Mathodist churches have their towers thrown down, their roofs broken and walls shattered. The Episcopal church is much injured in its roof. Parker's great Southern Exchange is level with the dust. Great damage has been done to the City Hotel and the Mansion House, both being unroofed, and the upper stories broken in. The house of Sheriff Izod has not a timber standing, and hundreds of other dwellings are nearly in the same situation.

From the ruins of the steamboat hotel, Mr. Alexander, the landlord, his lady and bar keeper, were dug out alive, as also Timothy Flint the historian and geographer, and his son from Natchitoches, La., besides Dr. Taliafero and many others.

The steamboat St. Lawrence was lifted many feet out of the water and instantly dashed to the bottom of the river with every soul on board. The enormous body of water rolling in the Mississippi was lashed into foaming billows, and the flatboats were torn to pieces and their scattered planks flew about in the wind like feathers.

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*Money.*—The New York Journal of Commerce says of the New York City Banks that "their vaults overflow with coin; and we understand they offer to take the State loans at five per cent. per annum.

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*Hard Times in Mississippi—Novel Expedients*—The Natchez Free Trader says—In this county property was offered for sale without a bid being made. In Jefferson the citizens present resolved not to bid unless two-thirds of the estimated value of the property was offered. In Hinds, Holmes, and several other counties a similar course has been adopted. In Yazoo, we are told, property was struck off to irresponsible men, and again put up with like result, until the expiration of the time the sales were advertised to take place.

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Mr. Steven's new yacht, the Stag, is now lying at the foot of Scammel street, New York, near the British Queen and will sail for England on the 1st of June.

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*Animals from Hindostan.*—The ship Washington, at Philadelphia, from Madras, brought out a number of animals, among which is a young rhinoceros.

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour and Meal.—Western Canal, | | $4 81 | to | 5 00 |
| Rye Flour, | | 2 25 | to | – 00 |
| Indian Meal, | | 2 75 | to | – 35 |
| Grain.—Virginia Wheat, | | | | 1 03 |
| Rye, northern, 56 lb. | | | | 56 |
| Corn, yellow, northern, | | 52 | to | – 57 |
| Do. white L. I. & Jersey, | | — | to | – 57 |
| Do. southern, | | 52 | to | – — |
| Barley | | 61 | to | 60 |
| Oats, | | 30 | to | 33 |
| Peas, white dry, | | | | 12 00 |
| White Beans, | | 15 00 | to | 16 00 |
| Molasses.—New Orleans | | 27 | to | 29 |
| Havana, Matanzas, | | 23 | to | 24 |
| Provisions.—Beef, mess, | | 12 00 | to | 13 25 |
| Do. prime, | | 8 50 | to | 8 75 |
| Butter, dairy | | 14 | to | 20 |
| Do. shipping | | 12 | to | 12 |
| Hog's Lard, | | 6 | to | 11 |
| Pork, mess, brl. | | 14 00 | to | |
| Do. prime, | | 10 00 | to | 12 00 |
| Cheese, American, | | 9 | to | 9 |
| Hams, | | 10 | to | |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | | 3 00 | to | 3 37 |
| Candles.—Mould, | | $0 15 | to | 0 16 |
| Dipped, | | 13 | to | 14 |
| Sperm, | | 41 | to | 42 |
| Coffee.—Cuba, | | 10 | to | 12 |
| Java, | | 12 | to | 14 |
| Cotton.—New Orleans, | | 13 | to | 14 |
| Upland, | | 10 | to | 14 |
| Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt, | | | | 3 00 |
| Pickled Cod, brl | | 3 50 | to | 4 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | | 18 | to | 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, brl. | | 11 50 | to | 12 21 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, | | 9 42 | to | 10 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 | | 6 25 | to | 7 30 |
| Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel, | | | | 39 |
| Liverpool, blown, sack, | | 1 75 | to | 2 00 |
| Sugars.—St. Croix | | 8 | to | 10 |
| New Orleans | | 6 | to | 8 |
| Lump, | | 14 | to | 15 |
| Loaf, | | 15 | to | 17 |
| Tallow.—American. | | 11 | to | 11 |
| Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder, | | 42 | to | 1 50 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson, | | 37 | to | 82 |

## Bank Note List.

| Banks. | per ct. disc. |
|---|---|
| MAINE. | |
| All the good banks. | 1 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| All the good banks, | 1 |
| Wolfborough, | no sale |
| VERMONT. | |
| Manchester, | par |
| Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of | 5 a 10 |
| Vergennes and Woodstock, do | do |
| Essex, and Windsor, do | no sale |
| The remaining banks | 1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| All the good banks | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Burrillville bank at Burrilville | broke |
| Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester | do |
| Eagle bank of Newport | fraud |
| Franklin at Providence | do |
| Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet | el |
| All the others | 1-2 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| All except | par to 1 |
| Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. | fraud |
| do Exchange Association | stopt |
| Commercial bank Tolland | broke |
| Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby | do |
| NEW-YORK CITY | |
| All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except | par |
| Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale. | |
| NEW YORK STATE. | |
| Safety Fund, near the city and river | par to 1 |
| do in the West | 1 |
| Red Back | par o 1 |
| Commercial bank, Albany, | 3-4 |
| Lansingburg bank, | 1 |
| Long Island bank, Brooklyn, | par |
| Bank of Utica, | 3-4 |
| N. Y. State bank, Albany | 1-2 |
| Bank of Syracuse | 1 |
| NEW JERSEY | |
| Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union ban at Dover, all | par to 1 |
| The remainder of the good banks | 6 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| All the banks in Philadelphia, | 5 1-2 to 6 |
| Except Schuylkill, | no sale |
| Country banks, | 6 to 10 |
| New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. | broke. |
| Do do do at Lambertsville, N. J. | 6 |

# THE UNION.

**PLAINFIELD, N. J.**

**Monday, May 25, 1840.**


For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

## Congress.

Friday, May 15th.—In Senate the bankrupt bill continued under discussion.

In the House, the Report of the majority of the committee on printing reducing the present rates 15 per cent. was sustained, 175 to 14. The report of the minority for reducing the present rates 25 per cent. was rejected, 107 in the negative to 98 in the affirmative,—a party vote,—the whigs voting in the affirmative. The question of divorcing the patronage of the Government from the newspaper press was taken up, but the whole subject was laid on the table, by a vote of 104 to 89.

*Sub-Treasury Bill.*—Mr. Jones, chairman of the ways and means, moved a suspension of the rules with the view of taking up the Sub-Treasury Bill. Mr. Cost Johnson asked the member to modify his motion so as to include the appropriation bills. Objections were made, and the yeas and nays were demanded upon the suspension—two-thirds necessary. 107 ayes to 83 nays. So the house refused to consider the Sub Treasury bill at this time. Several private bills passed.

Nothing important occurred on Saturday.

Monday, May 18.—In Senate, Mr. Webster spoke at length and with great power, in favor of a general bankrupt law, the bankrupt bill being before them. After which the Senate confirmed the following appointments of the President:—John M. Niles, of Connecticut, to be Postmaster General, vice Amos Kendall, resigned;—and Churchill C. Cambreling, to be Minister to Russia.

In the House petitions and resolutions occupied the day.

Tuesday, May 19.—In Senate, Mr. Calhoun presented a petition from some of the hatters of New York, asking for the free admission of hats and for a metallic currency instead of a protection.

The debate on the bankrupt bill was continued.

In the House an attempt to bring up the Sub-Treasury Bill again failed, for want of a vote of two-thirds required by the rules.

Mr. Bell's bill for securing the freedom of elections, stands in the way, and must be disposed of, before a majority will enable the House to go into committee. That bill was further debated.

On Thursday, 21st inst. the Sub-Treasury Bill was taken up in committee of the whole, in the house, and Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, spoke at length in opposition to it.

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The Democratic State Convention met at Trenton on Wednesday last. One of the delegates in attendance informs us, that it was one of the largest and most respectable, (both in number and character,) conventions that ever assembled in this state, though the weather was quite unfavorable. He supposes about 2000 delegates were in attendance. Every thing was done in good order, and perfect unanimity.—Gen. Wall addressed the Convention about one hour. The Convention expressed itself in favor of Col. Johnson for the Vice Presidency,—and nominated the following tickets:

*For Members of Congress*—P. D. Vroom, P. Dickinson, Daniel B. Ryall, Daniel Kille, Phineas B. Kennedy, and Wm. Cooper.

*For Electors of President and Vice President*—John Cassidy, Moses Bigelow, Stants VanDeusen, John Depue, Stephen Fairchild, Wm. H. Sloan, J. K. Hulme, and Jeremiah Stull.

The official report of the proceedings says that every county was represented, and that 1856 delegates were present and answered to their names.

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The last accounts from Mississippi state that the river is very, *very* high, and *still rising!*—Great fears are entertained of the inundation and ruin of all the low country and New Orleans.—Verily that part of the country is much afflicted.

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The next State election takes place in Louisiana,—when State officers and Representatives to Congress are to be elected. It is a whig state.

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*Dreadful Storm in Fayetteville, N. C.*—A destructive hail storm suddenly burst upon Fayetteville on the 9th at noon, extending over a space of four miles wide by 30 in length, all of which is covered with prostrate vegetation, fragments of buildings, fences and trees. Upwards of 20,000 panes of glass were broken, poultry and chickens killed and cattle much injured. The fruits and crops entirely destroyed.

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*More Blood in Florida.*—The St. Augustine News contains an account of a combat between Capt. Rains of the 17th infantry in command at Fort King, with 18 men, and a force of from 90 to 100 Indians. Capt. Rains with one man was killed, and 3 of the soldiers wounded. The Indians lost 4 killed, including their chief, *Alectustuggee*. The Indians retreated immediately on the fall of their cheif. Great praise is awarded to Sergeant Jackson, who succeeded to the command on the fall of Capt. Rains, for his soldier-like conduct. He shot the chief, and was himself severely wounded.

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*Wm. M. Price arrested.*—The late U. S. district attorney, who has recently returned from France, was yesterday arrested at the suit of the United States by the district marshall. After some hours detention he was liberated on bail to the amount of $82,000, which he readily procured.—*N. Y. Courier.*

It is understood that he courted the suit.

We notice also that Colin G. Newcomb, the absconding teller of the Manhattan bank, made a voluntary surrender to the Police, and was admitted to bail in $10,000, with his father.

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*Important and Favorable on the Boundary Question.*—It appears that important advices were received by the British Queen, and it is rendered probable that our dispute with England concerning the Maine Boundary line, has been amicably settled. The Journal of Commerce says—It appears that the award of the King of the Netherlands, which made the river St. Johns the boundary line between the two countries, is to be the basis of the new arrangement, and that as an indemnity to Maine for any supposed rights she may possess to land north of the St. Johns, the British Government is to pay her £200,000, or about a million of dollars.

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*Sed Hamed Ben Hamen*, commander of the Arab vessel of war now at New York, visited the public vessels and works at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, on Monday last, at the special invitation of Com. Renshaw. The usual salutes were fired, and every proper mark of respect was shewn towards this representative of a sovereign, to whom we are under peculiar obligations. We record with pleasure the fact, that orders have been received from Washington to haul up, thoroughly repair, and arm the vessel with increased force at the expense of Government. The remarkable interposition of the Sultan of Muscat in behalf of our countrymen, in the case of the Peacock, was no mere caprice. He is an enlightened and humane as well as powerful prince. One of our most distinguished missionaries to the East, (Mr. Eli Smith,) gives the most satisfactory testimony to his character. At the anniversary of the Foreign Missionary society in New York last week, Mr. Smith spoke of him in the following terms:

On the Southern shores of Arabia, between the Arab and Persian Gulf, and in Africa, south of the Equator, for hundreds of miles, we have the territory of the Sultan of Muscat, who has always been very kind to missionaries. He is a wise, brave, powerful, and intelligent native Arab Prince; and at Zanjebar, where he resides more than half the time, our missionaries have received three times as much honor and attention as ever was paid to the commodores of the navy; and he has always extended us his protection throughout the whole extent of his dominions, which I have just stated, and also over a territory of forty days' journey in Africa.

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*The Great Arctic Problem Solved.*—The long mooted geographical problem of a North Western passage to the Pacific Ocean from the Atlantic is at length solved; there is such passage. The honor of this discovery belongs to Messrs. Dease & Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1837, and again in 1838, they attempted to complete the exploration of the Northern shore of this continent, by descending the Coppermine river, which empties into the Arctic ocean—in longitude about 110 West, and from its mouth proceeding eastward until they should arrive at the Westernmost point reached by explorers from the Atlantic. In both years they skirted along a great extent of coast, though much impeded by ice, but failed to accomplish the grand object of their pursuit. Now at length their perseverence has been rewarded. They have ascertained that Boothia is an Island, and that it is separated from the main land by a strait from 3 to 10 miles wide, which connects the gulf of Boothia with the Arctic Ocean, in about latitude 68 38, and longitude 98 10. The entire passage from the mouth of the Coppermine river to the Atlantic, (extending near 50 degrees of longitude,) lies to the southard of latitude 69. After descending Coppermine river with their party, they reached Cape Franklin on the night of the 20th of July last, and rounded Cape Alexander on the 28th, in doing which, they encountered great peril from a violent head wind and drifting ice.—*Jour. of Com.*

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The Real Estate Lotteries at New Orleans, of which Bank's Arcade was the prize, and Schmidt and Hamilton were managers, has exploded. Louis Schmidt, one of the managers, has given notice through the New Orleans papere that the plan has been abandoned, and that being harassed by urgent applications for the return of money, over which he has no control, it being deposited in bank to the credit of certain trustees, he has come to the determination to throw his affairs into Court.

A good many people who have been dreaming of owning the Arcade, and enjoying themselves in some private way out of its $35,000 per annum, (which might be increased to $50,000 per annum,) would like to know something about this court, and the chances of a dividend.

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*The Last Invention.*—The ever fertile brain of the yankees has invented a new kind of ink called the "love letter ink." The virtue of the ink consists in its being a sure preventative against all cases of "breach of promise," as the ink fades away and leaves the sheet blank again in about a four weeks after being written upon.

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### Mathematical Department.

For the Plainfield Union.

A gentleman has a garden in the form of circle, whose diameter is 200 feet, which he designs to raise in the form of a segment of a sphere, whose height is 16 feet, and this to be done with earth taken out of a trench cut around his garden, the breadth of which is to be equal to its depth. Required the depth. Z.

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We have received an answer to the question published last week, from X. He works it by Position, and finds the required length of the cord to be 2.6833 chains, or 177 feet, 1 inch.

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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

N. J. Rail road & Transportation Co. $10,00; T. S. Alberti, 6,50; R. S. Potter, 4,00; Rev. L. Bond, 2,00; J. H. Coward, 2,00; John L. Frazee, 1,00; James Laing, 1,00; Rev. J. A. Wood, ,50.

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☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick gene rally

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### MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst. at Brooklyn, N. Y. by the Rev. Mr. Floy, Henry D. Holt, Esq. Editor of the Jersey City Advertiser, to Elizabeth Hawley, of the former place.

In New Brunswick, the 14th inst. Mr. Randolph Dannam, to Miss Ann Colligan, both of New Brunswick.

### DIED

In Washington Valley, on the 7th inst. Mr. John W. Powelson, aged 55 years.

At Greenbrook, on Saturday, 16th inst. suddenly, Daniel Urmstrong, aged about 46 years.

At his late residence in Princeton, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. Samuel Bayard, Esq. in the 73d year of his age.

In Rahway, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Robert C. Vail, aged 33 years.

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## NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES.
Byron's Works, complete,
Paradise Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest,
Testaments, all kinds and prices,
Pilgrims of the Rhine, by Bulwer,
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—3s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Downing Song Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.
For Sale at the Printing Office. May 25.


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## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*Essex Common Pleas.*

William Acken vs. Thomas J. Barr.—Fi. Fa. de Bonis et Terris.

Essex Common Pleas—Samuel K. Stevenson vs. Thomas J. Barr,—Fi Fa de Bouis et Terris.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on the 30th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of the defendant at Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, all the following described property of the defendant, viz.

All that certain lot of Land and the buildings thereon, where the defendant lives, and keeps a Public House, containing about 2 acres and 4 square rods.

2d, Also, one acre of land adjoining Noah Parsee, lands belonging to the estate of Charles Ryno, deceased and the road.

3d, Also, two lots of land deeded by Nathan Wooden and wife to said defendant and William Acken. One lot adjoins land of Jethro Vermeule, N. Wooden and others; the other lot adjoins land of Noah Parsee, Osborn & Wilson, the road, and A. L. Frazee; each lot containing one quarter of an acre.

4th. Also, one lot deeded by Henry Hetfield to said defendant, and is one of the lots sold by Henry Hetfield from off his farm to the said defendant, said to be about 60 feet front and 120 deep. All of the above described property is situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, Essex county.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 29, 1840. 171ds

The above sale stands adjourned to April 30, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to May 30th, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to August 2d, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to November 18th, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to Feb. 8th, 1840, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to May 18th, 1840, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to June 5th, 1840, 2 o'clock, P. M. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

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## New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction. Spencer and Dehner—Blake's Astronomy, Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany. Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.


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## Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscribers Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises

**All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd,** in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small

House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX,

May 18th, 1840. 174 2m

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## Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Colrd Silks, Blk do, Mouselin de laines—Calicoes of the most fashionable style; Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

## HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 14th, 1840.

## Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c &c. M. F. CUSHING.

## ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

*Summer Arrangement.*

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—run two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-

Boats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

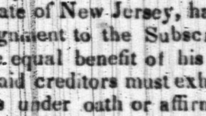
*For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.*

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2. A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.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## Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 21, 1840.

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## WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

## Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

## Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m


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## Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 5w

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## See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

## Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Buga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherrry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

## Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved patent. Having sold this patent for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Castings, Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patents. D. LENOX.

## House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

## Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tA1

## To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, another building now occupied as a shoe shop.

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

## To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

## DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety.—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 1y

## Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

## FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

## SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

*CERTIFICATES.*

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.* In my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.
CHARLES COX,
170 Division-st. New York.

July 2d, 1839.

## For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

## Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered a other lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine.—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent. Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st

## Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Painted Muslins, at lowest rates.

VESTINGS.—A Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS.—Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by

April 4. D LENOX.

## Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

## Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

## Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

## Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds for sale cheap. WM.

☞ The article publis below, hedconcerning *the new and popular doctrine* advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

*Translated from the German.*

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

*The Greatest of human Benefactors.*

*Citizens of North and South America:*

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unquestionable honor of giving a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or life Principle) of the human body —often secretly lurking in the system for years before the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be in the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be in the least complaint of the Lungs, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine that imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves free from its approach, teaching them that the great secret in the Art of medicine, for preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade' and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undisguised gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* —whose healing nat may justly claim for it such a title since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the pages of the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderful virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

## GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Austria or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE fold power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop: for children, a half drop: and for infants, a quarter drop: the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

Price.—Three and one-third six dollars* ($2.50) per half ounce.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN UTMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GMULT M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

*CERTIFICATES.*

Post Office, Jefferson, My. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been, to a debilitated state of health, for two years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rasser was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed, has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and is able to do his own hoeing last summer.

Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 4th, 1838.

Sir,—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water, by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

## House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

*PAINTING BUSINESS*

in the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KILPATRICK.

## PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscribers has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he now offers a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

### At very reduced Prices,

For cash, or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it an advantage for them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

# GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

## Peter's Pills.

*PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS*

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, such a characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pills, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smallness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

*Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.*

March 20th, 1839. 14 tf

## Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

## A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

# NEWYORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

### New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, intersting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and every form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and eighteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Ranelay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and occasional etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page and copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

## Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

*HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS*

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

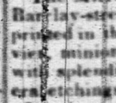
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks.

LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at moderate rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 13. 12 tf.



## For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c., also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 180 tf.

## Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 22d, 1838 92 1y

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

## For Sale at this Office,

### May, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Legers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund,

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

### School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Rectoric,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

### *Miscellaneous,*

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Banyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whitteer's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Josiah—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England
Story Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book.
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saint's Rest,—Child's Book on the soul.
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems,
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charlotte Temple.—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa—Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

### *Anti-Slavery.*

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

## Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & *Brothers.*

GEORGE R. POUND,
MAHLON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 64 3w

## SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
Davie's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry,
McVickar's Political Economy.—Stairs.
Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling.

*The following at Wholesale or Retail.*

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

## Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 28th, 1839.

## Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

## *Hat Tips! Hat Tips!*

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are especfully invited to try it. April 16th.

## PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, Mrch 25, 1839. 14

## *WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c*

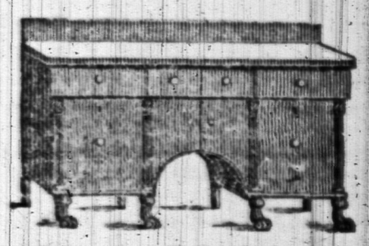
THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf



## Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

*Plainfield*, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

*Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.*

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, *the first year the trees are planted* Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octave pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840—previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

## Sugars, Teas, &c.

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